AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

WITH EXCURSIONS TO

CETINJE, BELGRADE, AND BUCHAREST

DISCARD

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 71 MAPS, 77 PLANS, AND 2 PANORAMAS

ELEVENTH EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED

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'Go, little book, God send thee good passage
And specially let this be thy prayere,
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

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Presented by
Mrs. D. T. Williamson

PREFACE.

The Handbook for Austria-Hungary†, now issued for the eleventh time, and corresponding with the twenty-eighth German edition, is intended to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to advantage, to render him as far as possible independent of the services of hotel-keepers and guides, and thus to enable him the better to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with.

The Handbook is based on the personal observation of the Editor and his staff, who have repeatedly explored the countries described with a view to procure the latest information; but, as absolute accuracy is unattainable, and as changes are constantly taking place, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which have often proved most useful (including several from official sources), he gratefully acknowledges.

The Handbook is divided into Ten Sections (comp. pp. vii-x), each of which may be separately removed from the book by cutting the gauze backing visible on opening the volume at the requisite pages. Linen covers for these sections may be obtained through any bookseller.

On the Maps and Plans special care has been bestowed. The present edition contains new maps of the Schneeberg, Raxalpe, and Semmering, the Lungau and Niedere Tauern, the Kitzbühl Alps and Hohe Tauern, the Ziller-Tal and West Puster-Tal, the Oetztal, Stubai, and Ortler Alps, the Dolomite Alps, the Karawanken and Bacher Mountains, the Austrian Littoral, the Styrian and Carinthian Alps, the Jeschken, Istria, the Dalmatian Coast, the Bocche di Cattaro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Bosnian plateau from Sarajevo to Mostar, the Vrbas Valley, and the Danube from Báziás to Ostrov; also the Environs of Agram, Aussig, Bodenbach and Tetschen, Botzen, Budapest, Eger and Franzensbad, Gratz, Innsbruck, Ischl, Nussdorf and Klosterneuburg, Mödling and Baden, Arco and Riva, and Trieste. There have also been added new plans (many of them including small maps of the environs) of the Adelsberg Cavern, Aquileia, Banjaluka, Bregenz, Brixen, the Caverns of St. Canzian, Cetinje, Elbogen, Gastein, Gmunden, Grado, the Hercules Baths, Hermannstadt, Ilidže, Ischl, Jajce, Kassa, Kronstadt, Laxen-

† For fuller details concerning the Alpine regions, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* (12th edit., 1911), which embraces the Bavarian and Austrian Alps, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola.

burg, Leoben, Marienbad, Mostar, Orsova, Passau, Reichenberg, Sarajevo, Sebenico, Sinaia, Traù, Villach, Višegrad, and Wiener-Neustadt. The Panorama of the Tatra Mountains and the ground-plans of the Museum of Art in Budapest, and of St. Stephen's Church, the Hofburg, and the Art History and Natural History Museums in Vienna also appear for the first time.

Distances are given in the Handbook in English miles, except in the case of mountain-excursions, when they are expressed by the time they usually take. A kilomètre equals approximately $^5/_8$ English mile; 8 kilom. = 5 M. — Heights are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre), and Populations from the latest census (1910).

Hotels. Besides the first-class hotels the Editor names others of a less pretending kind. The asterisks indicate hotels which the Editor believes to be well-managed, reasonable, and adapted to modern requirements. The more modest inns are sometimes described as 'good', 'fair', or 'very fair'. At the same time good quarters may occasionally be found at hotels neither starred nor even mentioned. The hotel and other charges are stated either from the personal experience of the Editor and his staff or from that of his numerous correspondents, and will enable the traveller to form an estimate of his expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that no advertisements of any kind are admitted to his Handbooks. Persons calling themselves agents for Baedeker's Handbooks are impostors.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room, with light and attendance; also Route.
B. = Breakfast.
L. = Luncheon.
D. = Dinner.
S. = Supper.
pens. = pension.
rfmts. = refreshments.
omn. = omnibus.

M. = English mile.
ft. = English foot.
yd. = yard.
m. = mètre.
kilom. = kilomètre.
kilog. = kilogram.
N. = North, northern, etc.
S. = South, etc.
E. = East, etc.
W. = West, etc.

R., r., = right.
L., l. = left.
K = Krone (crown).
h = Heller.
M = mark.
pf. = pfennig.
hr. = hour.
min. = minute.
ca. = circa, about.
Pl. = Plan.

Distances on railways and highroads are given from the starting-point of the route or sub-route. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The letter *d* with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death.

Asterisks denote objects of special interest or imply commendation.

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I. Language. Money. Passports. Custom House.

Language. For a tour in the remoter parts of Austria some acquaintance with German is desirable; but on the beaten track English or French is generally spoken at the hotels and public resorts. In Hungary, on the other hand, foreign languages are very rarely understood, except in the larger cities, the garrison-towns, and tourist-centres. A few remarks on the Polish, Hungarian, and Slavonic languages, which may be useful to travellers in the E. and S. provinces of Austria, and in the Kingdom of Hungary, are given at pp. 369, 439, 289, 416, and 522.

Money. The Austrian-Hungarian monetary unit, the *Crown (Krone;* Hung. *Korona)* = 100 *Heller*, Hung. *Fillér*, was adopted in 1892, when gold was declared the standard and the old paper currency of florins (Gulden) and Kreutzers was abolished. In verbal transactions, however, the old currency is sometimes used, so that the traveller must be on his guard in such cases. (See Money Table inside the cover; and note that 1 florin = 100 kreutzer = 2 crowns; 1 kreutzer = 2 heller.) The current silver coins are pieces of 1, 2, and 5 crowns, in nickel there are 10 and 20 heller pieces, and in bronze 2 and 1 heller pieces. In gold there are coins of 10, 20, and 100 crowns. There are also bank-notes of 10, 20, 50, 100, and 1000 *K.* The average exchange for a sovereign (or a German gold piece of 20 marks) is $23^1/_2$ *K*, and for a Napoleon $18^3/_4$ *K.* The travellers should, of course, be careful to employ respectable bankers or money-changers. For large sums English circular notes are preferable to bank-notes or gold; if lost, their value is recoverable. The cheques issued by the great American Express Companies and by the American Bankers Association are also convenient.

In the large cities and fashionable health-resorts the traveller's expenses in Austria are about one-third higher than in Germany, while in the country and off the beaten track they are often lower. In the former case they may easily amount to 30-40 *K* a day, in the latter case they need not exceed 10-15 *K*.

Passports are not absolutely necessary in Austria-Hungary, but they are sometimes required in order to prove the traveller's identity, or to enable him to obtain delivery of registered letters. — For *Belgrade*, see p. 520; for *Roumania*, see p. 541; for *Bosnia-Herzegovina*, *Priboj*, and *Plevlje*, see pp. 416, 427; for *Montenegro* and *Scutari*, see p. 412.

In Great Britain passports may be obtained direct from the Passport Department of the *Foreign Office*, Whitehall (fee 2*s*.), or through any of the usual tourist-agents (fee 3*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*.). — In the United States application should be made to the *Bureau of Citizenship*, State Department, Washington, D.C.

The Austrian and Hungarian Custom House formalities are generally lenient. The traveller should be present in person at the examination of his luggage, or employ a trustworthy agent. It should be noted that playing-cards, almanacks, and sealed letters are liable to confiscation. Tobacco and cigars, the sale of which is a government monopoly, are liable to a duty of about 10 *K* per pound. One ounce of tobacco or 10 cigars or 25 cigarettes only are exempt. The customs-receipts should be preserved, as the octroi officials (comp. p. 2) are entitled to demand a sight of them. Cycles, see p. xvii.

II. Plan and Season of Tour.

In point of scenery, treasures of art, and historical memorials, Austria presents far more attractions than the sister kingdom of Hungary. Among the most interesting points are the following: —

In *Lower and Upper Austria, Salzburg, and the Salzkammergut:* Vienna and Environs (RR. 1-4); Semmering Railway (RR. 5, 31); the Danube from Passau to Vienna (R. 7); Gmunden, Traunsee, Ischl (R. 13); the Schafberg (p. 151); Salzburg and Environs (R. 11); Liechtenstein-Klamm, Golling (pp. 167, 170); Zell am See (p. 169); Krimml (R. 16); Gastein (R. 17). — In *Tyrol:* Innsbruck and Environs (R. 20); Achensee (p. 180); Kufstein (p. 182); the Ziller-Tal (R. 21); Kitzbühler Horn (p. 179); Hohe Salve (p. 179); Arlberg Railway (R. 22); Brenner Railway (R. 24); Botzen (p. 207); Meran (p. 211); the Stelvio (p. 216); Lago di Garda (p. 222); Dolomite Road (R. 30). — In *Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Istria:* Bad-Aussee (p. 158); Mariazell (p. 137); Eisenerz (p. 265); Gesäuse (p. 165); Gratz (R. 32); Dobratsch (p. 255); Franz-Josephs-Höhe (p. 228); Adelsberg Grotto (p. 249); St. Canzian (p. 250); Karawanken Railway (R. 37); Trieste (R. 39); Pola (p. 282); Abbazia (p. 285). — In *Bohemia, Moravia, and Galicia:* Prague (R. 43); Schreckenstein,

near Aussig (p. 310); Bodenbach (p. 311) and Tetschen (p. 311); Teplitz (p. 313); Eger (p. 320); Carlsbad (R. 47); Marienbad (p. 334); Brünn (p. 342); Reichenberg (p. 354); Cracow (p. 371). — For *Dalmatia* an itinerary is given at p. 387.

Bosnia-Herzegovina (p. 415) is not only attractive for its scenery but also affords an interesting glimpse of Oriental manners and customs. It is now visited by a considerable number of tourists.

In *Hungary* the finest scenery is to be found in the Carpathian Mts. (High Tatra, R. 83), the defile of the Danube between Báziás and Orsova (p. 513), and Transylvania (RR. 97-104). The great, fertile, low-lying plain of Hungary is monotonous, unattractive, and (in summer) often unbearably warm. On the other hand Budapest (R. 78) is a splendid and interesting city, containing various treasures of art. The second city in the Kingdom is Szeged (p. 515), a typical modern Hungarian town, affording an interesting picture of national life, with handsome streets in the interior, but poor suburbs. As a rule, in consequence of the havoc wrought by the Turkish wars, the Hungarian towns lack historical features. The cathedrals of Kassa (p. 477) and Pécs or Fünfkirchen (p. 525) and of Agram, the ancient capital of Croatia (p. 532), are the chief exceptions. Travellers in Hungary will find it interesting to extend their tour to Belgrade (p. 521) and Bucharest (p. 563), the capitals of the adjoining states.

The best time for a visit to Vienna or Budapest is between the middle of April and the middle of June, or in autumn. During the hot summer many of the inhabitants leave town, and most of the theatres and places of amusement are closed. The health-resorts are frequented from early spring, and in the height of summer are generally crowded and expensive. For ascents in the German Alps, the Tatra Mts., and the Transylvanian Carpathians the best time is from mid-July to the beginning of September; for walking-tours among the lower mountains, and for the Southern Alps, the months of May, June, and September are preferable.

III. Conveyances.

The Railways† in Austria and Hungary are similar to the German, but somewhat inferior in comfort and in speed. The express trains are often crowded. Corridor-trains run on most of the main lines of the State Railway, and often have restaurants and sleeping-cars (D. $3^1/_2$-4 *K*). Carriages for non-smokers are often lacking. No one is admitted to the platform without either a railway-ticket or a platform-ticket (*Bahnsteigkarte*). All heavy luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it. When a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller is strongly recommended see his luggage cleared at the

† The best Austrian time-tables are contained in the *Oesterreichisches Kursbuch*, published at Vienna ten times annually (1 *K* 60 *h*; small edition, 90 *h*).

custom-house in person. Luggage may be left at the 'Garderobe' at a charge of 10 *h* per day for each article. The restaurants at the large stations are generally good.

The enormous weight of the trunks used by some travellers not unfrequently inflicts serious injury on the hotel and railway porters who have to handle them. Travellers are therefore urged to place their heavy articles in the smaller packages and thus minimize the evil as far as possible.

Railway time in Austria-Hungary and Servia is mid-European, one hour in advance of Greenwich time. Roumania observes East-European time, which is one hour in advance of mid-European. — For the Hungarian railways, comp. p. 438.

The tariff of the Austrian Government Railways (Staatsbahnen) pro person and kilomètre is as follows: up to 100 kilom. (248 M.), 1st cl. 9, 2nd cl. $5^1/_2$, 3rd cl. $3^1/_2$ *h*; 101-600 kilom. (249-373 M.) $8^1{}_2$, 5, & 3 *h*; over 600 kilom. $7^1/_2$, 4, & 2 *h*. For distances exceeding 50 kilom. (31 M.) the fares are reckoned by zones of 10 kilom. (6 M.) each, a fraction of 10 kilom. counting as a zone. The express fares are ca. 1-3 *h* per kilomètre higher. No return-tickets are issued. — The rate for luggage is as follows: 10 kilog. (ca. 22 lbs.) up to 100 kilom. (62 M.) 40 *h*, for 200 kilom. 80 *h*, 400 kilom. $1^1/_2$ *K*, 600 kilom. 2 *K* 10 *h*, 800 kilom. 2 *K* 70 *h*. Small articles taken in the carriage are free.

Diligences or Stage Coaches are of three kinds: the *Postbote* (generally with 2-3 seats only), the *Mallepost*, and the *Omnibus* (each with 8 or more seats). The old *Stellwagen*, formerly the chief means of conveyance in Tyrol, is now almost entirely superseded by the more comfortable *Omnibus*. On the longer routes *Post-Omnibuses* or *Mail Coaches* now run, with relays of horses at the different stages. *Automobile Stages* are gradually taking the place of vehicles drawn by horses. The best places are the cabriolet and the coupé, which should be secured in good time. — For a party of two or more persons *Extrapost* (a carriage-and-pair with four seats), costing about 10 *K* per stage of 15 kilomètres, is the pleasantest conveyance.

Cabs, especially those with two horses (*Fiacres*), are often dear. A bargain should be made beforehand if possible. The drivers expect a fee of 40-60 *h* or more in addition to the fare. For a single traveller the *Hotel Omnibuses* are cheaper, but there are none in Vienna, Budapest, Prague, and some other towns.

A voyage by Steamboat on some of the Alpine lakes, or on the Danube from Passau to Vienna, from Vienna to Budapest, and from Bazias to Orsova, is delightful in fine weather. The rates for return-tickets and also for upstream voyages are greatly reduced.

IV. Cycling and Motoring.

The Roads of Austria-Hungary fall short of the British standard; the best are in Tyrol and Carinthia. As a rule the roads near the larger towns are in bad condition owing to the traffic, and are almost impassable in wet weather. The roads in the principal Alpine

valleys are often very fair and seldom very steep. When they lead over a pass they are mostly rideable up to a certain point; then comes a steep rise followed by a steep pitch on the other side, and again a moderate incline. Their condition is worst in early spring and late autumn, when repairs take place; loose, sharp-edged stones are dumped into the holes and ruts; the rest is left to the traffic. — In Hungary the guide-posts bear Hungarian names only.

The rule of the road varies. In Bohemia, Styria, Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Carniola, Moravia, Galicia, Austrian Silesia, the Bukowina, and Hungary we keep to the left and overtake to the right; in Carinthia, Tyrol, Istria (Austrian Littoral), and Dalmatia we keep to the right and overtake to the left.

In Styria the law allows cyclists to use the paths for foot-passengers on the government-roads *(Reichsstrassen)*. On other roads there is generally a strip on one side used by pedestrians but not absolutely reserved, which may be used by cyclists provided they make way for people on foot. Every machine must be provided with a lamp; coloured glass is not allowed. There is no fixed rule as to the hour for lighting up. It is sufficient to show a light about nightfall.

In some localities there are special laws, for instance as to the use of certain streets by cyclists. But these regulations are too numerous and too frequently changed to be quoted here. The prudent tourist will enquire locally, especially in the larger towns, as to whether any such regulations exist.

Cyclists entering Austria-Hungary have to deposit a duty of 60 *K* (about 2*l.* 10*s.*), which is refunded when they leave the country, provided they comply with the rather intricate conditions stated on the customs receipt. The tourist would do well to join the Cyclists' Touring Club (280 Euston Road, London, N.W.; subs. 6*s.*), whose members, on showing the special ticket supplied gratis by the Club, are exempted from this deposit. — Bicycles are carried by railway as passenger's luggage, and must be booked and paid for accordingly.

Before starting one should procure the necessary maps and carefully study the proposed route, planning it, as far as possible, so as to ride *down* the valleys and to avoid long toilsome ascents. Among the best guides and maps for cyclists and motorists are the 'Tourenbuch für Niederösterreich', published by the German Radfahrerbund (4 *K*); 'Nieder-Österreich', by *Oransz*, containing 200 tours (10 *h* per sheet; general map 1 *K* 40 *h*); 'Tourenbuch von Steiermark', published by the Steirische Radfahrer club (4 *K*); 'Wegweiser von Tirol und Vorarlberg', published by the Tiroler Radfahrer club (2 *K*); *Jäger's und Seeger's* 'Profile der Hauptstrassen' in the Austrian Alps (16 sheets at 60 *h*, or 8 *K* for the whole). Maps are also supplied by the British Cyclists' Touring Club (see above), whose Touring Bureau will always assist members

in planning their tours. The club issues a Road Book, in which the chief Austrian roads are described. It has concluded contracts with many hotel-keepers, securing its members special terms, and it has an agreement with the Austrian Touring Club, in virtue of which its members are entitled to the same privileges as members of the Austrian Club. The Consuls or local representatives of both clubs are pleased to advise and assist C. T. C. members.

The following cycle-tours will be found interesting. The distances are given from place to place.

Vienna to Gratz (123½ M.: good road): Vienna (ca. 560 ft.); 26¾ M. Wiener-Neustadt (920 ft.); 10½ M. Neunkirchen (1205 ft.); 8 M. Gloggnitz (1440 ft.); 10 M. Semmering Pass (3215 ft.); 8½ M. Mürzzuschlag (2220 ft.); 27¾ M. Bruck on the Mur (1600 ft.); 32 M. Gratz (1135 ft.).

Tour through Styria (437 M.): Salzburg (1200 ft.); 17½ M. Golling (1535 ft.); 10½ M. Werfen (1705 ft.); 17 M. Radstadt (2725 ft.); 13½ M. Obertauern (5410 ft.); 12 M. Mauterndorf (3740 ft.); 7 M. Tamsweg (3350 ft.); 21½ M. Murau (2640 ft.); 10½ M. Teufenbach (2490 ft.); 8 M. Unzmarkt (2400 ft.); 11½ M. Judenburg (2410 ft.); 4 M. Weisskirchen (2260 ft.); 11 M. Obdacher Sattel (3120 ft.); 18 M. Wolfsberg (1510 ft.); 5½ M. St. Andrä (1420 ft.); 6 M. St. Paul (1310 ft.); 6 M. Lavamünd (1130 ft.: caution); 5½ M. Unter-Drauburg (1195 ft.); 12 M. Mahrenberg (1215 ft.); 26½ M. Marburg on the Drave (900 ft.); 41½ M. Gratz (1135 ft.); 33½ M. Bruck an der Mur (1600 ft.); 9½ M. Leoben (1745 ft.); 5½ M. St. Michael (1840 ft.); 21 M. Wald (2775 ft.); 17 M. Rottenmann (2210 ft.); 7½ M. Liezen (2190 ft.); 7 M. Stainach (2120 ft.); 19 M. Bad-Aussee (2130 ft.); 17½ M. Ischl (1530 ft.); 15 M. St. Gilgen (1805 ft.); 1½ M. Fuschl (2195 ft.); 15 M. Salzburg (1200 ft.).

Gratz to Trieste (191 M.): Gratz (1135 ft.); 79¾ M. Cilli (790 ft.); 46¼ M. Laibach (965 ft.); 33½ M. Adelsberg (1820 ft.); 8 M. Präwald (1905 ft.); 23½ M. Trieste (20 ft.).

Kufstein to Verona (215 M.): Kufstein (1585 ft.); 47 M. Innsbruck (1880 ft.); 24 M. Brenner (4495 ft.); 8½ M. Sterzing (3115 ft.); 18½ M. Brixen (1835 ft.); 25½ M. Botzen (870 ft.); 37½ M. Trent (630 ft.); 26 M. Ala (485 ft.); 28 M. Verona (215 ft.).

Villach to Franzensfeste (134 M.): Villach (1665 ft.); 23 M. Spittal on the Drave (1820 ft.); 32 M. Ober-Drauburg (2035 ft.); 12½ M. Lienz (2220 ft.); 30½ M. Toblach (3975 ft.); 16½ M. Bruneck (2725 ft.); 19½ M. Franzensfeste (2450 ft.).

Tarvis to Trieste (91½ M.): Tarvis (2400 ft.); 7½ M. Predil Pass (3795 ft.); 22 M. Karfreit (770 ft.); 19 M. Canale (365 ft.); 13½ M. Gorizia (280 ft.); 29½ M. Trieste (20 ft.).

Motorists in Austria require a driver's licence, for which an examination must be passed (see 'Ministerialverordnung' of Sept. 27th, 1905; Vienna, Staatsdruckerei, 8 *h*). For foreign motorists, however, the driver's certificate which they use in their own country is sufficient; they will do well to procure from the authorities at home an international licence valid for one year in Germany, Austria-Hungary, etc., by which their cars are admitted into those countries free of duty. Every car must have a number on the back. The maximum legal speed is 45 kilom. (28 M.) per hour, in towns and villages 15 kilom. (9½ M.), at night or at difficult points 6 kilom. (3¾ M.). Rule of the road, see p. xvii. — The Austrian *Automobil-Club* has its headquarters in Vienna (see p. 14). Information may also be obtained from the German Automobil-Verband in Berlin.

V. Hotels. Restaurants. Cafés.

Hotels. The first-class hotels in the chief towns and watering-places in Austria and Hungary are generally very good; and though the charge for rooms is high (5-10 *K* or more), the visitor enjoys freedom from other demands. He may breakfast and dine at the café and restaurant attached to the hotel, or wherever else he pleases. In the second-class inns the rooms are about one-third cheaper, while in the country-inns the charges are lower still; but the latter are sometimes deficient in cleanliness. — Hotel-omnibuses, see p. xvi.

The following fees are usual in the first-class hotels: *Chamber-maid* 40 *h*, for 3-5 days 1 *K*, for a week $1^1/_2$-2 *K*; *Waiter*, for a week, 1 *K*; *Day* and *Night Porter*, for a week 1-2 *K* each; *Boots* for cleaning boots and brushing clothes, and for carrying luggage, 50 *h*, for a week 2 *K*.

Hotel-keepers who wish to commend their houses to British and American travellers are reminded of the desirability of providing the bed-rooms with *large* basins, foot-baths, plenty of water, and an adequate supply of towels. Great care should be taken to ensure that the sanitary arrangements are in proper order, including a strong flush of water and proper toilette-paper; and no house that is deficient in this respect can rank as first-class or receive a star of commendation, whatever may be its excellencies in other departments.

The **Restaurants** in the larger towns are generally good. The usual dinner-hour is 12-2, and supper is served at or after 7 o'clock. These meals are mostly ordered à la carte, seldom at a fixed charge (of 2 *K* or upwards). Vegetables and bread are always charged separately. A feature of many of the Austrian hotels and restaurants is the humble *Gastzimmer* or *Schwemme* on the groundfloor, where the charges are low and the fare often quite good, while the *Speise-Saal* is on the first floor. — The waiter is called a *Speiseträger*, and another who attends to the liquors is the *Getränkkellner* or 'piccolo'. Payment is made to a special *Zahlkellner* or head-waiter, whose written bill should be scrutinized. Of the usual fee, 5-10 per cent of the amount of the bill, the head-waiter gets half, and the other two waiters share the other half.

Some of the Austrian dishes have curious names: 'Garniertes Rindfleisch' or 'Feines Rindfleisch', boiled beef with vegetables, usually good; 'Gulyás' (goulasch), steamed hash with red-pepper sauce; 'Paprikahuhn', fowl similarly dressed; 'Jungfern-Braten', baked pork with cumin; 'Matrosen-Braten', 'Gedampfter Spitz', 'Lungen-Braten', 'Ofener Braten', 'Husaren-Braten', varieties of stewed beef; 'Ungarisches Rebhuhn', pickled pork; 'Fisolen', beans; 'Heurige Erdäpfel', new potatoes; 'Carfiol', cauliflower; 'Paradiesäpfel', tomatoes; 'Kren', horse-radish; 'Aspic', jelly; 'Risibisi', rice and peas; 'Beuschel', calves' lungs in vinegar; 'Junges Wild', ragout or entrails of game, etc.; 'Kaiserfleisch', smoked sucking-pig; 'Krenfleisch', stewed pork with horse-radish; 'Frankfurter', small smoked sausages. — Cold dishes and whets are grouped under 'Hors d'œuvres' or 'Assietten'. — Favourite sweet dishes are: 'Palatschinken', pancakes; 'Strudel mit Röster', thin pastry with custard or curds and

jam; 'Schmarrn', pancakes torn into small pieces and then rebaked; 'Böhmische Dalken', pastry with plum-jam (powidl); 'Halushka', dumplings stewed in lard and sprinkled with curds; 'Koch', soufflé.

Table-wine is served in open bottles (1/4-1/2 litre) or in glasses, and is usually mixed with soda-water (syphon) or mineral water. 'Ein achtel gespritzt' means 1/8 litre of wine with 1/8 litre of soda-water; 'doppelt' or 'voll gespritzt' means with twice the quantity of soda-water.

Cafés are frequented for breakfast between 8 and 10 a.m., but chiefly in the afternoon and evening, when numerous Austrian, German, and other newspapers are provided.

Small cup of black coffee, 'Nussschwarzer'; with milk, 'Capuziner'; larger cup or glass of coffee with cream, 'Melange'; cream, 'Obers'. 'Grosser Kaffee' means coffee and milk served separately. Ices (see below) are to be had at most of the cafés. The 'Zahlmarqueur' and the other waiter expect a fee of 4-10 *h* each.

The Confectioners offer a large choice of pastry and ices (40-60 *h*; 'Ribisel', currant, 'Weinscharl', barberry, 'Dirndl', cherry, 'Marillen', apricot). Vienna is noted for its Linzer, Sacher, and Pischinger cakes.

The sale of Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes is a government monopoly, both in Austria and in Hungary, and is confined to the 'Tabak-Trafiken'. The most popular cigars are the *Virginia* (10 *h*; strong), the *Britannica* (14 *h*), the *Trabuco* (16 *h*), and the *Regalita* (18 *h*). Havanna cigars are sold at special shops in the larger towns.

VI. Post and Telegraph Offices.

Postal Rates. Austria, Hungary, and Bosnia-Herzegovina each have postage-stamps of their own, alone valid in the respective countries. For letters within Austria-Hungary and Germany, 10 *h* per 20 grammes (2/3 oz.); for foreign countries, 25 *h* per 20 grammes. Registration 25 *h* more. — Post-cards 5 *h*, for abroad 10 *h*. — Book-post, for 50 grammes 3 *h*, for 100 gr. 5 *h*; for abroad 5 *h* per 50 gr. — Samples, under 250 gr. 10 *h*; for abroad, 10 *h* for 50 gr., 5 *h* for each 50 gr. more. — Parcels up to 5 kilog. (about 11 lbs.) 30 or 60 *h*. — Stamps may be purchased at most of the tobacco-shops. Letters for Hungary should bear the Hungarian as well as the German name of their destination.

Telegrams. The charge for a telegram within Austria-Hungary and to Germany and Servia is 6 *h* per word (minimum 60 *h*). For each foreign telegram a charge of 60 *h* is made, plus the following rates per word: Great Britain and Ireland 26 *h*; United States 1 *K* 50 *h* to 2 *K* 15 *h*; Belgium 19 *h*; Denmark 21 *h*; France, Bulgaria, or the Netherlands 16 *h*; Greece 19-28 *h*; Italy 8-16 *h*; Montenegro, Roumania, or Switzerland 6-8 *h*; Norway 32 *h*; Russia and Sweden 24 *h*; Turkey 28-38 *h*. — A charge of 2 *h* is also made for the telegraph form or blank.

VII. Geography and Statistics.

The dual monarchy of *Austria-Hungary*, established by the constitutional law of Dec. 21st, 1867, in place of the single empire of Austria, consists of two distinct states united under the sceptre of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. The legislation and administration of the two states are quite distinct, save that the army and the custom-house are common to both. For a short distance the Leitha, which falls into the Danube to the E. of Vienna, forms the boundary between the empire and the kingdom, which are therefore sometimes called Cisleithania and Transleithania. Since 1908 Bosnia and the Herzegovina have belonged to Austria-Hungary (comp. p. 415).

The empire of Austria, about 115,500 sq. M. in area, with 28,567,898 inhab. (1910), embraces the following provinces: the hilly territory of *Lower* and *Upper Austria*, on both banks of the Danube; the Alpine regions of *Salzburg*, *Tyrol* and *Vorarlberg*, *Styria* and *Carinthia;* the 'Karst' provinces of *Carniola* and *Istria* (Coast Land); *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, and *Silesia*, lying between the Böhmerwald, the Erzgebirge, and the Sudetes, and watered by the Elbe, the Oder, and the March; *Galicia* and *Bukowina* to the N. and E. of the Carpathians; and lastly *Dalmatia*, a separate province in the extreme S.

The kingdom of Hungary, 125,170 sq. M. in area, with a population of 20,850,700 (1910), embraces the low-lying Hungarian plain, bounded on three sides by the Carpathians, with the hill-country of Transylvania to the S.E., and of Croatia and Slavonia, to the S., occupying the S.E. spurs of the Alps and the Karst.

The nationalities inhabiting the dual monarchies are no less varied than the countries themselves. According to the census of 1900, the total number of Germans in Austria-Hungary was 11,306,120, four-fifths of whom form a compact community in the region of the Danube, extending as far as the March and beyond the Leitha, and in the Alpine lands, in the W. and N. parts of Bohemia, and in the N. of Silesia. The remaining Germans are very scattered, most of them (2,135,181) dwelling in Hungary, particularly on the Danube, in the Banat, and in Transylvania. Western and Central Hungary are occupied by 8,751,817 *Magyars*, who in Hungary, like the Germans in Austria, out-number every other single nationality. In E. Hungary dwell 3,030,442 *Roumanians* ('E. Romans'). The N. and the S. of the conjoint state are occupied by Slavs, who are divided geographically into two main groups and linguistically into five. The Northern Slavs, 7,975,038 in number, include the *Czechs*, *Moravians*, and *Slovaks*, who live in Bohemia, Moravia, and the adjacent parts of Hungary; 4,259,152 *Poles* in Silesia and W. Galicia; and 3,805,023 *Ruthenians* in

E. Galicia and on the Hungarian border. The Slavs of the South consist of 3,442,129 *Croatians* and *Servians* and 1,291,721 *Slovenians*. Lastly, in the S. Alps and on the Istrian and Dalmatian coast, dwell 754,584 *Italians* ('W. Romans'), including those of the Ladin and Friuli dialects. — Of the total population three-fourths are Roman Catholics (79 per cent in Austria, 51 per cent in Hungary); one-fifth are Greek Catholics and Oriental Greeks of various sects; most of the 4,224,090 Protestants are to be found in Hungary; and there are 2,076,300 Jews (of whom more than half live in Austria) and 610,000 Moslems.

The Austro-Hungarian Army is divided into sixteen corps (stationed at Cracow, Vienna, Gratz, Budapest, Pressburg, Kassa, Temesvár, Prague, Josephstadt, Przemyśl, Lemberg, Hermannstadt, Agram, Innsbruck, Sarajevo, and Ragusa). On a peace-footing it consists of 102 infantry regiments (each of 4 battalions), 4 Tyrolese regiments of riflemen, 26 battalions of chasseurs, and 17 battalions of Bosno-Herzegovinian infantry and riflemen; then 42 cavalry regiments (dragoons, hussars, lancers), each in 2 divisions of 3 squadrons; 56 regiments of field-artillery with 224 batteries of 4 guns each, 8 divisions of mounted artillery (24 batteries), and 1 mountain-battery division; 15 battalions of pioneers; 1 railway and telegraph regiment; 3 regiments of 'train' (commissariat); lastly the skeleton corps of 40 infantry and 6 cavalry regiments of Landwehr in Austria and 28 infantry and 10 cavalry regiments in Hungary (Honvéd). The total number of officers and men is 382,898, of horses 69,166, and of field-guns 1206. Except for the Hungarian Honvéds the language of command is German.

Bibliography.

The following books on Austria-Hungary may be found useful: 'The Holy Roman Empire', by *James Bryce* (1862); 'The Mediæval Empire', by *Herbert A. L. Fisher* (1898); 'The Realm of the Habsburgs' (8th edit.; London, 1893) and 'Austria' ('Story of the Nations' series; London, 1899), both by *Sidney Whitman*: 'Austria-Hungary', by *Geoffrey Drage* (London, 1909); 'Austro-Hungarian Life in Town and Country', by *F. E. H. Palmer* (London, 1903); 'The Whirlpool of Europe', by *Archibald R. and Ethel Colquhoun* (London, 1907); 'The Danube with Pen and Pencil', by *Capt. B. Granville Baker* (London, 1911; 15*s*.).

For books on Bohemia, see p. 290; Bosnia-Herzegovina, see p. 417; Dalmatia, see p. 387; the Dolomites, see p. 229; Hungary, see p. 440; Montenegro, see p. 412; Prague, see p. 294; Servia, see p. 523.

Plans of Vienna.

List of the Principal Streets, Squares, Public Buildings, Bridges, etc.

Plan *I* denotes the General Plan of Vienna on a scale of 1 : 30,000 (p. 1). Plan *II* that of the Inner City on a scale of 1 : 11,500 (p. 25). — The Roman numbers immediately succeeding the names of streets, etc., refer to the various Bezirke or districts of the city (comp. pp. 20, 21).

	I	*II*		*I*	*II*
Abelegasse XVI	B C 3, 4		Am Heumarkt III	F 5, 4	D E 5, 4
Abfahrt-Strasse II	G 3		Am Hof I	E 4	B C 2
Absberggasse X	F 7		Am Kaisermühlen-damm II	H I 2, 3	
Academ. Gymnasium		D 5	Am Kanal XI	G 6	
Academy, Commercial (Handels-Akademie)		C 5	Am Schüttel II		F 2
— of Fine Art (Akad. d. Bild. Künste)		B 5	Am Tabor II	F 2	
— of Science (Akad. d. Wissenschaften)		D 3	Amtshausgasse, Obere V	D 6	
Adalbert-Stifter-Strasse XX	E 1		Anastasius-Grün-Gasse IX, XVIII	C D 2	
Adamsgasse III		F 2, 3	Anatom. Institute	D 3	
Adlergasse I		D 2	Andreasgasse VII	D 5	
Afrikanergasse II		F 1	Angeligasse X	E 7	
Agricultural School	C 1		Annagasse I		C 4
Aichholzgasse XII	B 6		Anschützgasse XIII. XIV	B 5, 6	
Akademie-Strasse I		C 5, 4	Anton-Frank-Gasse XVIII	C D 2	
Albertgasse VIII	D 4, 3		Antonigasse XVII, XVIII	C 2, 3	
Albert-Platz VIII	D 3		Antons-Platz X	F 7	
Albrechtgasse I		B 4	Anzengrubergasse V	E 6	
Albrechtsberger-gasse XII	C 6		Anzengruber-Platz XVI	A 3	
Albrechtskreith-gasse XVI	B 3		Apollogasse VII	C D 5	
Albrechts-Platz I		C 4	Apostelgasse III	G 5	
Allégasse IV	E 5	C 5	Arbeitergasse V	D 6	
Allerheiligen-Platz XX	F 1		Archives Office		B 3
Aloisgasse II		E F 1	Arenberg Park	F G 5	F 5
Alpengasse X	F 7		Arndt-Strasse V, XII	C 6	
Alsegger-Strasse XVII, XVIII	B 2		Arnethgasse XVI	A B 3	
Alserbach-StrasseIX	D E 2		Arnsteingasse XIV	C 5, 6	
Alser-Str. VIII, IX	D 3	A 2	Arsenal	F G 6	
Alszeile XVII	A B 2		— -Strasse X	F 6	
Althangasse IX	E 2		Art and Industry Museum		E 3
Althan-Platz IX	E 2		Arthaber-Platz X	E 7	
Altmannsdorfer-Strasse XII	B 7		Art History Museum		A B 4
Alxingergasse X	E 7, 6		— Industrial School		E 3
Amalienhof		B 3	Aspang-Strasse III	F G 5	
Amerling-Strasse VI	D 5		Aspern-Allée II	I 5	
Am Fasangarten XII	A 7		— -Brücke	F 3, 4	E 2
Am Gestade I		C 2	Asperngasse II	F 3	E 2
			Aspern-Platz I		E 2
			Assmayergasse XII	C 6	

	I	II
Auersperg-Str. VIII	D 4	A 3
Augarten	E F 2, 3	
— -Strasse, Obere II	E F 2, 3	
— —, Untere II. .	E 3	
Augustengasse I. .		C 2
Augustiner-Bastei I		B C 4
— -Strasse I . .	E 4	C 4
Ausstellungs-Str. II	G 3	F 1
Auwinkel I . . .		D 3
Avedik-Strasse XIV	B C 5	
Babenberger-Str. I.	E 4	B 4
Bachergasse V . .	D 6	
Bacher-Platz V . .	D 6	
Bachgasse XVI . .	B C 4	
Bäcker-Strasse I. .		D 3
Badgasse IX . . .	D E 2	
Badhausgasse VII .	C D 4	
Bahngasse, Linke III	F 4, 5	E 4, 5
—, Obere III . . .	F 5	
—, Rechte III . .	F 4, 5	E 4, 5
Baldiagasse XVI. .	B 3	
Ballgasse I. . . .		C 4
Ballhaus-Platz I. .		B 3
Bandgasse VII . .	D 4	
Bankgasse I . . .		B 3
Barawitzkagasse XIX	D E 1	
Barbaragasse I . .		D 3
Barichgasse III . .	F G 5	
Barracks (Kasernen):		
Alser	D 3	A 1
Artillerie . . .	G 5	
Erzherzog-Albrecht . . .	H 3	
Erzherzog-Wilhelm	G H 3	
Gensdarmerie . .		F 5
Heumarkt . . .		D 5
Neumarkt . . .	F 5	
Radetzky. . . .	B 4	
Reiter.	A 4	
Rossauer (Rudolfs-Kaserne) . . .	E 3	B C 1
Stifts		A 5
Bartensteingasse I .		A 3
Bastiengasse XVIII	B 1, 2	
Bäuerlegasse XX .	E 2	
Bauernmarkt I . .		C 3
Baumgasse III . .	G 5	
Beatrixgasse III. .	F 4	E 5, 4
Bechardgasse III .		F 3
Beckmanngasse XIII, XIV . . .	B 5	
Beethovengasse IX .		A 1
Beheimgasse XVII .	C 3	
Beingasse XV, XIV	C 4, 5	

	I	II
Bellaria-Strasse I .	D 4	A 4
Bellegardegasse II .	H 2	
Belvedere	F 5	
— -Allée	I 5	
Belvederegasse IV .	E F 5	
Bendlgasse XII . .	C 6	
Benedikt-Schellinger-Gasse XIV.	C 5	
Bennogasse VIII. .	C 3	
Benno-Platz VIII .	C 3	
Berchtoldgasse II .	H I 3, 2	
Berggasse IX. . .	E 3	A B 1
Bergsteiggasse XVII	C 3	
Bernardgasse VII, XVI	C D 4	
Bernhardstalgasse X	D E 7	
Bezirks-Gericht . .		D 3
Biber-Strasse I . .		D E 3, 2
Bienengasse VI . .		A 5
Billroth-Strasse XIX	D 1, 2	
Bischofgasse XII .	B 6	
Blaas-Strasse XIX .	C 1	
Blattgasse III . .		F 3
Blechturmgasse IV, V	E 6	
Blindengasse VIII .	C 4	
Blind Asylum. . .	G 4	
Blumauergasse II .	F 3	E 1
Blumengasse XVII, XVIII	C 3	
Blumenstockgasse I		C 3, 4
Blutgasse I . . .		C D 3
Blüthengasse III. .		F 3
Boerhavegasse III .	F 5	
Bognergasse I. . .		C 3
Bonygasse XII . .	B C 6	
Borschkegasse IX .	D 3	
Börse.	E 3	B 1, 2
Börsegasse I. . .	E 3	B C 1, 2
Börse-Platz I. . .		B C 2
Botanic Gardens. .	A 6; F 5	
Brahms-Platz IV. .	E 5	
Brandmayergasse V	D 6	
Brandstätte I. . .		C 2
Bräuhausgasse V .	D 6	
Bräuner-Strasse I .		C 2
Braungasse XVII .	A 2	
Braunhirschengasse XIV	B 5, 6	
Braunhubergasse XI	H 7	
BraunspergengasseX	D 7	
Breite-Gasse VII .	D 4	A 4
Breitenfurter-Str. XII	B C 7	
Breitensee-Strasse XIII	A 4, B 5	
Brigitta-Platz XX .	E 2	
Brigittenauer-Lände II, XX	E 2, 1	

	I	II
Brigitten-Brücke	E 2	
Brunnengasse XVI	C 4, 3	
Brüsslgasse XVI	B 4	
Buchengasse X	E-G 7	
Buchfeldgasse VIII	D 4	
Bürgergasse X	F 7	
Bürger-Platz X	F 7	
Bürgerspitalgasse VI	C 5	
Bürger-Theater		E 3
Burggasse VII, XV	C D 4	A 4
Burghardtgasse XX	E 2, 1	
Burg-Platz, Ausserer I		B 4
— -Ring I	E 4	A B 4
— -Theater	E 4	B 3
Burgtor		B 4
Cadet School	F G 6	
— — (Infantry)	A 5	
Calvarienberggasse XVII	C 3	
Canovagasse I		C 5
Capistrangasse VI		A 5
Cardinal-Rauscher-Platz XIV	B 5	
Carl-Theater	F 3	E 1, 2
Castellezgasse II	F 3	
Castelligasse V	D 5	
Central-Markt-Platz	D 6	
Chemical Institute	D E 3	A B 1
Chimani-Strasse XIX	D 1	
Christinengasse I		D 5
Churches:		
Ægidien	D 5	
Altlerchenfeld	C 4	
Anglican, see p. 14.		
Augustiner		B C 4
British-American, see p. 14.		
Capuchin		C 4
Franciscan		D 4
Greek		D 2, 3
Herz-Jesu	H I 2	
Hofkirche		C 2, 3
Jägerhaus-Kapelle	E 1	
Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Jubilæums-Kirche	G 2	
Karls-Kirche	E 5	C 5
Lazarist	C 5	
Lazarus	C 2	
Leopold		D 1
Luther		C 3, 4
Maltese		C 4
Mariahilf	D 5	
Maria-Stiegen		C 2
— -Treu	D 4	
— vom Siege	C 5	

	I	II
Churches:		
Minorites		B 3
Protestant	C 3; C 5	
Russian	F 5	
St. Anna		C 4
— Anthony	F 7	
— Elizabeth		C 3
— George		D 2
— John the Baptist		D E 2
— — of Nepomuk	F 3	E 1
— Joseph		A 5; D 1
— Lawrence	A 4	
— Michael		B C 3
— Peter		C 3
— Ruprecht		D 2
— Stephen	E 4	C 3
Salvator		C 2
Schotten		B 2
University		D 3
Ursuline		C 4
Votive	D 3	A 1
Weissgärber	F 4	F 3
Circuses	F 3; G 3	E 1; F 1
Clementinengasse XV	C 5	
Clusiusgasse IX	E 2	
Cobdengasse I		D 4, 3
Colloredogasse XIX	C D 2	
Colosseum	D 3	
Columbusgasse X	E 7, 6	
Columbus-Platz X	E 6	
Commerce and Industry, Chamber of (Handels- und -Gewerbe-Kammer)		E 3
Consular Academy	D 3	
Cottagegasse XVIII, XIX	C 2, D 1	
Credit-Anstalt		B 2
Cumberland-Strasse XIII	A B 5	
Custom House (Zollamt)	F 4	E 3
Custozzagasse III		F 3
Czapkagasse III		F 4
Czartoryskigasse XVIII, XVII	B C 2	
Czermakgasse XVIII	C 3	
Czerningasse II	F 3	E F 2, 1
Daffingergasse III		D 5
Damm-Strasse XX	E 2	
Dampfgasse X	E 6	
Dampfschiff-Str. III	F 4, 3	E F 2
Dapontegasse III		F 5
Darwingasse II	F 3	
Davidgasse X	E 7	

	I	II
Deaf and Dumb, Institute for the (Taubstummen-Institut)	E 5	
Degengasse XVI.	A B 3	
Deinhardsteingasse XVI	C 4, 3	
Dempschgasse XVIII	C 3	
Deutschmeister-Platz I		C 1
Dianagasse III		F 3, 2
Diefenbachgasse XII, XIV	C 6	
Diehlgasse V	D 6	
Diesterweggasse XIII	A 5	
Dietmayrgasse XX	E 1	
Dietrichgasse III	G 4, 5	
Dingelstedtgasse XV	C 5	
Disslergasse III		F 2
Dittesgasse XVIII, XIX	C 2	
Döblerhof-Str. XI	G H 6	
Doblhoffgasse I		A 3
Döblinger Haupt-Strasse XIX	D 1	
Domgasse I		D 3
Dominikaner-Bastei 1		D 3
Dommesgasse XI	H 7	
Donaueschinger-Strasse XX	F 1	
Donau-Str., Obere II	E F 2, 3	C D 1, 2
— —, Untere II.	F 3	E F 2
— -Uferbahn-Str. II	G 2	
Donnergasse I		C 4
Dornbacher-Strasse XVII	A 2	
Dorner-Platz XVII.	C 3	
Dorotheergasse I	E 4	C 4, 3
Drachengasse I		D 3
Drahtgasse I		C 2
Drasche Park	E 6	
Draskovichgasse XIII	B 4	
Dreihausgasse XIV	B 5, 6	
Dreihufeisengasse VI		B 5
Dreilaufergasse VII	D 5	
Dresdner-Str. II, XX	F 1, 2	
Drorygasse III	G 5	
Dumbagasse I		C 5
Dunklergasse XII	C 6	
Dürergasse VI	D 5	
Dürnkrut-Platz II	G 2	
Ebendorfer-Str. I		A 2
Eberlgasse II	F 2	
Eckergasse X	E 7, 6	
Edelhofgasse XVIII	D 2	
Effingergasse XVI	B 3	
Ehamgasse XI	H 7	
Ehrenfelsgasse XII	B 6	
Eichen-Strasse XII	C 7	
Einsiedlergasse V	D 6	
Einsiedler-Platz V	D 6	
Einwanggasse XIII	A 5	
Eisengasse IX	D 3, 2	
Eisnergasse XVI	B 3, 4	
Electricity Works	I 6	
Elisabeth Promenade IX	E 2, 3	
— -Strasse I	E 4	B C 4, 5
Elterlein-Platz XVII	C 3	
Embassies, see p. 14.		
Enenkel-Strasse XVI	A 4, 3	
Engelgasse VI	E 5	B 5
Engelsberggasse III		F 5
Engerth-Str. II, XX	F G 1, 2	
Enk-Platz XI	H 7	
Ennsgasse II	G 3	
Erdberger-Lände III	G 4, 5	
Erdberg-Strasse III	G 4, 5	F 1
Erlachgasse X	E F 6, 7	
Erlach-Platz X	E 6	
Erlgasse XII	C 6	
Erzherzog-Karl-Platz II	G 2	
Eschenbachgasse I	E 4	B 5, 4
Escompte-Bank		B 2
Esslinggasse I		C 1
Esterhazygasse VI	D 5	
Ettenreichgasse X	E F 7	
Eugengasse X	E F 7	
Eugen-Platz X	E F 7	
Exchange (Börse)	E 3	B 1, 2
Exerzier-Platz	B 4	
Export-Akademie		B 1
Fabriksgasse XII	B 6	
Fahnengasse I		B 3
Falke-Strasse I		D E 3
Färbergasse I		C 2
Fasangasse III	F 5	
Favoriten-Platz IV	E 6	
— -Str. IV, X	E F 5-7	
Felber-Str. XV, XIV	B C 5	
Felbigergasse XIII	A 5	
Felder-Strasse I		A 2
Feldgasse VIII	D 3	
Fendlgasse V	D 6	
Fenzlgasse XIII, XIV	B 5	
Ferchergasse XVII	B 2, 3	
Ferdinands-Brücke	F 3, 4	D 2
— -Strasse II	F 3	E 2
Fernkorngasse X	E 7, 6	

	I	II
Ferrogasse XVIII .	B 2	
Fesstgasse XVI . .	B 4, 3	
Fichtegasse I . . .		D 4
Fillgradergasse VI .		A 5
Fire Brigade, Central (Feuerwehr - Centrale)		C 2
Fischergasse II . .		E 2
Fischerstiege I . .		C 2
Fischhof I		C 2
Flachgasse XIII, XIV	B 5	
Fleischmarkt I . .		D 2, 3
Floragasse IV. . .	E 5	
Florianigasse VIII .	C D 3	A 2
Flossgasse II . . .		D 1
Flotowgasse XIX .	C 1	
Flötzer-Steig XIII .	A 4	
Flurschützgasse XII	C D 6	
Fockygasse XII . .	C 6	
Forsthausgasse XX.	E 1	
Foundling Hospital (Findelhaus) . .	B 1	
Franciskaner-Platz I		C D 3, 4
FrankenberggasseIV	E 5	
Frankgasse IX . .		A 1
Franzens-Brücke . .	F 3	F 2
Franzensbrücken-Strasse II . . .	F 3	F 1, 2
Franzensgasse V. .	D E 5	
Franzens-Platz I. .		B 3
— -Ring I	E 4, 3	A B 3, 2
Franz-Joseph-Jubiläums-Brücke . .	E 1	
— — -Kai I . . .	E F 3, 4	C D 1, 2
Frauengasse XVII .	C 3	
Freihaus		B 5
Freilagergasse II .		F 2
Freisinger Gasse I .		C 3
Freiung I		B 2
Frendenau	I 5, 6	
Friedlgasse XIX . .	C 1	
FriedmanngasseXVI	C 3	
Friedrich-Kaiser-Gasse XVI . . .	B C 3, 4	
Friedrich-Strasse I.		B C 5
Friesen-Platz X . .	E 7	
Fröbelgasse XVI .	C 4	
Fröhlich-Platz XII .	C 6	
Fruchtgasse II . .		F 2
Fuchsröhren-Strasse XI	H 6	
Fugbachgasse II. .	F 3	
Führichgasse I . .		C 4
Fuhrmannsgasse VIII	D 4	
Fünfhausgasse XV .	C 5	
Fürstengasse IX. .	D E 3	
Fütterergasse I . .		C 2

	I	II
Gablenzgasse XIII, XV, XVI . . .	B C 4	
Ganglbauergasse XVI	B 4	
Garelligasse IX . .		A 2, 1
Garnisongasse IX .		A 1
Gartengasse V . .	D 5, 6	
Gärtnergasse III. .		F 1, 3
Gassergasse V . .	E 6	
GatterburggasseXIX	D 1	
Gatterholzgasse XII	B 7, 6	
Gauermanngasse I .		B 5, 4
GaullachergasseXVI	C 3, 4	
Geblergasse XVII .	B C 3	
Geibelgasse XIV, XV	C 5, 6	
Geiselberg-Str. XI .	G 7	
Gellertgasse X . .	F 7	
Gellert-Platz X . .	F 7	
Gentzgasse XVIII .	C D 2	
Geological Institute	F G 4	F 4
Georgsgasse VIII .		A 3
Gerhardusgasse XX.	E 2	
Gerlgasse III . . .	F 5	
Gersthofer-Strasse XVIII.	B C 1, 2	
Gertrud-Platz XVIII	C D 2	
Gestettengasse III .	G 5	
Getreide-Markt I, VI	E 4	B 4, 5
Geusaugasse III. .	G 4	F 4
Geyschlägergasse XV.	C 4	
Ghega-Platz X . .	F 6	
Gigergasse III . .		E 3
Gilmgasse XVII. .	B 2	
Gisela-Strasse I . .	E 4	C 5
Glasergasse IX . .	E 2	
Glatzgasse XIX . .	D 2	
Glockengasse II. .	F 3	E 1
Gloriettgasse XIII .	A 6	
Gluckgasse I . . .		C 4
Goethegasse X . .	F 6	
Goldeggasse IV. .	E F 5	
Goldschlag-Strasse XIII, XIV, XV .	A B C 5	
Goldschmiedgasse I.		C 3
Gonzagagasse I . .		C D 1, 2
Graben I	E 4	C 3
Grashofgasse I . .		D 3
Gredler-Strasse II .		D 2
Greifgasse XI. . .	H 7	
Greiseneckergasse XX.	E 2	
Grenzgasse XIV, XV	C 5	
Griechengasse I . .		D 2
Grillgasse XI. . .	H 7	
Grillparzer-Strasse I	D E 3	A 2
Grimmgasse XIV .	B 5, 6	
Grünangergasse I .		D 3
Grünberggasse XII.	B 6, 7	

	I	II
Grundsteingasse XVI	C 4	
Grüne Torgasse IX.	E 3	
Grüngasse V . . .	D E 5	
Gschwandnergasse XVII	B 3	
Gudrun-Strasse X .	E F 6, 7	
Gumpendorfer-Strasse VI . . .	C D 5	A B 5
Guneschgasse XIX .	D 1	
Gunold-Strasse XIX	E 1	
Günthergasse IX .		A 1
Gurkgasse XIII . .	A B 5	
Gusshaus-Strasse IV	E 5	
Guttenberggasse VII		A 4
Gymnasium-Strasse XVIII, XIX . .	C D 2	
Haarhof I		B 3
Haberlgasse XVI .	C 4	
Habichergasse XVI .	B C 4	
Habsburger-Gasse I		C 3
Hackengasse XIV, XV.	C 4, 5	
Hadikgasse XIII. .	A 5, 6	
Hafnergasse II . .		E 1
Hafnersteig I . . .		D 2
Hagenmüllergasse III	G 5	
Hahngasse IX. . . .	E 3	
Haidgasse II	F 3	D 1
Haidinger-Gasse III	G 5, 4	
Hainburger-Str. III.	G 4, 5	
Haizingergasse XVIII.	C D 2	
Hakelgasse XI . .	H 7	
Halbgasse VII . .	C 4	
Halirschgasse XVII.	B 2, 3	
Hamerling-Platz VIII	D 4	
Hammer-Purgstall-gasse II		D 2
Handelskai II, XX .	F-H 1-3	
Hannovergasse XX .	E 2, 1	
Hansalgasse III . .		F 3
Hansen-Strasse I. .		A 4
Hardtgasse XIX. .	C D 1	
Hardtmuthgasse X .	E 7	
Hartäcker-Str. XIX	B C 1	
Hartmanngasse V .	E 5, 6	
Hasenauer-Strasse XVIII, XIX . .	C D 2	
Hasengasse X. . .	E 6	
Haslingergasse XVI, XVII	B C 3	
Hasner-Strasse XVI	A-C 3, 4	
Hauffgasse XI. . .	G H 7	
Haupt-Allée II . .	G-I 3-5	F 1
Hausergasse X . .	F 7	
Haydngasse VI . .	D 5	
Haymerlegasse XVI	B 4	
Hechtengasse IV. .	E 5	
Hedwiggasse II . .		F 1
Hegelgasse I . . .		D 1
Hegergasse III . .	F 5	
Heigerlein-Str. XVI	A B 3	
Heiligenstädter-Lände XIX . . .	E 2, 1	
— -Strasse XIX . .	D E 2, 1	
Heilig-Kreuzerhof I		D 3
Heindlgasse XVI .	B 4	
Heinrich-Collin-Strasse XIII . .	A 5	
Heinrichsgasse I. .		C 2
Heinrichshof . . .		C 4, 5
Helenengasse II . .		F 1
Helferstorfer-Str. I.		B 2
Hellwag-Strasse XX	F 1	
Hernalser Haupt-Strasse XVII . .	B C 2, 3	
Herbeck-Str. XVIII	B C 2	
Herborthgasse XI .	H 7	
Herbst-Strasse XIII, XVI	A-C 4	
Herklotzgasse XIV, XV.	C 5	
Hermannsgasse VII.	D 4	
Herminengasse II .	E 3	C D 1
Hernalser-Gürtel XVII	C 4, 3	
Herndlgasse X . .	F 7	
Herrengasse I . .	E 4	B 2, 3
Herthergasse XII . .	C D 6	
Herzgasse X . . .	E 7, 6	
Hessgasse I . . .		B 2
Hetzendorf, Château	A 7	
Hetzendorfer-Strasse XII. . .	A B 7	
Hetzgasse III. . .	F G 4	F 3
Heugasse III, IV .	E F 5	D 5
Heumühlgasse IV .	E 5	
Hietzinger Haupt-Strasse XIII . .	A 6	
Hildebrandgasse XVII, XVIII . .	C 3	
Hiller-Strasse II. .	G H 3	
Himmelpfortgasse I	E 4	C D 4
Hippgasse XVI . .	C 4	
Hirschengasse VI .	D 5	
Höchstädt-Platz XX	E F 1	
Hochstettergasse II.	F 2	
Hockegasse XVIII .	B 1	
Hofburg	E 4	B 3
Hofenedergasse II .		F 1
Hof-Garten. . . .	E 4	B 4
Hofgartengasse I .		B C 4
Hofmühlgasse VI .	D 5	
Hofstall-Strasse VII	D E 4	A 4

	I	II
Hofzeile XIX. . .	D 1	
Hohenberg-Str. XII.	B 7	
Hohenstaufengasse I	E 3	B 1, 2
Hoher Markt I . .	E 4	C 2, 3
Hohlweggasse III .	F 5	
Höhnegasse XVIII .	B 1	
Hollergasse XIII, XIV	B 5, 6	
Hörlgasse IX . . .	E 3	B 1
Hormayrgasse XVII	C 3, 2	
Hörnesgasse III . .	G 4	
Hospitals:		
Brothers of Mercy		D E 1, 2
Children	A 4	
Convent (Kloster-Spital)	C D 5	
Crown Prince Rudolph (Children)	G 5	
— Princess Stephana	C 4	
Emperor Francis Joseph	D 7	
Empress Elizabeth	B 5	
Epidemic . . .	C 7; D 7	
General	D 3	A 1
— Clinical . . .	D 3	
Jewish.	D 2	
Rudolph	F 5	
Huglgasse XIV . .	B 5	
Hugogasse XI. . .	H 7	
Humboldt-Platz X .	F 6	
HungarianSteamship Co.	I 4	
Hütteldorfer-Strasse XIII, XIV, XV .	A-C 5, 4	
Huttengasse XIII, XVI	A B 4, 3	
HutweidengasseXIX	C 1	
Hyrtlgasse XVI . .	B 4	
Ignazgasse XII . .	C 6	
Iheringgasse XIII .	B 5, 6	
Illekgasse XIV . .	B 5	
Im Werd II . . .		D 1
Industrial Museum .	D 2, 3	
Industry, Palace of .		D 5
Inn-Strasse II, XX .	F G 2	
Intimes Theater . .		E 2
Invaliden-Str. III .	F 4	E 4, 3
Inzersdorfer-Str. X .	E F 7	
Jacquingasse III .	F 5	
Jagdgasse X . . .	E 7, 6	
Jäger-Strasse XX .	E 2, 1	
Jahngasse V . . .	D E 6	
Jakobergasse I . .		D 3
Jasomirgottgasse I .		C 3
Jesuitengasse I . .		D 3
Johannagasse V . .	D 6	
Johannesgasse I . .	E F 4	C D 4
Joh.-Hoffmann-Platz XII	C 7	
Johann-Nepomuk-Berger-Platz XVI.	B 3	
Johann-Strauss-Gasse IV. . . .	E 5, 6	
— — -Theater . .	E 5	
John-Str. XIV, XIII	B 5	
Jordangasse I . .		C 2
Jörger-StrasseXVII, XVIII	C 3	
Josephinengasse II .	F 3	
Josephinum . . .	D 3	A 1
Josephsgasse VIII .	D 4	
Josephs-Platz I . .		B 3, 4
Josephstädter-Strasse VIII . .	C D 4	
Josephstadt-Theater	D 4	
Judengasse I . . .		C 2
Juden-Platz I. . .		C 2
Jungferngasse I . .		C 3
Jungmaisgasse II .	H 2	
Justice, Palace of .	D 1	A 3, 1
Kagraner Reichs-Strasse II . . .	H 2, 1	
Kainzgasse XVII .	A 2	
Kaiser-Ebersdorfer-Strasse XI . . .	H I 7	
Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz I		D 2
Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Brücke . .	F 1	
Kaiser-Josephs-Brücke	G H 5	
Kaiser-Joseph-Str.II	F 3	F 1
Kaiser-Jubilæums-Theater	D 2	
Kaiser-Platz XX. .	F 1	
— -Strasse VII . .	C 4, 5	
Kaiserwasser-Strasse XX. . .	F 1	
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring I.	F 4	D 4, 3
Kalvarienberggasse XVII	C 3	
Kamp-Strasse XX .	F 1	
Kandlgasse VII . .	C D 4	
Kantgasse I . . .		D 5, 4
Karajangasse XX .	E F 2	
Kardinal-Rauscher-Platz XIV . . .	B 5	
Karl-Beck-Gasse XVIII	C 2	
Karl-Borromæus-Platz III . . .		F 5

	I	II
Karl-Ludwig-Strasse XVIII, XIX	C D 2	
Karl-Schweighofer-Gasse VII		A 4, 5
Karlsgasse IV	E 5	C 5
Karls-Platz I, IV	E 5	C 5
Karl-Walther-Gasse XIV	C 5, 6	
Karmarschgasse X	E 7, 6	
Karmelitergasse II		D 1
Kärntner-Hof		C 1
— -Ring I	E 1	C 1, 5
— -Strasse I	E 1	C 5-8
Karolinen-Brücke		D 1
Karolinengasse IV	E F 5	
Karolinen-Platz IV	E 5	
Kasernengasse VI	D 5	
Kastnergasse XVII	C 3	
Kaunitzgasse VI	D 5	
Kegelgasse III	F G 4	F 3
Keinergasse III	G 5	
Kellinggasse XIV	C 6	
Kendler-Strasse XIII	A 5, 4	
Kenyongasse VII	C 4, 5	
Keplergasse X	E F 6	
Kepler-Platz X	E F 6	
Kettenbrückengasse IV, V	D E 5	
Kienmayergasse XIII	B 4, 5	
Kirchberggasse VII	D 1	A 1
Kirchengasse VII	D 1, 5	
Kirchstetterngasse XVI	C 4	
Kirchtaggasse XX	E 1	
Klagbaumgasse IV	E 5	
Klausgasse XVI	B 1	
Kleeblattgasse I		C 3
Kleistgasse III	E 5	
Klementinengasse XV	C 5	
Klimschgasse III	F G 5	
Klopstockgasse XVI, XVII	B 3	
Klosterneuburger-Strasse XX	E 1, 2	
Knefsteingasse XIII	A B 1, 5	
Knöllgasse X	D 7	
Kochgasse VIII	D 3	
Kohlgasse V	D 6	
Kohlmarkt I	E 1	B C 3
Kohlmessergasse I		D 2
Kolingasse IX	E 5	B 1
Kollergasse III		F 3
Köllnerhofgasse I		D 3
Kolonitzgasse III		E F 3
Kolonitz-Platz III		F 3
Kolowrat-Ring I	E F 4	D 5, 4
Kolschitzkygasse IV	E 6	
Komödiengasse II		E 1, 2
Königsklostergasse VI	D E 4	A 5
Konkordia-Platz I		C 2
Konstantin-Hügel	G 4	
Kopalgasse XI	H 6	
Kopp-Strasse XVI	A B C 4	
Körnergasse II		F 1, 2
Köstlergasse VI		A 5
Krafftgasse II	E 3	
Kramergasse I		C 3
Kranzgasse XV	C 5, 6	
Kreindlgasse XIX	D 1	
Kreitnergasse XVI	B 4	
Kreuzgasse XVIII	C 2, 3	
Kriechbaumgasse XII	C 6	
Krieglergasse III		F 3
Kriegsschule		B 3
Kriehubergasse V	E 6	
Krongasse V	E 5	
Kronprinz-Rudolph-Reichs-Brücke	G H 2	
— — -Strasse II	G 3, 2	F 1
Krottenbach-Strasse XIX	C D 1	
Kruger-Strasse I		C 1
Krummbaumgasse II		D 1
Krummgasse III		E 5
Kudlichgasse X	F G 7	
Kulmgasse XVI, XVII	B 3	
Kumpfgasse I		D 3
Künstlerhaus		C 5
Kurhausgasse I		C 3
Kurrentgasse I		C 3, 2
Kursalon		D 4
Kutschkergasse XVIII	D 3, 2	
Laaerberggasse XI	G 7	
Laaer-Strasse X	F 7	
Lackirergasse IX		A 1
Lacknergasse XVII, XVIII	C 3, 2	
Ladenburggasse XVIII	B 2	
Lagerhaus-Str. II	G H 3	
Laimäckergasse X	F 7	
Laimgrubengasse VI	D E 5	A 5
Lainzer-Strasse XIII	A 6	
Lamprechtsgasse IV	E 5	
Landesgericht	D 3	A 2
Landesgerichts-Str. I, VIII	D 4, 3	A 3, 2
Landgutgasse X	E F 6	
Landhaus		B 3
Landhausgasse I		B 3
Landskrongasse I		C 3, 2

	I	II
Landstrasse Haupt-Strasse III	F G 4, 5	E F 4. 5
Landstrasser-Gürtel III	F 6	
Lange-Gasse VIII	D 3, 4	
Lanner-Strasse XIX	C D 1	
Laube-Platz X	E 7	
Laudongasse VIII	C D 3	
Laufbergergasse II	G 3	
Laurenzerberg I		D 3, 2
Laxenburger-Str. X.	E 7, 6	
Lazarettgasse IX	D 3	
Lazaristengasse XVIII	C 2	
Leber-Strasse XI	G 6	
Lederergasse VIII	D 3, 4	
Leebgasse X	E 7, 6	
Leibnitzgasse X	E F 7	
Leipziger-Str. XX	E 2	
Leitermayergasse XVII, XVIII	C 3	
Lenaugasse VIII.	D 4	A 3
Leopold-Ernst-Gasse XVII, XVIII	C 2, 3	
Leopolds-Brücke	E 5	
Leopoldsgasse II.	F 3	D 1
Lerchenfelder-Gürtel XVI	C 4	
— -Strasse VII, VIII	C D 4	A 3
Lerchengasse VIII	D 4	
Lessinggasse II	F 2, 3	
Ley-Strasse XX	F 1, 2	
Library, Imperial (Hofbibliothek)		B 4
Lichtenauergasse II.	F 3	F 2
Lichtenfelsgasse I		A 3
Lichtensteg I		C 3
Liebenberggasse I		D 4
Liebhardtgasse XVI	C 4	
Liebiggasse I		A 2
Liechtenstein Palace		B 3
— Summer Palace (Gallery)	D E 2, 3	
Liechtenstein-Str. IX	D 2, 3, E 3	B 1
Lienfeldergasse XVI	B 3	
Lilienbrunngasse II	F 3	D 2, 1
Liliengasse I		C 3
Lindenauergasse XVI	C 4, 3	
Lindengasse VII	D 5, 4	A 5
Linengasse VI	C D 5	
Linnégasse II	H 2	
Linzer-Strasse XIII.	A B 5	
Liszt-Strasse I		E 3
Lobenhauergasse XVII	B 3	
Lobkowitz-Brücke	C 6	
— -Platz I		C 4
Löhrgasse XV	C 4, 5	
Loquai-Platz VI	D 5	
Lorbeergasse III		F 3
Lorenz-Mandl-Gasse XVI	A 4, 3	
Lory-Strasse XI	H 7	
Lothringer-Strasse I	E F 5, 4	C D 5
Löwel-Strasse I		B 3
Löwengasse III	F G 4	F 2, 3
Löwenherzgasse III.	G 5, 4	
Lueger, Dr. Karl,-Platz I		A 3
Lugeck I		D 3
Luisengasse IV	F 5	
Lusthaus	I 5	
— -Strasse, Alte	H 5	
Lustkandlgasse IX	D 2	
Lustspiel-Theater	G 3	
Magdalenen-Brücke	D 5	
— -Strasse VI	D E 5	B 5
Makartgasse I		B 5
Malfattigasse XII	C 6	
Marc-Aurel-Strasse I		C 2
Marchettigasse VI	D 5	
Marchfeld-Str. XX	F 1	
Margarethen-Gürtel V, XII	D 6	
— -Strasse IV	D E 6, 5	
Margareth-Platz V	D 5	
Mariahilfer-Gürtel VI	C 5	
— -Strasse VI, VII, XIII, XIV, XV	B-D 4, 5	A 5
Maria-Josepha Park	F 6	
Mariannengasse IX	D 3	
Maria-Theresia-Brücke (Schönbrunn)	B 6	
Maria-Theresien-(Augarten-) Brücke	E 3	C 1
— — -Platz		A B 4
— — -Strasse I, IX	E 3	B C 1
Marien-Brücke		D 2
Mariengasse XVII	B 3	
Marienstiege I		C 2
Markt XII	C 6	
Marktgasse IX	D 2	
Markt-Platz		D 1
Marokkanergasse III	F 5	D 5
Maroltingergasse XVI	A 4, 3	
Martins-Str. XVIII.	C 3, 2	
Marxer-Brücke		E 3
Marxergasse III	F G 4	E F 3. 4
März-Strasse XIII, XIV, XV	A B C 5	
Mathäusgasse III		F 3, 2

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Mathilden-Platz II, XX	E 2	
Matzleinsdorfer-Platz V	D E 6	
Maximilian-Platz IX		A 1, 2
— -Strasse I		C 4
Maxing Park XIII	A 6, 7	
— -Strasse XIII	A 6	
Mayergasse II		F 1
Mayerhofgasse IV	E 5	
Maysedergasse I		C 4
Mayssengasse XVII	B 3	
Mechitaristengasse VII	D 4	
Meichel-Strasse XI	I 6	
Meidlinger Haupt-Strasse XII	C 6, 7	
Meisel-Strasse XIV	B 5	
Mendelssohngasse II	H I 2	
Menzelgasse XVI	C 4	
Messerschmiedgasse XVIII	B 2, 1	
Metastasiogasse I		B 3
Metternichgasse III	F 5	
Michaelergasse XVIII	D 2	
Michaelcr-Platz I		B 3
Milchgasse II		C 3
Millergasse VI	C D 5	
Millökergasse VI		B 5
Ministries:		
Admiralty (Marine)		E 3
Agriculture (Ackerbau)		A 2
Commerce (Handels-Min.)		D 3
Finance (Finanz)		C 4
Foreign Affairs (Min. d. Äussern)		B 3
Home Affairs (Min. d. Innern)		C 2
Justice (Justiz)		B 4
Public Worship and Education (Kultus)		B 3
Railways (Eisenbahn)		B 5
War (Kriegs-Min.)		C 3
— (New Building)		E 3
Minoriten-Platz I		B 3
Mint (Münzamt)	F 4	E 4
Missindorf-Str. XIII	A 5	
Mittelgasse VI	C 5	
Mitterberggasse XVIII	C 2	
Mittersteig IV, V	E 5	
Mohrengasse, Grosse II	F 3	E 2, 1
—, Kleine II		E 1
Mölker-Bastei I		B 2
Mölkerhof		B 2
Mölkersteig I		B 2
Mollardgasse VI	C D 5	
Montleart-Str. XVI	A 4, 3	
Morzin-Platz I	E 3	D 2
Mühlfeldgasse II	F 3	
Mühlgasse IV	E 5	B 5
Muhrengasse X	E 7	
Müllnergasse IX	E 3	
Münzgasse III		E 4
Murlingengasse XII	C 7	
Museum-Str. I, VII	D E 4	A 3, 4
Musik-Verein		C 5
Naglergasse I		B C 3
Naschmarkt IV		B C 5
Nattergasse XVII	B 3	
Natural History Museum		A 4
Nauseagasse XVI	A 3	
Negerlegasse II		D 2
Neilreichgasse X	E 7, 6	
Nepomukgasse II		E 1
Nesselgasse XVII	B 3	
Neubadgasse I		B C 3
Neubaugasse VII	D 5, 4	
Neubau-Gürtel XIV, XV	C 4, 5	
Neuer Markt I	E 4	C 4, 3
Neugasse, Grosse IV	E 5	
—, Kleine IV, V	E 5	
Neulerchenfelder-Strasse XVI	C 3, 4	
Neulinggasse III	F 5	E 5
Neumayrgasse XVI	C 4	
Neustiftgasse VII, XVI	C D 4	A 4
Neutorgasse I		C 1, 2
Neville-Brücke	D 5	
Nibelungengasse I	E 4	B 4, 5
Nickelgasse II		D 1
Niederhof-Str. XII	C 6	
Nikolsdorfergasse V	E 6	
Nobilegasse XIV	B 5	
Nordbahn-Brücke	F G 1	
— -Strasse II, XX	F 2, 3	F 1
Nordwestbahn-Str. II, XX	F 2	
Novaragasse II	F 3	E F 1
Nussdorfer-Str. IX	D 3, 2	
Nusswaldgasse XIX	D 1	
Oberzellergasse III	G 5	
Observatory (Sternwarte)	C 2	
Odeongasse II		E 1
Odoakergasse XVI	A 3	

	I	II
Opera House	E 4	C 4
Operngasse I		B C 5, 4
Opern-Ring I	E 4	B C 4
Oppelgasse XII	C 6	
Oppolzergasse I		B 2
Ortliebgasse XVII	C 3	
Osterleitengasse XIX	D 1	
Oesterreich-Ungarische Bank		B 2, 3
Oswaldgasse XII	B C 7	
Othmar-Strasse XX.	E 2	
Ottakringer-Strasse XVI, XVII	A B C 3	
Ötzeltgasse III		D 5
Palaces:		
Archduke Eugene.		D 3, 4
— Frederick		C 4
— Rainer	E 5	
Archiepiscopal (Erzbischöfliches Palais)		C 3
Auersperg	D 4	A 3
Augarten	E F 2, 3	
Chotek		A 1
Coburg		D 4
Cumberland	A B 5, 6	
Czernin		A 2
Harrach		B 2
Hungarian Body Guard (Ungarische Leibwache)		A 4
Kinsky		B 2
Lanckoroński	F 5	
Larisch		D 4
Liechtenstein	D E 2, 3	
Lobkowitz		C 4
Montenuovo		B 3
Pallavicini		C 3
Schönborn		B 2
Schwarzenberg	E F 5	D 5
Sina		C 2
Todesco		C 4
Zichy	B 5	
Paletzgasse XVI	B 3	
Palffygasse XVII	C 3	
Paniglgasse IV	E 5	C 5
Panikengasse XVI	B 4	
Pantzergasse XIX	D 2, 1	
Papagenogasse VI		B 5
Pappenheimgasse XX	E 2	
Parhamer-Platz XVII	B C 3	
Parisergasse I		C 2
Parkgasse III	G 4	
Pasetti-Strasse XX	E F 1, 2	
Paulinengasse XVIII	C 2	
Paulus-Platz III	G 5	
Payergasse XVI	C 3	
Pazmanitengasse II.	F 3, 2	
Pelikangasse IX	D 3	
Pelzgasse XV	C 5	
Penzinger-Str. XIII.	A B 5	
Peregringasse IX		B 1
Pereiragasse XIV	B C 5	
Perspectiv-Strasse II	G 3	
Pestalozzigasse I		D 5
Peter-Jordan-Str. XIX	C 1	
Peters-Platz I		C 3
Petrarcagasse I		B 3
Petrusgasse III	G 5	
Pezzlgasse XVII	B C 3	
Pfadenhauergasse XIII	A 5	
Pfarrgasse, Grosse II	F 3	D 1
—, Kleine II	F 3	
Pfarrhofgasse III		F 5
Pfauengasse VI		A 5
Pfefferhofgasse III		F 2
Pfeifergasse XIV	C 6	
Philadelphia-Brücke	B C 7	
Phorusgasse IV	E 5	
Phorus-Platz IV	E 5	
Piaristengasse VIII.	D 4	
Pilgram-Brücke	D 5	
Pilgramgasse V	D 5	
Plankengasse I		C 3, 4
Plössgasse IV	E F 5	
Pohlgasse XII	B C 6	
Pokornygasse XIX	D E 1	
Police Headquarters		B 1
Porzellangasse IX	E 2, 3	
Possingergasse XVI	B 4	
Post Offices	F 4	A 5; B 3 C 1; C 3 C 4; D 1 D 3; E 1 F 3; F 5
Postgasse I		D 2, 3
Posthorngasse III		E 5
Post-Sparkasse		D E 3
Pötzleinsdorfer-Strasse XVIII	A B 1	
Pouthongasse XIV, XV	C 5	
Prager Reichs-Str. II	F 2	
Prager-Strasse III	F 4, 3	F 2
Pramergasse IX	E 3	
Prater	G-I 3, 5	
— Gürtel-Str. II.	G 4	
— -Stern II	F 3	F 1
— -Strasse II	F 3	D-F 2, 1
Predigergasse I		D 3
Pressgasse IV	E 5	
Preysinggasse XIV	B 5	
Prinz-Eugen-Str. XIX	C 1, D 2	

	I	II
Prinz-Karl-Gasse XIV	B C 5	
Produce Exchange		D E 2
Puchsbaumgasse X	F G 7	
Puchsbaum-Platz X	F 7	
Pyrkergasse XIX	D 1	
Quellen-Strasse X	E-G 7	
— -Platz X	E 7	
Raaberbahngasse X	E F 6	
Rabengasse III	G 5	
Rabensteig I		D 2
Radetzky-Brücke		E 2
— -Platz III	F 4	F 2, 3
— -Strasse III	F 4	E F 2
Radial-Strasse II	H 5, 4	
Raffaelgasse XX	E 1, 2	
Rahlgasse VI	E 4	B 5
Railway Stations, see p. 2.		
Raimund-Theater	C 5	
Rainergasse IV	E 6, 5	
Rampengasse XIX	E 1	
Rampersdorfergasse V	D 5, 6	
Randhartingergasse X	F G 7	
Rappachgasse XI	H 7, 6	
Rasumofskygasse III	F G 4	F 4
Rathaus	D 4	A 3, 2
—, Altes		C 2
Rathaus-Park		A 3, 2
— -Strasse I	D 4, 3	A 3, 2
Ratschkygasse XII	B 6, C 7	
Rauchfangkehrergasse XIII, XIV	B C 6	
Rauchgasse XII	C 6	
Rauhensteingasse I		C 4, 3
Rauscher-Strasse II, XX	F 2	
Redtenbachergasse XVI	B 3	
Regierungsgasse I		B 3
Reichsapfelgasse XIV	B 5, 6	
Reichsrats-Gebäude	D 4	A 3
— -Strasse I	D 4, 3	A 3, 2
Reindorfgasse XIV	C 5, 6	
Reinlgasse XIII	B 5	
Reinprechts-Brücke	D 5	
Reinprechtsdorfer-Strasse V	D 5, 6	
Reisingergasse X	F 7	
Reisner-Strasse III	F 4, 5	E 4, 5
Reithoffer-Platz XV	C 5	
Rembrandt-Str. II	E 3	
Renngasse I	E 3	B C 2
Rennweg III	F G 5	D 5
Reschgasse XII	C 6	
Resselgasse IV		C 5
Rettungs-Gesellschaft		E 2
Richard-Wagner-Platz XVI	B C 4	
Richtergasse VII	D 5	
Riding School (Reitschule)		B 3
Riemergasse I		D 3
Riesgasse III		F 5
Rinnböck-Strasse XI	G H 6	
Robertgasse II		F 2
Robert-Hamerling-Gasse XV	C 5	
Rochusgasse III	F 4	F 5
Rochus-Platz III		F 5
Rockhgasse I		B 2
Rögergasse IX	E 2, 3	
Rokitanskygasse XVII	C 3, 2	
Rollingergasse XII	B C 7	
Römergasse XVI, XVII	B 3	
Rosaliagasse XII	C 6	
Rosasgasse XII	B 6	
Roseggergasse XVI	A 4, 3	
Rosenbursen-Str. I		D E 3
Rosengasse I		B 2
Rosenhügel-Str. XII	A 7	
Rosensteingasse XVI, XVII	B C 3, 2	
Rosinagasse XV	C 5	
Rote-Kreuzgasse II		D 1
Rote-Mühlgasse XII	B 6	
Rotenhausgasse IX		A 1
Rotenhofgasse X	E 7	
Rotenlöwengasse IX	E 2	
Rotensterngasse II	F 3	E 1
Rotenturm-Strasse I	E 4	C D 3, 2
Rotgasse I		C D 3, 2
Rottmayrgasse XII	C 6	
Rotunda	H 3, 4	
Rötzergasse XVII	B C 3	
Ruckergasse XII	B 7, 6	
Rückertgasse XVI	B 3	
Rüdengasse III	G 5	
Rüdigergasse V	D 5	
Rudolfinergasse XIX	D 1	
Rudolfinum	D 1	
Rudolfs-Brücke	D 5	
Rudolfsgasse III	F G 5	
Rudolfs-Platz I	E 3	C 2
Rueppgasse II	F 3	
Ruprechtsstiege I		C D 2
Ruthgasse XIX	D 1	

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Sachsen-Platz XX	E F 2	
Saileräckergasse XIX	C 1	
Salesianergasse III.	F 4, 5	E 5
Salesian Nunnery	F 5	
Salierigasse XVIII.	B C 2	
Salmgasse III.	F 4	F 4
Salvatorgasse I.		C 2
Salzergasse IX.	D 2	
Salzgasse I.		C 2
Salzgries I.	E 3	C 2
Salztorgasse I.		C 2
Sandleitengasse XVI, XVII.	A 2, 3	
Sandwirtgasse VI.	D 5	
Santa-Lucia-Platz II	H 3	
Säulengasse IX.	D 2	
Sautergasse XVII.	B 3	
Schafberggasse XVIII	A B 1	
Schäffergasse IV.	E 5	
Schalkgasse XVIII.	B 2	
Schallautzer-Str. I.		E 3
Schallergasse XII.	C D 6	
Schanz-Strasse XIII	A B 1, 5	
Schauflergasse I.		B 3
Schaumburgergasse IV.	E 5	
Schegargasse XIX.	D 2	
Scheidl-Str. XVIII.	B C 2	
Schelleingasse IV.	E 6	
Schellhammergasse XVI, XVII.	C 3	
Schellinggasse I.		C D 1
Schenken-Strasse I.		B 3, 2
Scherzergasse II.	F 2	
Schiffamtsgasse II.	E F 3	C D 1
Schiffgasse, Grosse II.	E F 3	D 1
—, Kleine II.	E 3	C D 1
Schiffmühlen-Str. II	H I 2, 3	
Schiller-Platz I.	E 4	B 1, 5
Schindlergasse XVIII	B C 2	
Schlachthausgasse III.	G 5	
Schleiergasse X.	F 7	
Schleifmühlgasse IV	E 5	B 5
Schlickgasse IX.		B 1
Schlick-Platz IX.	E 3	B 1
Schlösselgasse VIII	D 3	
Schlossgasse V.	D E 5	
Schmalzhofgasse VI	D 5	
Schmelzer-Brücke	C 5	
Schmelzgasse II.	F 3	E 1
Schmerling-Platz I.		A 3
Schmidgasse VIII.	D 4	A 3
Schmöllerlgasse IV.	E 5	
Schöffelgasse XVII.	B 2	
Schöllerhof II.		D 2
Scholzgasse II.	E 2	
Schönbrunn (Imperial Palace)	A B 6	
Schönbrunner-Allée XII	A B 7	
— -Brücke	B 6	
— Hof-Allée XIII	B 6, 5	
— Schloss-Str. XIII	A B 6	
— -Str. IV, V, XII	B-E 5, 6	
Schönburg-Str. IV	E 5, 6	
Schönlaterngasse I.		D 3
Schopenhauer-Str. XVIII	C D 2	
Schotten-Bastei I.		B 2
Schottenfeldgasse VII	C 5, 4	
Schottengasse I.	E 3	B 2
Schottenhof XVI	A 3	B 2
Schottenhofgasse VII.	D 4	
Schotten-Ring I.	E 3	B C 2, 1
Schrankenberggasse X	F 7	
Schrankgasse VII		A 1
Schreigasse II.	E 3	
Schreyvogelgasse I.		B 2
Schröttergasse X	E F 7	
Schrottgiessergasse II		E 1
Schubertgasse IX	D 2	
Schuler-Strasse I		D 3
Schulgasse XVIII	C D 2	
Schulhof I.		C 2
Schultergasse I.		C 2
Schumanngasse XVII, XVIII	C 2, 3	
Schüttau-Platz II	I 2	
— -Strasse II.	H I 2	
Schüttel-Strasse II.	G 3, 4	
Schützengasse III.	F 5	
Schwanengasse I.		C 1
Schwarzenberg-Platz I		D 5
— -Strasse I.	E 4	C 4, 5
Schwarzspanier-Strasse IX.	D 3	A 1
Schwedengasse XX.	E 1	
Schwegler-Str. XIV	B C 5	
Schweizerhof		B 3
Schwemmgasse II.		F 2
Schwenkgasse XII.	B 7, 6	
Schwertgasse I.		C 2
Sebastian-Platz III.		F 5
Secessionists' Exhibition		B 5
Sechshauser-Strasse XIV, XV	B C 5, 6	
Sechskrügelgasse III	F 4	F 5, 4

	I	II
Sechsschimmelgasse IX	D 2	
Seeböckgasse XVI	A B 3	
Seegasse IX	E 3	
Seidengasse VII, XV	C D 4	
Seidlgasse III	F 4	F 4, 3
Seilergasse I		C 3
Seilerstätte I	E 4	C D 4
Seisgasse IV	E 6	
Seitenberggasse XVI	B 3	
Seiten-Strasse I		D 2
Seitzergasse I		C 3
Semper-Str. XVIII	D 2	
Senefeldergasse X	E 7, 6	
Sensengasse IX	D 3	
Servitengasse IX	E 3	
Severingasse IX	D 3	
Siccardsburggasse X	E 7, 6	
Siebenbrunnenfeldgasse V	D 6	
Siebenbrunnengasse V	D 6	
Siebeneichengasse XIII	B 5	
Siebensterngasse VII	D 4	A 4
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Siegelgasse III		F 4
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THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

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1. Vienna.

Plans of the City. In the text the general plan (p. 1) is referred to as Pl. *I*, that of the inner city (p. 25) as Pl. *II*.

a. Railway Stations. Arrival. Departure.

Railway Stations. *West-Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 5; *I*), for St. Pölten (Mariazell), Amstetten (St. Michael, Trieste), Linz, Passau, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Cologne, London, Salzburg (Munich), Bischofshofen (Innsbruck), and Pontafel (Venice). — *Franz-Josephs-Bahnhof* (Pl. E, 2; *I*), for Tulln (Krems), Gmünd (Eger, Marienbad, Carlsbad), and Prague. — *Nordwest-Bahnhof* (Pl. F, 2; *I*), for Znaim and Lissa (Prague and Tetschen (Dresden, Berlin). — *Nord-Bahnhof* (Pl. F, G, 3; *I*), for Oderberg (Berlin, Warsaw), Cracow, Marchegg and Budapest, Lundenburg, Brünn, and Prague. — *Staats-Bahnhof* (Pl. F, 6; *I*), for Brünn, Prague, Aussig, Bodenbach (Dresden, Berlin), Marchegg and Budapest, Bruck and Budapest. — *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. F, 6; *I*), for Baden, the Semmering, Gratz, and Trieste, and for Franzensfeste and Ala. — *Aspang-Bahnhof* (Pl. F, G, 5; *I*), for the Schneeberg, Aspang, and Fehring (Gratz).

Stations of the City Railway, see pp. 12, 13. — Steamboat to Passau, see R. 7; to Budapest, see R. 77. Office of the *Danube Steamboat Co. (Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft*: Pl. E, F, 2, *II*), III. Hintere Zollamts-Str. 1.

Arrival. Porter from train to cab, each trunk 40, small package 20 *h*. A slight octroi examination takes place at the stations. — There are few hotel-omnibuses. *Cab* (comp. p. 8) from the W., N.W., N., State, and S. stations to the inner town, 2 *K* 20 *h* (at night 3 *K*), luggage 60 *h*: two-horse 3 *K* 20 *h* (at night 4 *K* 40 *h*), luggage 80 *h*; from the Franz-Joseph and Aspang stations, 1 *K* 80 or 2 *K* 60 *h* (at night 2 *K* 40, 3 *K* 50 *h*), luggage 60 or 80 *h*.

Small articles inside free. — From the W., Franz-Joseph, N., and N.W. stations *Luggage* may be expressed to any part of the city by the Internationale Transport-Gesellschaft (I. Wallfischgasse 15; Pl. C 4, *II*); fee up to 10 kilog. (22 lbs.) 50 *h*, 20 kilog. 70 *h*, each 20 kilog. extra 30 *h*. — *Custom House* (Haupt-Zollamt; Pl. E 3, *II*), Vordere Zollamts-Str. 3; week-days 8-3, Sun. 9-12.

Departure. Tickets may be obtained at the town-offices of the *Austrian State Railway*, I. Kärntner-Ring 7 (Pl. C, 4, 5, *II*; week-days 8-6, Sun. 9-12), and of the *Hungarian State Railway*, I. Kärntner-Ring 9 (Pl. C, 5; *II*). The agency of the *Austrian Lloyd Co.* is at I. Kärntner-Ring 6. — Tourist Offices. *Thos. Cook & Son*, I. Stephans-Platz 2 (Pl. C, 3; *II*); *Schenker & Co.*, I. Schotten-Ring 3 (Pl. B, 1, 2; *II*); *Russel & Co.*, I. Franz-Joseph-Kai 19 (Pl. C, 1, 2; *II*); *Courier* (Nagel & Wortmann), I. Operngasse 6 (Pl. B, C, 4, 5; *II*); *Kromer*, VIII. Florianigasse 15 (Pl. A, 2; *II*); *International Sleeping Car Co.*, I. Kärntner-Ring 15 (Pl. C, 5; *II*).

Enquiry Offices. *Auskunftsbureau des Landesverbandes für Fremdenverkehr*, in the building of the Equitable Insurance Office (p. 28), week-days 9-7, Sun. and holidays 9-12. — Society for *Stadtinteressen und Fremdenverkehr*, I. Bräuner-Str. 2 (Pl. C. 3; *II*), week-days 9-1, in winter 9-12 & 2-6. — Austrian *Touristen-Club*, Bäcker-Str. 3 (Pl. D. 3; *II*), week-days 9-1 & 3-7.

Police Office (Pl. B, 1; *II*), Schotten-Ring 11. Lost articles: Police Buildings, Elisabeth Promenade (Pl. E 3, *I*; 8 a.m. to 1 or 2 p.m.).

b. Hotels. Hôtels Garnis. Pensions. Baths.

Hotels (comp. p. xix). Modern comforts are to be found in the first-class hotels only; and many of these have no general system of hot-air or steam heating. Some hotels raise the charge for rooms 10 per cent unless one meal at least is taken in the house. The hour of closing is 11 p.m.; night-porter 20 *h*.

I. Inner City, best for tourists: **Hôtel Bristol* (Pl. s, C 4; *II*), Kärntner-Ring 5, with central heating, R. 7-15, B. 2, D. 5 (12-2.30) or 8 (6-8), pens. from 24, omn. 3 *K*; **Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. b, C, 4, 5; *II*), Kärntner-Ring 9, with hot-water heating, R. 4½-11½, B. 1½, D. 4½ or 7 *K*; **Impérial* (Pl. a, C 5; *II*), Kärtner-Ring 16, R. 7-12, B. 1¾, D. in the restaurant 4, omn. 2 *K*; **Sacher* (Pl. x, C 4; *II*), Augustiner-Str. 4, with central heating and wine-restaurant (p. 6), R. from 6, B. 1¼ *K*, these four of the highest class. — **Krantz* (Pl. e, C 4; *II*), Neuer Markt 5, with central heating and restaurant (p. 6), R. from 6, B. 1½, déj. 5, D. 7, board 12 *K*; **Meissl und Schadn* (Pl. g, C 4; *II*), Neuer Markt 2, with central heating, R. 6-12, B. 1¼, D. 6 (in the restaurant 4), pens. from 16 *K*; **Erzherzog Karl* (Pl. f, C 4; *II*), Kärntner-Str. 31, with central heating, R. 4-10, B. 1½, D. (5-8) 4-6, pens. 15-20, omn. 1 *K*. — Somewhat less pretentious: **Kaiserin Elisabeth* (Pl. k, C 3; *II*), Weihburggasse 3, with popular restaurant,

R. 4-10, B. 1, D. 5, pens. from 14 *K;* **Métropole* (Pl. c, C. D. 2; *II*), Morzin-Platz 4, with hot-water heating, R. 5-8½, B. 1½, D. 6, pens. from 15, omn. 1½ *K;* **Hôtel de France* (Pl. d, B 2; *II*), Schotten-Ring 3, R. 4-9, B. 1¼, D. in the restaurant 4½-6, board 8 *K;* *Royal* (Pl. y, C 3; *II*), Singer-Str. 3, R. 3¼-10, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8-14 *K;* *Matschakerhof* (Pl. i, C 3; *II*), Seilergasse 6, R. from 3½, B. 1½, D. 3-5, pens. from 12 *K;* **Residenz-Hôtel* (Pl. u, B 2; *II*), Teinfalt-Str. 6, with steam-heating, R. 4½-9, B. 1½, D. 3-4, pens. 11-14 *K;* **Oesterreichischer Hof* (Pl. m, D. 2, 3; *II*), Rotenturm-Str. 18, with central heating, R. 4-9, B. 1, D. 2¼-4½, pens. from 11 *K;* *Müller* (Pl. l, C 3; *II*), Graben 19; *König von Ungarn* (Pl. w, D 3; *II*), Schuler-Str. 10, R. 4½-7, B. 1, D. 2¼-4½, pens. from 11 *K.* — *Klomser* Pl. p, B 2; *II*, Herrengasse 19, R. 3-9, B. 1, D. in the restaurant 3 *K;* *Wandl* (Pl. n, C 3; *II*), Peters-Platz 9, R. 5-10, B. 1¼, D. 4, pens. from 12 *K.* well spoken of; *Dungl* (Pl. *D*, C 4; *II*), Gluckgasse 1, R. from 4, D. 3½ *K;* *Goldene Ente* (Pl. t, D 3; *II*), Riemergasse 4, with central heating, R. 3¼-7½, D. 4, pens. from 11 *K*, good; *Post* (Pl. o, D 3; *II*), Fleischmarkt 16, with central heating, R. 3½-5 *K.* — *Germania* (Pl. q, D 2; *II*), Kaiser-Ferdinand-Platz 4; *Weisser Wolf* (Pl. r, D 3; *II*), Wolfengasse 3, both modest.

Inner Suburbs, between the Ring-Strasse and the Gürtel-Strasse (p. 21), nearer the railway-stations mentioned at p. 2. — II. Leopoldstadt (p. 20), with the North Railway Station: *Continental* (Pl. *a*, D 2; *II*), Prater-Str. 7, with garden, R. 3½-8, D. 4, pens. 10-16 *K;* *Kronprinz* (Pl. *b*, E 2; *II*), Asperngasse 4, with central heating, R. 3-4½, D. 3, pens. from 8 *K;* *Central* (Pl. *r*, D 2; *II*), Tabor-Str. 8, R. 2½-4¾ *K;* *Grand-Hôtel National* (Pl. *s*, D, E, 1; *II*), Tabor-Str. 18, with central heating, R. 2½-8, D. 3 *K;* *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. a, F 3; *I*), Tabor-Str. 39, R. 2½-3½ *K*, well spoken of; *Nordbahn* (Pl. *d*, F 1; *II*), Prater-Str. 72. — III. Landstrasse (p. 21), in which lies the Aspang Railway Station: *Beatrix* (Pl. *t*, E, F, 4; *II*), Haupt-Str. 10; *Belvedere* (Pl. c, F, 5, 6; *I*), Landstrasser-Gürtel 27, near the Arsenal; *Goldener Adler* (Pl. *o*, F 2; *II*), Radetzky-Str. 5, R. 3-3½ *K.* — IV. Wieden (p. 21), to the N. of the State and South Railway Stations: *Kaiserhof* (Pl. f, E 5; *I*), Frankenberggasse 10; *Victoria* (Pl. g, E 5; *I*), Favoriten-Str. 11, with concert-garden, R. 3-6, D. 2½ *K;* *Kirchmayr's Hôtel Südbahn* (Pl. h, E 6; *I*), Favoriten-Str. 66, R. 2½-6 *K*, with garden; *Park-Hôtel* (Pl. u, F 6; *I*), Wiedner-Gürtel 18, R. 3½-5, D. 4 *K*, new; *Goldenes Lamm* (Pl. *i*, C 5; *II*), Haupt-Str. 7, R. 2½-6½ *K.* — VI. Mariahilf (p. 21), to the E. of the West Railway Station: *Kummer* (Pl. i, D 5; *I*), Mariahilfer-Str. 71, R. 3½-7, B. 1, D. 3 *K*, well spoken of; *Palace Hotel* (Pl. k, D 5; *I*), Mariahilfer-Str. 99; *Hôtel Monopol* (Pl. l, D 5; *I*), Mariahilfer-Str. 81, R. 4-14, D. 4 *K;* *Windsor* (Pl. *h*, A 5; *II*), Mariahilfer-

Str. 15, with steam-heating, R. 3½-6 *K*, well spoken of. — VII. Neubau (p. 21): *Höller* (Pl. *q*, A 4; *II*), Burggasse 2. — VIII. Josephstadt (p. 21): *Hammerand* (Pl. n, D 3; *I*), Florianigasse 8, R. 3-8½, B. 1¼, D. with wine 3½, pens. 8-12 *K*, well spoken of. — IX. Alsergrund (p. 21), with the Franz-Joseph Railway Station: **Regina* (Pl. *p*, A 1; *II*), Maximilian-Platz 16, R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 3-6, board from 7 *K*, new; *Bellevue*, Althangasse 7, R. 2½-7 *K*, by the railway-station (Pl. E, 2; *I*).

Outer Quarters. — X. Favoriten (p. 21): *Kolbeck zur Linde* (Pl. p, E 6; *I*), Laxenburger-Str. 19, R. 2-2¾ *K*. — XIII. Hietzing (p. 21): *Park-Hôtel Schönbrunn* (Pl. w, A 6; *I*), Haupt-Str. 12, with concert-garden, R. 5-8, B. 1½, D. 4-6, board 9 *K*, new; *Hietzinger Hof* (Pl. q, A 6; *I*), Haupt-Str. 22, with concert-room, R. 3-6, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 8-10 *K*, good. — XV. Fünfhaus (p. 21): *Hôt. Holzwarth* (Pl. r, C 5; *I*), Mariahilfer-Str. 156; *Hôt. Wimberger* (Pl. s, C 4; *I*), Neubau-Gürtel 34.

Hôtels Garnis. **Ungarische Krone*, I. Seilerstätte 18 (Pl. C, D, 4; *II*), R. 4-8, B. 1½ *K*; **Tegetthoff* (Pl. *m*, D 4; *II*), I. Johannesgasse 23, R. 3½-9, B. 1 *K*; **Habsburg* (Pl. z, D 2; *II*), I. Rotenturm-Str. 24, with café, R. 4-8, B. 1½ *K*.

Pensions. Inner City: *Pens. Central* (Plessner), Kärntner-Str. 33 (Pl. C, 4, 5; *II*), 9-16 *K*; *Exquisite* (Ziffer), Stock-im-Eisen-Platz 3 (Pl. C, 3; *II*), with central heating, 14-16 *K*; *Gestettner*, I. Kohlmarkt 22 (Pl. B, 3; *II*), entr. Herrengasse 2, from 12 *K*; *Old England* (English), Nibelungengasse 13 (Pl. B, 4, 5; *II*), from 10 *K*; *Tatlock*, Ebendorfer-Str. 4 (Pl. A, 2; *II*), with central heating, 7-9 *K*; *Washington* (Schreiber), Ebendorfer-Str. 8 (Pl. A, 2; *II*), 8-12 *K*. — VIII. Josephstadt (p. 21): *Columbia*, Kochgasse 9 (Pl. D, 3; *I*), 6-10 *K*. — IX. Alsergrund (p. 21): *Anna*, Berggasse 17 (Pl. A, B, 1; *II*), 7-12 *K*; *Atlanta* (Brand), Währinger-Str. 33 (Pl. D, 2, 3; *I*), from 7 *K*; *Austria* (Baumann), Höfergasse, 6½ *K*; *Banfort*, Universitäts-Str. 6 (Pl. A, 2; *II*), 9-12 *K*; *Franz*, Hörlgasse 12 (Pl. B, 1; *II*), 8-10 *K*; *Internationale* (Büller), Alser-Str. 26 (Pl. D, 3; *I*), from 6½ *K*; *Monopole* (Spiess), Garelligasse 3 (Pl. A, 1, 2; *II*), 7-10 *K*; *Reitter* (Fischer), Ferstelgasse 5 (Pl. A, 1; *II*), from 7 *K*; *Számvald* (Prinegg), Hörlgasse 4 (Pl. B, 1; *II*), 6-11 *K*; *Vienna*, Frankgasse 6 (Pl. A, 1; *II*), 6½-12½ *K*. — XIII. Hietzing (p. 21): *Müller*, Haupt-Str. 53 (Pl. A, 6; *I*), 10-12½ *K*. — XVIII. Währing (p. 21): *Meixner*, Haizingergasse 28 (Pl. C, D, 2; *I*), 7-10 *K*. — XIX. Döbling (p. 21): *Cottage* (Kramer), Hasenauer-Str. 12 (Pl. C, D, 2; *I*), with central heating, 9-14 *K*.

Queen Victoria Jubilee Home for British Governesses, I. Gisela-Str. 5 (Pl. C, 5; *II*).

Baths (fee 20-30 *h*). I. Inner City: *Central-Bad* (Pl. C, D, 4; *II*), Weihburggasse 20, week-days 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. — II. District:

Diana-Bad (Pl. D, 2; *II*), Obere Donau-Str. 93, swimming-baths for ladies and gentlemen (80 *h*). — III. District: *Beatrix-Bad* (Pl. E, 4; *II*), Linke Bahngasse 9, with swimming-bath (9-12, ladies only). — V. District: *Margareten-Bad*, Strobachgasse 9 (Pl. D, 5; *I*). — VI. District: *Esterhazy-Bad*, Gumpendorfer-Str. 59 (Pl. A, B, 5; *II*). — IX. District: *Brünn-Bad*, Borschkegasse 4 (Pl. D, 3; *I*), with large swimming-basin (70 *h*; Mon., 5-8, ladies only). — River Baths. *Städtisches Bad* Pl. G, 2; *I*), on the right bank of the Danube, with a large swimming-basin (60 or 30 *h*: 10-12, ladies only) and private baths: *Gänsehäufel* (Pl. I, 2; *I*), with restaurant and sand, 'sun', and family baths (1st class 80 *h* to 1 *K* 70 *h*; tramway No. 24, p. 11; omnibus from the S. side of the Opera House, fare 50 *h*).

c. Restaurants. Wine. Cafés. Confectioners.

Restaurants (comp. p. xiv). In the Inner City (in addition to those at the hotels mentioned at pp. 3, 4): **Sacher*, Augustiner-Str. 4 (Pl. C, 4; *II*), of the highest class, D. 7 *K*; **Hartmann*, Kärntner-Ring 10 (Pl. C, 4, 5; *II*); **Hopfner*, Kärntner-Str. 61 (Pl. C, 4, 5; *II*); **Opera-Restaurant*, Operngasse 8 (Pl. C, 4; *II*), opposite the W. end of the opera-house; **Stephans-Keller*, Rotenturm-Str. 11 (Pl. C, D, 3; *II*), first floor; **Deutsches Haus*, Stephans-Platz 4 (Pl. C, 3; *II*); **Spatenbräu*, Neuer Markt 5, in sunk floor of Hôt. Krantz (p. 3), D. 2 *K* 30 *h*; **Volksgarten Restaurant* (p. 16), with pleasant seats in the open air; **Lehner* (Zur Linde), Rotenturm-Str. 12 (Pl. C, D, 3; *II*), with garden; **Löwenbräu*, Franzens-Ring, corner of Teinfalt-Str. (Pl. B, 2; *II*), D. 2 *K*; **Leber's Nachfolger* (Deierl), Babenberger-Str. 5 (Pl. B, 4; *II*), near the Art History Museum; *Schwedisches Restaurant*, I. Getreide-Markt 20, cor. of Babenberg-Str. (Pl. B, 4, 5; *II*); **Bellaria*, Bellaria-Str. 12 (Pl. A, 4; *II*), by the Natural History Museum; **Roter Igel*, Maysedergasse 5 (Pl. C, 4; *II*); *Stadt-Park*, Kolowrat-Ring 1 (Pl. D, 4, 5; *II*); *Ruppert's Restaurant Johanneshof*, Johannesgasse 2 (Pl. D, 4; *II*); *Pohl*, Johannesgasse 12 (Pl. D, 4; *II*); *Goldene Kugel*, Am Hof 11 (Pl. B, C, 2; *II*); *Zum Alten Schottentor*, Schottengasse 7 (Pl. B, 2; *II*); *Michaeler Bierhaus*, Michaeler-Platz 6 (Pl. B, 3; *II*), good and not dear. — Automatic Restaurants: Rotenturm-Str. 6 (Pl. C, D, 3; *II*), Kärntner-Str. 59 (Pl. C, 3, 4; *II*), etc.

Outer City. II. Leopoldstadt, Prater-Str. (Pl. F, 3; *I*) Nos. 47 & 62, *Kugel*, *Hauswirth*; *Dreher's Bierhalle*, III. Landstrasse, Haupt-Str. 97 (Pl. F, G, 4, 5; *I*); *Rotes Rössl*, IV. Wieden, Favoriten-Str. 1 (Pl. E, 5; *I*); *Zum Weingarten*, VI. Mariahilf, Getreide-Markt 5 (Pl. B, 5; *II*); *Kirnberger*, VII. Neubau, Burggasse 2 (Pl. A, 4; *II*); *Riedhof*, VIII. Josephstadt, Wickenburggasse 15 (Pl. D, 3; *I*); *Weisser Hahn*, VIII. Josephstädter-Str. 24

(Pl. C, D, 4; *I*.; *Altpilsenetzer Bierhalle*, IX. Alsergrund, Währinger-Str. 1, next door to the Votive Church (Pl. D, 3; *I*), good cuisine; *Zum Silbernen Brunnen* (Gilly), IX. Berggasse 5 (Pl. E, 3; *I*), with garden, good and not dear; *Jubilaeum Restaurant*, IX. Währinger-Str. 67 (next the Jubilæums-Theater; Pl. D 2, *I*); *Südbahnhof Restaurant* (Pl. F, 6; *I*), X. Favoriten, good cuisine.

Wine (comp. p. xx). **Rathaus Keller* (Pl. A, 2, 3, *II*; p. 45), entrance Felder-Str. 1 (first gate as we come from the Rathaus Park) and under the arcades (often crowded; seats in the second court in summer), D. 4 or 6 *K*; **Nieder-Oesterreichisches Winzerhaus*, I. Rotenturm-Str. 17 (Pl. C, D, 3; *II*), and in the Prater (p. 87), plainer; *Habsburger Keller* (Aug. Richter), Adlergasse 2, at the Hôt. Habsburg (p. 5); *Tommasoni*, I. Wollzeile 12 (Pl. D, 3; *II*), S. Tyrolese wines (luncheon rooms; open on Sun. 8-11 only); *Altdeutsche Weinstube* (Berta Kunz), I. Führichgasse 10 (Pl. C, 4; *II*); *Stiebitz & Co.* (Zum Schwarzen Kameel), I. Bognergasse 5 (Pl. C, 3; *II*), for luncheon; *Zaiser's Altdeutsches Weinhaus*, I. Peters-Platz 3 (Pl. C, 3; *II*); *Tiroler Weinstube*, I. Wallfischgasse 7 (Pl. C, 4; *II*); *Göttweiger Stiftskeller*, I. Spiegelgasse 9 (Pl. C, 3, 4; *II*); *Heiligenkreuzer Kellerei*, in the Heiligenkreuzer Hof, entrance Schönlaterngasse 5 (Pl. D, 3; *II*); *Schottenstiftskeller*, Schottenhof (Pl. B, 2; *II*), entrance Freiung 6. — Hungarian wine at the *Esterházy Keller*, I. Haarhof (Pl. B, 3; *II*), open 11-1 and 5-7 (Sun. & festivals 10-12 only). — Italian wines at the *Triestiner Restaurant*, I. Annagasse 14 (Pl. C, 4; *II*). — *Continental Bodega*, I. Kärntner-Str. 23 (Pl. C, 4, 5; *II*) and Kolowrat-Ring 14 (Pl. D, 4, 5; *II*).

Cafés (comp. p. xx; often with seats in the open air in summer). Inner City. *Café de l'Europe*, Stephans-Platz 8 (Pl. C, 3; *II*); *Scheidl*, Kärntner-Str. 49 (Pl. C, 4, 5; *II*); *Splendid*, Jasomirgottgasse 3 (Pl. C, 3; *II*); *Habsburg* (p. 5), Rotenturm-Str. 24; *Central*, corner of Herrengasse and Strauchgasse (Pl. B, 3; *II*); *Pucher*, Kohlmarkt 10 (Pl. B, C, 3; *II*); *Siller*, Kaiser-Ferdinand-Platz (Pl. D, 2; *II*); *Bristol, Kremser, Impérial*, Kärntner-Ring 2, 8, & 16 (Pl. C, 4, 5; *II*); *Heinrichshof* (Pl. C, 4, 5; *II*), Opern-Ring; *Kursalon* (Pl. D, 4; *II*), in the Stadt-Park, popular in summer; *Prückel*, Stuben-Ring 24 (Pl. E, 3; *II*); *Volksgarten* (p. 16; Pl. A, B, 3, *II*), much frequented in summer; *Landtmann, Ronacher*, Franzens-Ring 14 & 24 (Pl. A, B, 2, 3; *II*); *Bellaria*, Bellaria-Str. 6 (Pl. A, 4; *II*); *Arkaden-Café*, Universitäts-Str. 3 (Pl. A, 2; *II*). — Outer Quarters. II. Leopoldstadt: *Maendel, Dogenhof*, Prater-Str. 33 & 70 (Pl. E, F, 1, 2; *II*); *Niebauer*, Tabor-Str. 37 (Pl. D, 2; *II*). — III. Landstrasse: *Bürger-Theater* (Pl. E, 3; *II*), Vordere Zollamts-Str.; *Ratz*, Haupt-Str. 17 (Pl. F, G, 4, 5; *I*). — IV. Wieden: *Eichinger*, Haupt-Str. 11 (Pl. E, 5; *I*). — V. Margareten: *Terrassen-Café*, Margareten-Platz 4 (Pl. D, 5; *I*). — VI. Mariahilf: *Dobner*, Magdalenen-Str. 2 (Pl. B, 5; *II*); *Wien-*

zeile, Magdalenen-Str. 36 (Pl. D, E, 5; *I*); *Casa Piccola, Hoflehner, Ritter*, Mariahilfer-Str. 1a, 22, & 73 (Pl. D, 4, 5; *I*). — VIII. Josephstadt: *Eiles, Greilinger*, Josephstädter-Str. 2 & 13 (Pl. C, D, 4; *I*). — IX. Alsergrund: *Grand Café*, Alser-Str. 16 (Pl. D, 3; *I*); *Rahn-Hof*, Bauernfeld-Platz, near the Liechtenstein Gallery (Pl. D, E, 2, 3; *I*).

Confectioners (comp. p. xx). *Demel*, I. Kohlmarkt 18 (Pl. B, C, 3; *II*); *Gerstner*, I. Kärntner-Str. 6 (Pl. C, 4, 5; *II*), bonbons, etc.; *Sluka*, I. Reichsrat-Str. 13 (Pl. A, 2, 3; *II*); *Scheidl*, I. Brandstätte 6 (Pl. C, 3; *II*).

Dairies (with coffee, etc.; also for ladies). *Gautramsdorfer*, I. Weihburggasse (Pl. D, 4; *II*); *Wiener Molkerei*, I. Peters-Platz 7 (Pl. C, 3; *II*), Schotten-Ring 14 (Pl. B, C, 1; *II*), etc.; *Tiroler Hof*, I. Führichgasse 8 (Pl. C, 4; *II*). — **Tea Rooms** at Seilergasse 14 (Pl. C, 3; *II*) and Brandstätte 8 (Pl. C, 3; *II*).

d. Cabs.

The one-horse cabs *(Einspänner* or *Comfortables)* have 1-3 seats; those with a pair of horses *(Fiaker)* have either two seats only (known as *Zweisitzer*) or four seats (known as *Viersitzer*). There are also *Taximeter Cabs* and *Taximeter Motor Cabs*. The 'fiacres' have rubber tyres and drive at a good pace. Substantial gratuities are usual (1 *K* or more to the driver of a fiacre).

Taximeter Horse Cabs. *One-horse*, for the first 500 mètres (ca. $^1/_3$ M.) 60 *h*, each additional 500 m. 20 *h*; at night same fares for the first 333 m. (365 yds.) and each addit. 333 m. — *Two-horse*, for the same distances as above by day and at night 1 *K* 20 *h* or 30 *h*.

Taximeter Motor Cabs (maximum tariff). For the first kilomètre (ca. $^2/_3$ M.) 2 *K*, each addit. 500 m. 50 *h*; at night same fares for the first 666 m. and each addit. 333 m.

The night-hours are from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. Charge for 6 min. waiting, 20 *h* (one-horse), 30 *h* (two-horse), 50 *h* (motor-cab). Luggage above 10 kilog. (22 lbs.) 60 *h*, 90 *h*, or 1 *K*. Those driving beyond the city limits pay extra.

Cabs. Tariff per drive:	One-h. *K h*	Two-h. *K h*
In the Inner City	— 80	1 20
From the inner city to districts II-IX (including the Aspang and Franz-Joseph Stations)	1 20	1 80
From the inner city to the Municipal Baths (Städtisches Bad) on the Danube, Brigittenau, Ober-Döbling, Fünfhaus, Hernals, N. and N.W. Stations, Staats-Bahnhof, S. and W. Stations, Ottakring (to the Wattgasse), Rudolfsheim, Sechshaus, Arsenal, Währing, Weinhaus	1 60	2 40
To Unter-Döbling, Favoriten, W. Prater, Prater Quay (steamboat-pier), Simmering	2 —	3 —

	One-h. K h	Two-h. K h
To Dornbach, Floridsdorf, Kaisermühlen, Ober-Meidling and Unter-Meidling, E. Prater to Krieau, Ottakring (beyond the Wattgasse). . . .	2 40	3 60
To Grinzing, Hietzing, Penzing, Pötzleinsdorf, Schönbrunn	2 80	4 20
To Baumgarten, Central Cemetery, Freudenau, Hacking, Hetzendorf, Kahlenbergerdorf, Lusthaus in the Prater, Neu-Waldegg, Nussdorf. .	3 20	4 80

By Time (for drives with stoppages): per $^1/_4$ hr. of driving or waiting, one-horse cab 40, fiacre 60 *h*. If the stoppages are numerous, one-half of the fare between the extreme points of the drive may be charged in addition to the charge by time. For a five hours' drive between 7 a.m. and 2 p.m., 7 or 10 *K;* for six hours' drive between 2 and 11 p.m., 10 or 14 *K;* for a day of ten hours 14 or 20 *K*.

At night (11-6; in winter 11-7), half-fare more. — For cabs ordered in advance, and for drives from the stations (p. 2), steamboats, theatres, etc., 60 or 80 *h* is added to the fare.

Pleasure Drives (see also below) through the city and environs are organized by *Russel & Co.* (p. 3). Drive (3 hrs.) through the city daily at 9.30 a.m. (fare 6 *K*); through the environs daily at 2.30 p.m. (6 *K*). *Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son* (p. 3) and *Kromer's Agency* (p. 3) have similar arrangements.

e. Electric Tramways.

Head Office, IV. Favoriten-Str. 9 (Pl. E, 5; *I*); Lost Property Office, VI. Rahlgasse 3 (Pl. E, 4; *I*). The letters or numbers distinguishing the various lines are given below and also in most cases on Plan *I* (p. 1). There are also special Sunday trips (see 'Fahrordnung', to be had from the conductors for 6 *h*). Fares from 14 to 30 *h* (Sun. and holidays 20-30 *h*). Usual gratuity 2 *h*.

A Circular Trip (whole day) in a saloon-car to see the city starts every week-day in summer at 10 a.m. from the Neuer Markt (Pl. C, 3, 4; *II*), fare 3 *K*. A similar excursion starts every afternoon (summer 3, winter 2 p.m.) from the Liebenberg Monument (Pl. A, B, 2; *II*), fare 1 *K*. Tickets at the head-office (see above) or at the tourist-agencies (p. 3).

Through Lines (denoted by letters). — **A R**(ing), **A K**(ai), or **B R**(ing), **B K**(ai), the Ring and Quay Line. From the *Prater-Reichs-Brücke* (Pl. G, 2, 3; *I*) by the Prater-Stern (Pl. F 1, *II;* near the N. Rail. Station), the Aspern-Brücke, the *Ring-Strasse* from the Stuben-Ring (Pl. E, 3; *II*) to the Schotten-Ring (Pl. B, C, 1; *II*), and the *Franz-Joseph-Kai* (Pl. C, D, 1, 2; *II*), to the *Prater-Ausstellungs-Str.* (Pl. G, 3; *I*), and the reverse.

C (Ca on Plan *I*). East to West. From the *Volks-Prater* (Pl. G, 3; *I*) by the Prater-Stern (Pl. F 1, *II;* near the N. Railway Station), the Kaiser-Joseph-Str., the Maria-Theresien-Brücke (Pl. C, 1; *II*), the *Schotten-Ring* (Pl. B, C, 1, 2; *II*), and the Alser-Str. to the *Kochgasse* (Pl. D, 3; *I*).

D. North to South. From *Spittelau* (Pl. D, 2; *I*) by the Franz-Joseph Station, the Porzellangasse (Liechtenstein Gallery), the *Ring-Strasse* from the Schotten-Ring to the Kärntner-Ring (Pl. B, 2-4, C, 4, 5; *II*), and the Heugasse, to the *S. Railway Station* (Pl. F, 6; *I*).

E R(ing), **E K**(ai). West to East. From *Gersthof* (Pl. C, 2; *I*) by the Währinger-Str. and the *Ring-Strasse* from the Franzens-Ring to the Stuben-Ring (Pl. B, A, 2-4, E 3; *II*) to the *Franz-Joseph-Kai* (Pl. D, C, 2, 1; *II*), and then back to *Gersthof*.

F. North-West to South-East. From *Währing* (Kreuzgasse; Pl. C 2, *I*) by the *Ring-Strasse* from the Franzens-Ring to the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring (Pl. B, A, 2-4, D, 4, 3; *II*) and the Landstrasse Haupt-Strasse to *St. Marx* (Pl. G, 6; *I*).

G. From *Teichgasse* (Pl. B, 3; *I*) by the Herbst-Str., Burggasse, *Franzens-Ring* (Pl. B, A, 2-4; *II*), Alser-Str., and Ottakringer-Str. to *Hernals* (Pl. B, 2; *I*).

H. East to West. From *Prater Haupt-Allée* (Pl. G, 4; *I*) by the Löwengasse, *Opern-Ring* (Pl. C, B, 4; *II*), and Jörger-Str. to *Hernals* (Pl. B, 2; *I*); $^3/_4$ hr.

H^2. East to West. From *Prater Haupt-Allée* (Pl. G, 4; *I*) by the Löwengasse (Pl. F, G, 4; *I*), Alser-Str. (Pl. D, 3; *I*), and Jörger-Str. (Pl. C, D, 3; *I*) to *Neu-Waldegg* (beyond Pl. A 2, *I*).

J. West to East. From *Ottakring* (Pl. B, 3; *I*) by the Josephstädter-Str. and *Opern-Ring* (Pl. C, B, 4; *II*) to the *Erdberg-Strasse* (Pl. G, 5; *I*).

J^2. West to East. From *Ottakring* (Pl. B, 3; *I*) by the Neulerchenfelder-Str., Josephstädter-Str., and the inner town to the *Rettungs-Gesellschaft* (Pl. E, 2; *II*).

K. West to East. From *Felber-Strasse* (Pl. B, 5; *I*) by the West-Bahnhof, Mariahilfer-Str., *Opern-Ring* (Pl. B, C, 4; *II*), and Marxergasse to the *Schüttel-Strasse* (Pl. G, 4; *I*).

L. East to West. From *Prater Haupt-Allée* (Pl. G, 4; *I*) by the Sophien-Brücke (Pl. G, 4; *I*), Löwengasse, Franz-Joseph-Kai, *Ring-Strasse* from the Schotten-Ring to the Burg-Ring (Pl. B, A, 2-4; *II*), and Mariahilfer-Str. (W. Station) to *Schönbrunn* (Dreher Park; Pl. B 6, *I*); 50 minutes.

N. South to North. From *Laxenburger-Strasse* (Pl. E, 7; *I*) by the Favoriten-Str. (S. and State Stations), *Ring-Strasse* from the Opern-Ring to the Schotten-Ring (Pl. B, 4-1; *II*), and Augarten-Str. to the *Klosterneuburger-Str.* (Pl. E, 1, 2; *I*).

O. South to North. From *Gudrun-Strasse* (Pl. E, 6; *I*) by the Favoriten-Str. (S. and State Stations), Fasangasse, *Stuben-Ring* (Pl. E, 3; *II*), Tabor-Str. (Pl. D, 2; *II*), and N.W. Station to the *Dresdner-Str.* (Pl. F, 1, 2; *I*); from the S. Station to the N.W. Station, $^1/_2$ hr.

V. East to West. From *Inn-Str.* (Pl. F, G, 2; *I*) viâ Franz-Joseph-Kai and Alser-Str. to the *Hormayrgasse* (Pl. C, 2, 3; *I*).

Circular Lines (denoted by numbers). — **2.** From the *Prater-Stern* (Pl. F 1, *II;* near the N. Station) by the Franzens-Brücke (Pl. F, 2; *II*), Karls-Platz (Pl. C, 5; *II*), and Deutsches Volks-Theater (Pl. A, 4; *II*) to the *Währinger-Str.* (Pl. D, 3; *I*).

3. From the *S. Station* (Pl. F, 6; *I*) by the Margareten-Platz (Pl. D, 5; *I*), Neubaugasse, Alser-Str. (Pl. D, 3; *I*), Spitalgasse, and Franz-Joseph Station to the *N. W. Station* (Pl. F, 2; *I*); 1 hr.

4. From *Sophien-Brücke* (Pl. G, 4; *I*) by the Ungargasse and Fasangasse to the *State* and *S. Stations* (Pl. F, 6; *I*).

5. From the *Volks-Prater* (Pl. G, 3; *I*) by the N., N.W., and Franz-Joseph Stations, Spitalgasse, and Kaiser-Str. to the *Mariahilfer-Gürtel* (Pl. C 5, *I;* W. Station).

6. From *Mariahilfer-Gürtel* (see No. 5) by the Gumpendorfer-Str. and Reinprechtsdorfer-Str. to the *Gellert-Platz* (Pl. F, 7; *I*).

7. From *Simmering* (Pl. H, 7; *I*) to the *Gellert-Platz* (Pl. F, 7; *I*).

8. From *Meidling* and *S. Station* (Pl. C, 7; *I*) by the Gürtel-Str. to the *Heiligenstädter-Str.* (Pl. D, 1, 2; *I*).

10. From *Schönbrunn Hof-Allée* (Pl. B, 5; *I*) by Breitensee to the *Maroltingergasse* (Pl. A, 4; *I*).

Pendel-Linien (Shuttle Lines, *i.e.* short to and fro lines; numbered). To the East. **24.** From the *Prater-Stern* (Pl. F, 3; *I*) to *Kaisermühlen* (Pl. I, 2; *I*). — **25.** From the *Prater-Stern* (Pl. F, 3; *I*) by the Reichs-Brücke and the Alte Donau to *Kagran* (beyond Pl. I 1, *I*).

To the North. **31.** From *Augarten-Brücke* (Maria-Theresien-Brücke; Pl. E 3, *I*) to *Floridsdorf* (beyond Pl. F 1, *I*). — **34.** From *Klosterneuburger-Strasse* (Pl. E, 1, 2; *I*) by the Brigittenauer Lände and Barawitzkagasse to *Döbling* (Pl. D, 1; *I*). — **36.** From the *Börsen-Platz* (Pl. E, 3; *I*) by the Liechtenstein-Str. (Liechtenstein Gallery) and Heiligenstädter-Str. to *Nussdorf* and the station of the rack-and-pinion line (beyond Pl. E 1, *I*); 25 minutes. — **37.** From *Schottengasse* (Pl. E, 3; *I*) by the Nussdorfer-Str. and Döblinger Haupt-Str. to the *Hohe Warte* (beyond Pl. D 1, *I*); 23 minutes. — **38.** From *Schottengasse* (Pl. E, 3; *I*) viâ Nussdorfer-Str. and Billroth-Str. to *Grinzing* (beyond Pl. D 1, *I*). — **39.** From *Schottengasse* (Pl. E, 3; *I*) by Währinger-Str., Nussdorfer-Str., and Billroth-Str. to *Sievering* (beyond Pl. C 1, *I*).

To the West. **40.** From the *Börsen-Platz* (Pl. E, 3; *I*) by the Liechtenstein-Str. (Liechtenstein Gallery) to the *Türkenschanz Park* (Pl. C, 1; *I*); 22 minutes. — **41.** From *Schottengasse* (Pl. E, 3; *I*) by the Währinger-Str. to *Pötzleinsdorf* (Pl. A, 1; *I*); 24 minutes. — **43.** From *Schottengasse* (Pl. E, 3; *I*) by the Alser-

Str., Hernals, and Dornbach to *Neu-Waldegg* (beyond Pl. A 2, *I*); 28 minutes. — **46.** From the *Burg-Ring* (Pl. E, 4; *I*) by the Lerchenfelder-Str. and Thalia-Str. to the *Maroltingergasse* (Pl. A, 4; *I*). — **47.** From the *Maroltingergasse* (Pl. A, 4; *I*) by the Flötzer-Steig to *Steierhof* (beyond Pl. A 4, *I*). — **49.** From the *Burg-Ring* (Pl. E, 4; *I*) by the Siebensterngasse, Westbahn-Str., and März-Str. to *Hütteldorf* (beyond Pl. A 5, *I*); 40 minutes. — **50.** From the *Burg-Ring* (Pl. E, 4; *I*) by the Mariahilfer-Str., W. Station, and Hütteldorfer-Str. to *Breitensee* (Pl. A, 4; *I*). — **52.** From the *Burg-Ring* (Pl. E, 4; *I*) by the Mariahilfer-Str., W. Station, and Linzer-Str. to *Hütteldorf* (beyond Pl. A 5, *I*; 41 minutes. — **57.** From the *Opern-Ring* (Pl. E, 4; *I*) by the Gumpendorfer-Str. and Sechshauser-Str. to *Hietzing* (Hadikgasse; Pl. A, 5, 6, *I*); 28 minutes. — **58.** From *Hietzing* (Pl. A, 6; *I*) by the Hietzinger Haupt-Str. to *Ober-St-Veit* (beyond Pl. A 6, *I*). — **59** (Z on Plan *I*). From the *Neuer Markt* (Pl. E, 4; *I*) by the Mariahilfer-Str. and *Schönbrunn* (Hof-Allée) to *Hietzing* (Pl. A, 6; *I*) and *Lainz*.

To the South. **61.** From the *Neuer Markt* (Pl. E, 4; *I*) by the Magdalenen-Str. to *Meidling* and the *Meidling S. Station* (Pl. C, 7; *I*). — **62.** From *Philadelphia-Brücke* (Pl. C, 7; *I*) by Altmannsdorf to *Hetzendorf* (Pl. A, 7; *I*). — **63.** From *Opern-Schleife* (Pl. E, 4; *I*) by the Margareten-Str. to *Schönbrunn* (Dreher Park; Pl. B 6, *I*); ½ hr. — **64.** From *Opern-Schleife* (Pl. E, 4; *I*) by the Wiedner Haupt-Str. to the *Gudrun-Str.* (Pl. E, 6; *I*). — **65.** From *Gudrun-Strasse* (Pl. E, 6; *I*) to the *Triester-Str.* (Trostgasse; Pl. D 7, *I*). — **67.** From *Opern-Schleife* (Pl. E, 4; *I*) to the *Favoriten-Str.* (Altes Landgut; Pl. F 7, *I*). — **68.** From the *Kärntner-Ring* (Pl. E, 4; *I*) by the Favoriten-Str. to the *S. Station* (Pl. F, 6; *I*); ¼ hr. — **71.** From the *Kärntner-Strasse* (Pl. E, 4; *I*) by the Rennweg (Aspang Station) and Simmering to the *Central Cemetery* (beyond Pl. H 7, *I*); 36 minutes. — **72.** From the *Central Cemetery* (see above) to *Schwechat*. — **74.** From the *Wollzeile* (Pl. E, F, 4; *I*) by the Landstrasse Haupt-Str. and Simmeringer Haupt-Str. to *Simmering Station* (Pl. G, 7; *I*) in the morning, and to the *Central Cemetery* (beyond Pl. H 7, *I*) in the afternoon. — **75.** From the *Wollzeile* (Pl. E, F, 4; *I*) by the Landstrasse Haupt-Str. and the Erdberg-Str. (Pl. F, G, 4, 5; *I*) to the *Erdberg-Prater*. — **80.** From the *Sophien-Brücke* (Pl. G, 4; *I*) by the Schüttel-Str. to the *Lusthaus* (Pl. I, 5; *I*).

f. City Railway. Junction and Donau-Ufer Lines. Light Railways.

The **City Railway** (*Stadtbahn;* see inset plan on Map of Austria-Hungary, before the title-page, and Plan *I* of City, p. 1), constructed by O. Wagner (p. 25) in 1893-1902, is similar to the suburban lines of other large cities. The carriages are 2nd and 3rd

class only; fare up to 3 kilom. (2 M.) 15 or 10 *h*, over 3 kilom. 30 or 20 *h* (Sun. and holidays always 30 or 20 *h*). Luggage booked at certain stations only, and on Sun. in the forenoon only. The names of the stations are not called out. The direction of the train is indicated on notice-boards and on the front of the engine. The busiest stations have separate buildings for the two different directions. The stopping-place of the second-class carriages is ticketed. — See Oesterreichisches Kursbuch (p. xv) or the local 'Taschenfahrplan' (10 *h*).

1. Main Line ('Wiental, Donaukanal, and Gürtel-Linie'), 28 kilom. (17½ M.) — Chief stations: *Hütteldorf-Hacking* (p. 124), Hietzing (Pl. A, 6; *I*), Schönbrunn (Pl. B, 6; *I*), Meidling Haupt-Str. (Pl. C, 6; *I*), Karls-Platz (Pl. E, 4, 5; *I*), Stadt-Park (Pl. F, 4; *I*), Haupt-Zollamt (Custom House; see below), Ferdinands-Brücke (Pl. F, 3, 4; *I*), Schotten-Ring (Pl. E, 3; *I*), Heiligenstadt (Pl. E 1, *I*; p. 103), Währinger-Str. (Pl. D, 2; *I*), West-Bahnhof (Pl. C, 5; *I*), Meidling Haupt-Str. (see above), Schönbrunn, Hietzing, *Hütteldorf-Hacking*. Trains every 3-18 min. from 5 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.

2. Suburban Line, 13 kilom. (8 M.). — Chief stations: *Hütteldorf-Hacking* (p. 124), Penzing (Pl. A, 5; *I*), Breitensee (Pl. A, 5; *I*), Ottakring (Pl. B, 3, 4; *I*), Hernals (Pl. B, 2; *I*), Gersthof (Pl. C, 2; *I*), Ober-Döbling and Unter-Döbling (Pl. D, 1; *I*), *Heiligenstadt* (Pl. E 1, *I*; see above).

The **Verbindungs-Bahn,** or Junction Line, 17 kilom. (10½ M.) in length, traverses the E. and S. quarters. Chief stations: *Prater-Stern* (Pl. F, G, 3; *I*), Haupt-Zollamt (Pl. F 4, *I*; see above), Rennweg (Pl. F, 5; *I*), Arsenal (Pl. F, 6; *I*), Meidling (Pl. C, 7; *I*), Ober-Hetzendorf (Pl. A, 7; *I*), *Hütteldorf-Hacking* (see above). Between the Prater-Stern and the Custom House, from 5 a.m. till midnight, there are 132 trains daily; between the Prater-Stern and Meidling 24, and between the Prater-Stern and Hütteldorf-Hacking 13. Fares as on the Stadtbahn.

The **Donau-Uferbahn** (or Bank of the Danube line) runs from the *West-Bahnhof* by Penzing, Ober-Hetzendorf (see above), Inzersdorf, Kleinschwechat, Praterspitz, Ausstellungs-Str. (Pl. H, 3; *I*), City Baths, and Kronprinz-Rudolf-Reichs-Brücke (Pl. G, H, 2; *I*), to *Heiligenstadt* (Pl. E 1, *I*; see above).

Kleinbahnen, or light railways: 1. Steam Tramway from Floridsdorf (reached by electric tramway No. 31, p. 11; branch to *Auerstal*) viâ Kagran, Aspern, and Essling (p. 113) to *Gross-Enzersdorf* (9½ M.). — 2. Steam Tramway from Lainz by Speising and Perchtoldsdorf to *Mödling* (7½ M.). — 3. Electric Line from the Gisela-Str. (Pl. E, 4; *I*) by Guntramsdorf and Traiskirchen to (18½ M.) *Baden* (Josephs-Platz; see p. 111): quick train in 1 hr. 10 min.; fare 1 *K* 30, return 2 *K* 20 *h*.

g. Post Office. Telegraph Office. Telephones. Messengers.

The **General Post Office** (Pl. D, 3; *II*), Postgasse 10, is open from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sun. & holidays 8-12 & 4-6). Poste restante letters may be called for from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Sun. 9-11: holidays 8-12 & 4-6). — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. B, 2; *II*), Börsen-Platz 1. — **Branch Post Offices** in the Inner City, most of them with *Telegraph* and *Telephone Stations*, open 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Sun. 8-10, holidays 8-12): Seilerstätte 22, Stoss im Himmel 2, Hohenstaufengasse 8, Maximilian-Str. 4, Minoriten-Platz 9, Bräuner-Str. 12, Nibelungengasse 6 (near the Schiller-Platz), Börsen-Platz 4, Lichtenfelsgasse 2, and in the Reichsrats-Gebäude. The letter-boxes are painted yellow. — There are also *Pneumatic Post Offices*, with red letter-boxes: Börsen-Platz 1, Fleischmarkt 19, Kärntner-Ring 3, Schotten-Ring 16, Lichtenfelsgasse 2, and Bräuner-Str. 12 (letter of 20 grammes 45 *h*; card 25, with prepaid answer 50 *h*).

Messengers (*Dienstmänner*): for a message (incl. parcels of 5 kilog. or ca. 11 lbs.) within districts I-IX 40 *h*, to an adjoining district 70 *h*, to each more distant district 1 *K*. To the stations: same district (parcels up to 5 kilog.) 50 *h*, adjacent district 1 *K*, each more distant district 30 *h* more. At night, double charges.

h. Embassies. Consulates. Churches. Banks. Shops.

Embassies, etc. Great Britain. Ambassador, *Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Cartwright*. III. Metternichgasse 6 (Pl. F 5, *I*; office-hours 11-1); Consul-General, *P. von Schöller*, I. Wildpret-Markt 10 (Pl. C 3, *II*; office-hours 10-2); Vice-Consul, *O. S. Phillpotts*. — United States of America. Ambassador, *R. C. Kerens*, IV. Heugasse 28 (Pl. F 5, *I*; office-hours 11-2); Consul-General, *Charles Denby*, I. Stock-im-Eisen-Platz 3 (Pl. C 3, *II*; office-hours 10-3); Vice-Consul, *R. W. Heingartner*.

Danish Embassy, IV. Heugasse 14 (Pl. E, F, 5; *I*); Consulate General, VII. Zieglergasse 19 (Pl. D, 4, 5; *I*). — Norwegian Consulate General, I. Wildpret-Markt 10 (Pl. C, 3; *II*). — Swedish Embassy, I. Stadiongasse 6 (Pl. A, 3; *II*); Consulate General, I. Franzens-Ring 18 (Pl. A, B, 3, 2; *II*).

Church Services. *Anglican*, at the Chapel of the British Embassy (see above), Sun. 11 and 3; chaplain, *Rev. Arthur P. Hill*, I. Rathaus-Str. 20 (Pl. A, 2, 3; *II*). — *British-American*, I. Eschenbachgasse 9 (Pl. B, 4, 5; *II*), Sun. 11 a.m.; pastor, *Rev. Thos. Davidson*, IX. Thurngasse 11 (Pl. A, 1; *II*).

Clubs. *Anglo-American Club*, IV. Heugasse 12 (Pl. E, F, 5; *I*). — *Golf Club*, at the Prater. Secretary, Herr C. Heisig, III. Rechte Bahngasse 12. — *Oesterreichischer Automobil-Club*, I. Kärntner-Ring 10 (Pl. C, 4, 5; *II*); entry-money 100 *K*, annual subscription 150 *K*.

Banks. *Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Bank* (Pl. B, 3; *II*),

I. Herrengasse 14; *Oesterreichische Länderbank*, I. Hohenstaufengasse 3; *Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe*, I. Am Hof 6; *Union Bank*, I. Renngasse 1; *Escompte Gesellschaft*, I. Freiung 8; *Anglo-Austrian Bank*, I. Strauchgasse 1: *Wiener Bank-Verein*, I. Herrengasse 8.

Shops. The best shops are in the Kohlmarkt, Graben, Kärntner-Str., Stephans-Platz, and Ring-Str.; other good but cheaper shops are found in the Rotenturm-Str., Mariahilfer-Str., and so on.

Tobacco and Cigars (comp. p. xx). Specialities (Havana cigars, etc.) at Kohlmarkt 6. — Photographic Materials. *Kodak Limited*, Graben 29; *R. Lechner*, Graben 30; *Langer & Co.*, Graben 19. — Maps of the General Staff of the Military Geographical Institute at *R. Lechner's Bookshop*, Graben 31. — Art Dealers. *Artaria & Co.*, Kohlmarkt 9; *Miethke*, Dorotheergasse 11; *E. Hirschler & Co.*, Plankengasse 7; *L. T. Neumann*, Kohlmarkt 11; *Pisko*, Lothringer-Str. 11; *Artin*, Stephans-Platz 4; *Arnot*, Kärntner-Ring 13 (1 *K*, Wed. & Sat. 60 *h*). — Antiquities. *Fürst*, Lobkowitz-Platz 1; *Fischer*, Führichgasse 2. — Products of Home Industry from Austria, I. Kohlmarkt 22; from Bosnia and Herzegovina, I. Seilerstätte 30; from Hungary, I. Kruger-Str. 3; lace, I. Seilergasse 14.

i. Theatres. Concerts. Church Music. Popular Recreations.

Theatres. Imperial Theatres (closed in June, July, or August). *Opera House* (Hofopern-Theater; Pl. C 4, *II;* p. 49), in the Opern-Ring, for operas and ballet only; orchestra stalls and boxes 14, first tier boxes 10, second tier boxes 8 *K;* parquet stalls 9-15, pit (parterre) 8-9 *K;* third gallery 2-7 *K;* standing room in pit 2 *K*. — *Hofburg-Theater* (Pl. B 3, *II;* p. 46), for classical and other dramas; stalls and front row of boxes 12, other rows of boxes 8-10, parquet 8-13, pit 7-8, third gallery $2^1/_2$-$6^1/_2$, standing room in pit 2 *K*.

Private Theatres. *Deutsches Volks-Theater* (Pl. A 4, *II;* p. 94), VII. Neustiftgasse 1, for dramas, comedies, and popular pieces; boxes 4 *K* 80 *h* to 10 *K* 80 *h*, 'cercle' 8, orchestra stalls $6^1/_2$ *K*, parquet 3 *K* 50 *h* to 4 *K* 60 *h*, pit 2 *K* 30 *h*. Begins at 7.30 p.m. Day-office open 9-5. — *Volks-Oper und Jubilaeums-Theater* (Pl. D 2, *I;* p. 98), IX. Währinger-Str. 78, for opera; stalls 6, parquet 4-5, 'balkon' 2-4 *K*. — *Wiener Bürger-Theater* (Pl. E, 3, *II;* p. 52), III. Landstrasse Haupt-Str., for comedy; parquet 3 *K* 20 *h* to 8 *K*. — *Theater an der Wien* (Pl. B 5, *II;* p. 95), VI. Magdalenen-Str. 8, for operettas; boxes 8-12 *K*, orchestra stalls 6 *K* 20 *h* to 8 *K* 50 *h*, balkon 5 *K* 20 *h*, parquet 2 *K* 60 *h* to 6 *K*. — *Johann-Strauss-Theater* (Pl. E, 5; *I*), IV. Favoriten-Str. 8, for operettas; parquet 3-5 *K*. — *Carl-Theater* (Pl. E 1, 2, *II;* p. 87), II. Prater-Str. 31, for operettas. — *Raimund-Theater* (Pl. C, 5; *I*), VI. Wallgasse 18, for plays and operettas. — *Josephstadt-Theater* (Pl. D 4, *I;* p. 46), VIII. Josephstädter-Str. 26, for comedies. — *Lustspiel-Theater* (Pl. G, 3; *I*), in the Prater, for farces and operettas.

Tickets for the Imperial Theatres may be bought in advance at I. Bräuner-Str. 14 (comp. ground-plan of Hofburg, p. 30; open 8.30 to 5); for the private theatres (except for the Deutsches Volks-Theater) at the *Basar*, I. Rotenturm-Str. 16 (Pl. C, D, 3; *II*), from 9 to 5. Tickets for all the theatres, at advanced prices, may be obtained also at the agencies of *Kehlendorfer*, I. Kruger-Str. 3; *Förstl*, I. Bellaria-Str. 4; and *Spitzer*, I. Morzin-Platz 5.

Variety Theatres. *Ronacher's Etablissement* (Pl. D 4, *II*; closed in summer), I. Himmelpfortgasse 25 (stalls 3-7, parquet 2 *K*); *Apollo* (Pl. m, D 5; *I*), VI. Gumpendorfer-Str. 63 (orchestra $3^1/_2$-10, parquet 2-3 *K*); *Colosseum* (Pl. D, 3; *I*), IX. Nussdorfer-Str. 4; summer-theatre at *Venedig in Wien* (Pl. G, 3; *I*).

Cabarets (a kind of 'café-chantant'; performances begin about 10.30 p.m.): *Hölle*, VI. Magdalenen-Str. 8 in the building of the Theater an der Wien, see p. 15; seat 3-10 *K*); *Kleine Bühne*, I. Wollzeile (Pl. C, D, 3; *II*); *Max und Moritz*, I. Annagasse 3 (Pl. C, 4; *II*).

Horse Races, in the Freudenau (p. 88; steamboat from the Franz-Joseph-Kai 60 *h*; electric tramways Nos. 51 & 54). Austrian 'Derby' on the first Sunday in June.

Vocal Concerts (for gentlemen): *Budapest Orpheum Co.* in the Hôt. Stephanie (Pl. *e*; D 2, *II*), Tabor-Str. 12, reserved seats 1 *K* 40 *h* to 2 *K*; *Grinzinger Wintergarten*, I. Tegetthoff-Str. 1.

Urania Theatre, I. Aspern-Platz (Pl. E 2, *II*; p. 51), for illustrated scientific lectures and so on, with astronomical observatory.

Concerts in winter. Subscription concerts of the *Philharmonische Vereinigung* (by members of the imperial orchestra); symphony concerts of the *Wiener Konzertverein*, both in the building of the Musik-Verein (p. 52); concerts of the *Wiener Tonkünstler Orchester* at various places. Other concerts in the rooms of *Bösendorfer*, I. Herrengasse 6, and *Ehrbar*, IV. Mühlgasse 28. — Popular Concerts (generally good military bands) at the *Volksgarten Café-Restaurant* (p. 47), in summer on week-days at 7 p.m. (60 *h*), on Sun. and holidays at 4 p.m. (1 *K*); in winter on Sat., Sun., and holidays only. In summer at the three *Cafés in the Prater* (p. 88), every afternoon (free); *Venedig in Wien* (p. 87); *Augarten* (p. 86), on Sun., Tues., Thurs., and Sat.; *Weigl's Katharinenhalle*, in Dreher Park (Pl. B, 6; *I*); *Türkenschanz Park* (p. 102), Sun. and Thurs. afternoon; *Stadt-Park* (p. 50). — In winter: *Kursalon*, in the Stadt-Park (p. 50; Sun. and Thurs.).

Church Music. On Sun. at 10 a.m. in the *Votive Church* (p. 43), the *Church Am Hof* (p. 38), and the *Karlskirche* (p. 51); at 11 a.m. in the *Hofburg-Kapelle* (p. 31), the *Augustiner-Kirche* (p. 36), *St. Stephen's Church* (p. 25), and *St. Peter's Church* (p. 28).

Popular Recreations. During the Carnival public *Masked Balls* take place in the Sophiensäle, III. Marxergasse 13, and at other places. — *Ball der Stadt Wien* (ticket 20 *K*) in the Rathaus

(p. 44). Also *Künstlerfest* of t[illegible] of Vienna in the Künstlerhaus (p. 52; adm. 20 *K*, in costume only). — On Leopoldstag (Nov. 15th) Klosterneuburg (p. 106) attracts many visitors (Leopolds-Kapelle open to the public). On Annatag (July 26th) a festival takes place on the Kahlenberg (p. 104). — Popular merriment also finds vent on Sundays and holidays in the *Prater* (p. 87), at *Nussdorf* (p. 103), at *Grinzing*, and at other suburbs, when the new wine of the season ('Heuriger') is much in vogue.

k. Art Exhibitions.

Art Exhibitions. Periodical Exhibitions of Pictures in the *Künstlerhaus* (p. 52; 9-5, 9-6, or 9-7; 60 *h* to 1 *K*), where an international exhibition is held every four years; in the building of the *Secessionists*, founded in 1897 (p. 51; adm. 9-5 or 9-7; 1 *K*); in the *Hagenbund*, I. Zedlitzgasse 6 (Pl. D 3, *II;* 9-7; 1 *K*). Permanent exhibition at *Miethke's* (p. 15; 1 *K*). — Art Industry Exhibition (temporarily) in the *Museum of Art and Industry* (p. 81).

One Week may suffice for a glance at the chief sights. Preliminary drive, see p. 9; or by tramway, p. 9.

1st Day. Church of St. Stephen (p. 25), Kärntner-Str. (p. 28), Graben (p. 28), Platz Am Hof (p. 38), Freiung (p. 38), Hofburg (p. 29; Great Hall of the Imperial Library, p. 33); Ring-Strasse (p. 42) in the afternoon.

2nd Day. Art History and Natural History Museums (pp. 53, 75); the Prater (p. 87) in the afternoon (best on Sun.).

3rd Day. Karls-Platz (p. 51), Stadt-Park (p. 50), Museum of Art and Industry (p. 81); Schönbrunn (p. 96) in the afternoon.

4th Day. Liechtenstein Gallery (p. 99; in summer only); ascend the Leopoldsberg (p. 104), Kahlenberg (p. 104), and Hermannskogel (p. 105) in clear weather.

5th Day. Art History Museum (p. 53); afternoon excursion to Mödling (p. 108) or Laxenburg (p. 109).

6th Day. Modern Gallery (p. 90), Belvedere, and Army Museum (p. 92); afternoon excursion to Baden (p. 111).

7th Day. Rathaus, with the Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (pp. 44, 83); afternoon visit to the Türkenschanz Park (view from tower, p. 102).

Chief among the other collections are the Czernin Gallery (p. 45), the Albertina (p. 36), the gallery of the Academy of Fine Art (p. 79), the Imperial Library (p. 33), and the Imperial Treasury (p. 32). The evenings may be devoted to the Imperial Theatres (p. 15). Excursions of a day each may be taken to the Schneeberg (R. 3) and the Semmering (R. 5).

I. Admittance to Galleries and Collections.

The Imperial Museums are closed on New Year's Day, from Maundy Thursday to Easter Sunday (Nat. Hist. Museum on Easter Sunday only), Whitsunday, Corpus Christi, All Souls', and Christmas Day. On Sundays and holidays they are crowded. No fees, except 20 *h* for umbrellas or sticks. Fee in the private collections ½-1 *K*.

	Sun. & Holidays	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.	Admittance free, unless otherwise stated.
Academy of Art (p. 79) 1. Picture Gallery	10-1	–	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1	Tues. to Frid. apply to Custodian (ring at door No. 152; fee).
2. Casts		9-1	9-1	9-1	9-1	9-1		
3. Library		3-7	3-7	3-7	3-7	3-7	9-1	Aug. & Sept., 9-1.
Albertina (p. 36)	–	9-2	—	—	9-2	–	– –	Other days on application, same hours. Closed on holidays.
Ecclesiastical Treasury (p. 32)	–	—	10-1	–	10-1	–	10-1	40 *h*.
Hofburg (State Rooms, p. 32)	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	In winter 2-3.30 p.m.; 60 *h*; apply after 9 a.m. at Burghauptmannschaft (passage between Josephs-Platz and Schweizerhof, on the right); adm. only in absence of Emperor.
Imperial Library (p. 33) Great Hall	– –	9-2	9-2	9-2	9-2	9-2	9-2	40 *h*; during exhibitions (May-Oct.; 40 *h*, Tues. 1 *K*) also on Sun. & holidays 9-1.
Reading Room		9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	Closed Aug. 1st-Sept. 15th.
Imperial Stables (p. 49)	–	12-3	12-3	12-3	12-3	12-3	12-3	60 *h*; tickets in automatic machine at main entrance.
— *Treasury* (p. 32)		—	10-1	– –	11-2		10-1	Except holidays. Free on Tues. & Sat.; tickets on written application, Mon. & Frid. 10-12 in passage from the Michaeler-Platz, last door to the left. Adm. on Thurs. (without previous application) 1 *K*.
— *Vaults* (p. 35)	—	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10 12	10-12	Donation for the poor (1-2 *K*) to the monk acting as guide. Open free on Nov. 1st (2-6) & Nov. 2nd (8-6).

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.	
Modern Gallery (p. 90), May 1st to Aug. 31st	9-1	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	—	9-4	Mon. & Wed. 1 *K*, other days free; Sept. 1st to April 30th on Sun. 9-1, week-days 10-4; open Frid. if a holiday, then closed on Saturday.
Municipal Library (p. 45) .	—	9-3	9-3	9-3	9-3	9-3	9-3	Also 5-7 Tues. & Frid., Sept. 16th to July 15th.
Museum, Army (p. 92) . . .	9-1	9-1	9-1	1-5	9-1	1-5	1-5	Mon., Tues., & Frid. 1 *K*, other days free. — From Oct. 1st to March 31st daily 9-1; Sun. & Thurs. free; other days 1 *K*. Closed on holidays.
— *of Art & Industry* (p. 81)	9-4	—	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	On Tues. & Wed. 60 *h*; on Sun. and holidays from May 1st to Sept. 30th to 1 p.m. only.
—, *Art History* (p. 53) . . .	9-3	—	9-3	9-3	9-3	9-3	9-3	Wed. & Sat. 1 *K*. From Nov. 1st to March 31st 10-3 (Sun. 9-2) only. Closed on holidays noted above.
— *of Austrian Ethnography* (p. 85)	9-12	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	1 *K*, Sun. & holidays 10 *h*.
—, *Historical, of the City of Vienna* (p. 83)	9-1	—	9-2	—	9-2	-	- -	On other days 9-2; tickets 2 *K*, from the custodian (Feststiege No. 2, 1st floor).
—, *Natural History* (p. 75).	9-1	1-5	-	9-3	9-1	—	9-3	Wed. & Sat. 1 *K*. Closed on days named above. From Oct. 1st to March 31st, Sun. 9-2, Mon. 1-4, Wed. 9-2, Thurs. & Sat. 10-3.
—, *Postal* (p. 88)	—	—	—	10-5	—	—	10-5	June 3rd to end of Sept. only.
Picture Gallery, Czernin (p. 45)	—	10-2	—	—	10-2	-	—	Closed from Nov. to the end of April.
— —, *Harrach* (p. 39) . . .	—	10-4	—	10-4	—	-	10-4	From Nov. to April on application to the secretary (in the court, left).
— —, *Liechtenstein* (p. 99) .	2-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	-	In winter, apply to the Verwaltung for tickets.
— —, *Schönborn* (p. 40) . .	—	10-3	—	10-3	—	10-3	—	July to Nov. only.
Rathaus (p. 44)	9-1	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	
Reichsrats-Gebäude (p. 47) .	9-1	9-1	9-1	9-1	9-1	9-1	9-1	40 *h*; 5 pers. 1 *K*; when Chamber not sitting.

Vienna, the ancient capital of the Austrian Empire, and residence of the emperor, is now the capital of the Cisleithanian half of the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy, the seat of the government of the grand-duchy of Lower Austria, residence of a Roman Catholic prince-archbishop, and headquarters of the 2nd Corps of the Austrian-Hungarian army. It lies in 48° 12′ N. lat. and 16° 22′ E. long., at a mean height of 560 ft. above the sea, at the E. base of the *Wiener Wald*, and almost entirely on the right bank of the *Danube*, which is here divided into several arms. Coming from the N.W., the river has forced its passage through the limestone hills, 3 M. above the city, into the great plain of Vienna. Since 1877 the main stream has been converted, at a cost of 2,660,000 *l.* or ≈ 13,300,000, into a canal 8 M. long and 312 yds. broad, with a view to prevent inundations. The S.W. arm, converted into the *Donau-Kanal* in 1869-73, flows through part of the city, where it receives the waters of the *Wien*, now almost wholly bridged and built over, and is protected by locks against floods and floating ice. Above and below this canal are the winter-harbours; pp. 88, 103.) Covering an area of 105½ sq. M. (not far short of that of London), the city stretches N. and N.W. to the crest of the Kahlenberg (p. 104) and to the Hermannskogel (p. 105), W. to beyond the Satzberg (1420 ft.), and S. to the base of the Wiener Berg (p. 94) and the Donau-Uferbahn (Bank of the Danube Railway). The city is bounded, particularly on the N.W. and W., by a broad girdle of woods and meadows, whence the prevailing W. winds bring a welcome supply of fresh air. The population, exclusive of the garrison of 26,560 men, amounted to 2,004,939 souls in 1910, thus making Vienna the fourth in size among the capitals of Europe. Over four-fifths of the inhabitants are of German race, and German is spoken everywhere. Of the remaining fifth about half are Slavs, while the other half are of Hungarian and other nationalities. All are Roman Catholics save one-eighth, including 73,400 Protestants and 174,500 Jews.

The city is divided into 21 Bezirke, or districts (city government, see p. 45). Its nucleus is the 1. Bezirk, *Innere Stadt* (p. 25), which embraces the *Altstadt* and the *Ring-Strasse*, the latter having been built since 1857 on the site of the old fortifications (p. 23). Most of the sights are in this district. In the heart of the Altstadt rises St. Stephen's Church; on the W. side the Altstadt is bounded by the Hofburg, the new wing of which extends to the Ring-Strasse; and this quarter is the seat of the chief government-offices, the great banks, and the higher nobility. The main arteries of traffic are the Graben, with the Bognergasse and Kohlmarkt, the Kärntner-Str., and the Rotenturm-Strasse. In the Ring-Strasse, opposite the Hofburg, are the two great museums; farther N. are the Reichsrat Building, the Hofburg Theatre, the Rathaus, and the University; to the E. is the Imperial Opera. The II. Bezirk, *Leopoldstadt*

(p. 86), occupying the island between the Donau-Kanal and the main river, was assigned to the Jews in 1622, and is still inhabited by Jewish traders. On the E. it is bounded by the Prater (p. 87). — Around the Inner City runs a girdle of inner suburbs (III-IX. Bezirke), which were brought within the lines in 1704 (p. 23), but were separated from the inner city down to 1857 by a band of fortifications 550 yds. in breadth, and were thus hampered in their development. On the E. side of the inner city lies the III. Bezirk, *Landstrasse* (p. 88), in the N. part of which is the Central Market Hall. The W. part of Landstrasse, containing the imperial château of Belvedere, the Schwarzenberg Palace, and several embassies, forms, together with the adjacent IV. Bezirk, *Wieden*, the aristocratic quarter. In the V. Bezirk, *Margareten*, and in the outer districts XII, XIV, and XV, the minor industries flourish. The districts VI. *Mariahilf* and VII. *Neubau*, separated by the busy Mariahilfer-Str., contain factories and shops; VIII. *Josephstadt* (pp. 45, 46) may be called the officials' and clerks' quarter; IX. *Alsergrund* (p. 98) is the region of university institutes and hospitals. These quarters were formerly separated from the suburbs by ramparts (p. 23), the site of which has been occupied since 1893 by the *Gürtel-Strasse*, 250 ft. broad, a fine street with promenades and open spaces, high above the Danube in parts, and now followed by the city railway. The outer districts are, on the S., X. *Favoriten* (p. 92), largely inhabited by Bohemian factory hands; on the S.E., XI. *Simmering* (p. 91), containing the gas and electric works, factories, the central cemetery, and (on the outskirts) large market-gardens. Adjacent and similar to the V. Bezirk are XII. *Weidling*, XIV. *Rudolfsheim*, and XV. *Fünfhaus*. To the W. lie the manufacturing quarters, XVI. *Ottakring* and XVII. *Hernals*, the former containing the Tobacco Factory, which employs 1300 hands, mostly women (open to visitors on Mon. & Wed., 9-11 & 2-4; 60 *h*), and the Lunatic Asylum for Lower Austria. To the S.W. is XIII. *Hietzing* (with Schloss Schönbrunn, p. 96), and to the N.W. are XVIII. *Währing* (p. 102) and XIX. *Döbling*, the villa quarters. Döbling is also a wine-growing region. The XX. Bezirk *Brigittenau* (p. 87), on the island to the N.W. of the Leopoldstadt, and XXI. *Floridsdorf*, on the left bank of the Danube, are factory quarters. To Floridsdorf belong the parishes of Leopoldau, Hirschstetten, Kagran, and Aspern (p. 113), all partly agricultural.

As a Commercial Centre Vienna owes its importance to its situation at the point where the trading-route from the Baltic through Silesia to the Adriatic crosses the great highway of the Danube, thus facilitating the exchange of commodities between the industrial West and the agricultural East. Vienna is the chief grain and cattle market in Austria, and the Exchange is one of the most important in Europe. Its Industries are also of foremost

rank. Among these are the iron and steel industry (machines, tools, scientific instruments); the manufacture of gold, silver, bronze, and tin wares; silk, linen, wool, and cotton weaving (carpets, clothing, etc.); the making of furniture and leather goods; and chemical works. Vienna is also noted for its beer (Dreher, at Schwechat).

History. During the Roman period *Vindobona* was the frontier-fortress built for protection against the Germanic Marcomanni and Quadi (p. 113). The emperor Marcus Aurelius died here in 180. At the end of the 6th cent. the Avari settled in this region. Charlemagne overthrew their kingdom and founded the Ostmark, which in 907 succumbed to the Hungarians. After the victory of Emp. Otho I. in the Lechfeld 955, Otho II. bestowed the Markgrafschaft ('border county'), extending to the Leitha, on his faithful follower Leopold I. of Babenberg (976), whose descendants, created dukes by Frederick Barbarossa in 1156, ruled till 1246. Heinrich Jasomirgott (1141-77), the fifth of the line, transferred his seat from Leopoldsberg (p. 104) to Vienna, already called *Vienuis* in a charter of 1030, and *Viennensis Locus* in one of 1137. Municipal privileges, the earliest in Austria after those of Enns (p. 127), were conferred on the town, perhaps in confirmation of previous rights, by Leopold VI. 'the glorious' (1194-1230; p. 29) in 1221. The development of the town was greatly furthered by the Crusades, which opened up trade with the East; and for a short time, after 1237, Vienna enjoyed the dignity of a free city of the empire. In 1251 Ottocar of Bohemia took possession of the duchy, and in 1274 he built the fortifications which enclosed the Altstadt down to 1857.

In 1278 Ottocar was defeated by Rudolph of Hapsburg (1273-91; see p. 113), and Vienna became the seat of the *Hapsburg Dynasty*. About 1365 Duke Rudolph IV., the 'Stifter', founded the University. After long struggles in the 14-15th cent., the craftsmen wrested from the old burghers a share in the civic government. In 1453 Emp. Frederick III. erected Austria into a duchy, and in 1480 Vienna became the seat of a bishop (archbishop after 1723). In 1484-90 Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, held the city against Emp. Frederick III. At Vienna, in 1515, Emp. Maximilian I. entertained Ladislaus II., King of Hungary and Bohemia, and concluded the marriages of his children, by which Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary fell to the crown of Austria, whence the saying: —

'Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube;
Nam quae Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus.'

Vienna was besieged by the Turks, under Soliman II., from Sept. 22nd to Oct. 15th, 1529, but was successfully defended by the imperial general *Count Niklas Salm*, after which the fortifications were strengthened. Under Ferdinand I. (1556-64) the city lost its liberties and fell under the direct sway of the prince. During the Thirty Years' War the Bohemian Protestants under Count

Matthias Thurn (1619; p. 289), and the Swedish general Torstenson attacked the city (1645). During the long reign of Leopold I. (1658-1705) Austria was at war with Louis XIV. of France, and Vienna sustained a memorable siege. From July 14th to Sept. 12th, 1683, the city was heroically defended against an army of Mohammed IV. (200,000 men), under the Grand-Vizier Kara Mustapha, by *Count von Starhemberg*, until relieved by Duke Charles V. of Lorraine, Margrave Lewis of Baden, and John Sobieski, King of Poland. In 1704 outer fortifications were hastily constructed for protection against the Hungarians under Rákóczi; these, known as the 'Linienwall', enclosed the suburbs, and were frequently strengthened down to their removal in 1893 (p. 21).

During the brilliant reigns of Charles VI. (1712-40) and Maria Theresa (1740-80) Vienna rapidly developed as the social and political centre of the monarchy. The population, which had numbered 80,000 at the beginning of the century, grew to 195,400 in 1754. The reforming energy of Joseph II. (1780-90) also benefited the capital. The love of the Viennese for music and the drama attracted *Gluck*, *Haydn*, *Mozart*, and *Beethoven*. In 1776 was founded the Burg-Theater, one of the best in Germany.

Under Francis I. (1792-1835; German emperor as Francis II. down to 1806) Vienna became the capital of the empire of Austria (1804). After the disastrous battles of 1805 (Austerlitz) and 1809 (Wagram) Vienna was for a short time occupied by the French. The Congress of Vienna, held from Sept. 16th, 1814, to June 19th, 1815, moulded the political conditions of Europe anew after the fall of Napoleon. The city had then a population of 239,300. The political reaction that followed retarded also the material prosperity of the city. An insurrection in 1848 was repressed by the strong hand, but it led to a better condition of things at the accession of Emp. Francis Joseph I. (Dec. 2nd, 1848). Vienna then obtained the right of self-government by elective representatives. The removal of the fortifications in 1857 led to brisk building enterprise, which was further stimulated by the Exhibition of 1873. The famous '*Compromise*' (Ausgleich) or agreement between Austria and Hungary in 1867, making Budapest the capital of the E. or 'Transleithan' half of the empire, was a severe blow to Vienna, from which it has but slowly recovered. Its recent progress, especially under the energetic *Burgomaster Lueger* (1897-1910), has been marked by the construction of the Stadtbahn (p. 12), of a great network of tramways, and of the new water-works, and by other improvements. Since 1857 the population has been nearly quadrupled.

Vienna's importance as a seat of the **Fine Arts** dates from the end of the 17th century. Its only notable mediæval buildings are the church of St. Stephen (p. 25) and the church of Maria-Stiegen (p. 41), while its Renaissance monuments are few; but under the

influence of *Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach* (1656-1723) and *Lukas von Hildebrand* (1666-1745) a brilliant style of baroque architecture came into vogue, as at Prague also, stamping the city with the peculiar character which it still possesses. From that period date the Palace of Schönbrunn, the Winter Riding School, the Imperial Library, and other imperial buildings, the Belvedere and the Winter Palace (both erected for Prince Eugene of Savoy), and many palaces of the nobility (Starhemberg, Liechtenstein, Schwarzenberg, Kinsky, Trautson, Breuner, and other families).

Raphael Donner (1693-1741) was the first Viennese sculptor of eminence; he was succeeded by *J. W. Beyer* (1725-1806), *J. B. Hagenauer* (1732-1810), *J. M. Fischer* (1740-1820), and the portrait-sculptor *F. X. Messerschmidt* (1732-83). The architect *Peter von Nobile* (1774-1854) and the sculptor *Franz Zauner* (1746-1822) were the leading artists of the 'Empire' period.

The modern Viennese painters excel in portrait, genre, and landscape, but in historical or mural painting they have had little success. *Fried. Hein. Füger* (1751-1818), a master of the historical style, is now remembered only for his portraits, chiefly miniatures. *Jos. von Führich* (1800-76), once associated with Overbeck, and *Karl Rahl* (1812-65) vainly attempted to introduce mural painting, and the severe and lofty art of *Anselm Feuerbach* (1829-80), who worked in the Academy in 1873-76, was unappreciated. Gifted artists of the same school, such as *Moritz von Schwind* and *Eduard Steinle*, sought work elsewhere. Among portrait-painters, after Füger, come *Joh. Bapt. von Lampi*, father and son (1751-1830, 1775-1837), and *Fried. Amerling* (1803-87), who followed French and English models, and, like the miniature-painter *Moritz Daffinger* (1790-1849), was a great favourite of the Viennese aristocracy. In landscape, after *Jakob* and *Rudolf Alt* (father and son; 1789-1872, 1812-1905), comes *Em. Jak. Schindler* (1842-92), the foremost master of his time. Among genre-painters one of the earliest and best was *Ferd. G. Waldmüller* (1793-1865), after whom may be mentioned the able masters *Peter Fendi* (1796-1842), *Jos. Danhauser* (1805-45), and *Ed. Kurzbauer* (1840-79). Small, finely coloured interiors and domestic scenes were painted by *A. von Pettenkofen* (1821-89), and glowing Oriental pictures by *Karl L. Müller* (1834-92). These masters were outshone by the colourist *Hans Makart* (1840-84), who, with *Hans Canon* (1829-85), won the favour of the fashionable patron. Among eminent living or recent painters may be named the portrait-painters *Heinrich von Angeli* (b. 1840), *Leop. Horovitz* (b. 1839), and *Cas. Pochwalski* (b. 1855); the landscapists *Theod. von Hörmann* (1840-95), *Hugo Darnaut* (b. 1850), and *Karl Moll* (b. 1861); the peasant-painter *Ferd. Andri* (b. 1871); and the versatile colourist *Gust. Klimt* (b. 1862).

Since 1848 various circumstances have favoured the development of architecture in Vienna. Artistic work was much in demand for the building of the Arsenal and the Altlerchenfeld and Votive churches, but most of all for the great extension of the city. Of the eclectic taste of this period the palatial buildings in the Ring-Strasse afford an excellent example. The churches of Maria vom Siege, St. Othmar, and St. Brigitta, and the new Rathaus were built by *Fried. Schmidt* (1825-91), who takes foremost rank among masters of Gothic. *Aug. von Siccardsburg* (1813-68) and *Ed. van der Nüll* (1812-68) adopted the French Renaissance style (Hofopern-Theater, Larisch Palace); while the Italian Renaissance was followed by *H. von Ferstel* (1828-83; Austrian Museum of Art and Industry, University), *Gottfried Semper* (1803-79), and *K. von Hasenauer* (1833-94; Imperial Museums, Burg-Theater, and new wing of the Hofburg). *Theophil Hansen* (1813-91), who built the Reichsrats-Gebäude in the Greek style, was a Dane. Chief among the living architects is Siccardsburg's pupil *Otto Wagner* (b. 1841), who has acquired a high reputation by his designs for the buildings of the Stadtbahn and for the façades of private dwellings.

In the province of sculpture *Zumbusch* and *Fernkorn*, though not natives of Vienna, were the chief modern pioneers of a healthy and vigorous Austrian school, directing its efforts chiefly to portraiture *(Kundmann, Tilgner, Weyr, Hellmer)*.

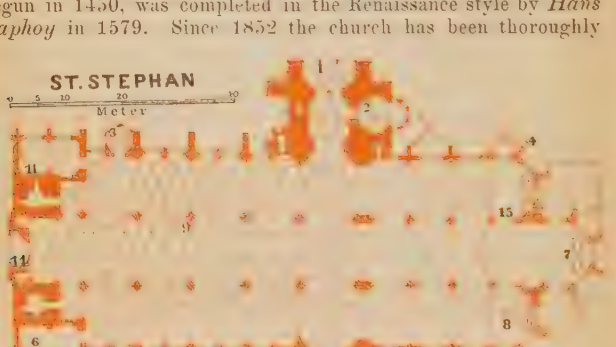
I. THE INNER CITY.

1. St. Stephen's. Kärntner-Strasse. Graben. Michaeler-Platz.

The Stephans-Platz (Pl. C, 3; *II*) is the heart of the great city, where its chief arteries, the Graben (p. 28), the Kärntner-Str. (p. 28), and the Rotenturm-Str. (p. 42), converge. On the N.E. side of the Platz rises the *Archiepiscopal Palace (Erzbischöfliches Palais)*, the bishop's residence since 1471, but entirely altered in the 17th and 18th centuries. On the N.W. side, No. 1, is the *Thonet Haus*, built in 1883; No. 6 has a baroque façade by Ed. van der Nüll and A. von Siccardsburg (1867).

The ***Church of St. Stephen** (Pl. C, 3; *II*), or *Stephans-Dom*, the archiepiscopal cathedral, is the finest Gothic edifice in Austria. Originally a small Romanesque church, consecrated in 1147, but burned down in 1193, it dates in its present form from three different periods. The new church, in the late-Romanesque (transition) style, with the W. façade and the Riesen-Tor, was completed about 1230. Under Ottocar of Bohemia the transept and the polygonal choir were added; the nave was raised; and the façade,

the 'Heidentürme' (210 ft.) of which still show traces of the late-Romanesque style, was heightened. About 1304 the polygonal choir was replaced by a Gothic choir on the 'German' plan, with apses corresponding to the nave and aisles, which was consecrated in 1340. Under Rudolph IV. (1356-65) were begun the restoration of the nave (afterwards vaulted over by *Hans von Puchsbaum*: 1446-54) and the construction of the two Gothic chapels adjoining the façade. From 1359-1438 dates the *S. Tower (448 ft.), completed by *Hans von Prachatitz*. The N. Tower (213 ft. only), begun in 1450, was completed in the Renaissance style by *Hans Saphoy* in 1579. Since 1852 the church has been thoroughly



1. Adler-Tor; 2. Chapel of St. Barbara; 3. Bischofs-Tor; 4. Capistranus Pulpit; 5. Entrance to Tower; 6. Chapel of St. Eligius; 7. High Altar; 8. Tomb of Emp. Frederick III.; 9. Pulpit; 10. Chapel of St. Catharine; 11. Kreuz-Kapelle; 12. Monument of Neithart Fuchs; 13. Prim-Tor; 14. Riesen-Tor; 15. Tomb of Rudolph IV.; 16. Singer-Tor.

restored by L. Ernst (d. 1862), Fr. Schmidt (d. 1891), and Jul. Hermann (d. 1908). Most of the old stained glass was destroyed in the 17th century. The lofty roof is covered with glazed tiles. The seven new ornamental gables, added to it in 1852-55, are copies of a former S. gable. The upper part of the S. tower was restored in 1862-64, and the façade in 1901-1902.

The W. *Riesen-Tor* (Pl. 14), or Giant's Door, used on solemn occasions only, is adorned with late-Romanesque sculptures. On the S. side is the *Singer-Tor* (Pl. 16), also rarely used, of which the richly sculptured Gothic portal is concealed by a later addition. To the left of it is a tombstone (Pl. 12) said to be that of the burlesque poet Neithart Fuchs (14th cent.). Then follows the bay of

the *Prim-Tor* (Pl. 13), which is always open. The *Choir* is flanked with tombstones and reliefs from the old churchyard, including four large representations of the Passion. At the back of the choir is a fresco by Danhauser (1827; 'souls in purgatory'). On the N.E. side is a Gothic pulpit (Pl. 4), from which the Franciscan Capistranus (comp. p. 521) preached in 1456. Adjacent is the entrance for the burial-vaults (now of little interest). The *Adler-Tor* (Pl. 1) is the entrance to the bay of the N. tower. The second N. entrance, generally closed, is the *Bischofs-Tor* (Pl. 3), with sculptures and porch like those of the Singer-Tor on the opposite side.

The **Interior** (entered by the Prim-Tor or the Adler-Tor; choir closed 1-4, chapels 1-7, but shown by the sacristan) is 355 ft. long, and 115 ft. broad, and 74 (in the nave, 92) ft. high. The nave has no upper lights, so that a solemn twilight always prevails. The rich groined vaulting is borne by 18 massive pillars, adorned with over 100 statues. Numerous baroque altars of the 17th cent. enhance the picturesque effect.

The Nave contains the late-Gothic **Pulpit* (Pl. 9), in sandstone, ascribed to the architect Ant. Pilgram (ca. 1512) and adorned with the four Fathers of the Church, while under the stairs is the figure of the master, looking through a window. — The large organ, above the W. entrance, is by G. Neuhauser (1720). Adjacent, to the left (S.), is the *St. Eligius* or *Duke's Chapel* (Pl. 6), with ancient stained glass; to the right (N.) is the *Kreuz-Kapelle* (Pl. 11), with a superb baroque railing and the tomb of Prince Eugene of Savoy (p. 41). — In the N. aisle, near the Adler-Tor, is a Gothic organ-gallery by Pilgram (1509), below which is the life-like figure of the master, holding square and compasses. — Above the Kreuz-Kapelle is the *Treasury*, open in summer only (week-days 10-11, 40 *h*).

Choir Bays. The *Frauen-Chor* (N. bay) contains many monuments, one of which is said to be that of Duke Rudolph IV. (Pl. 15) and Catharine, his duchess. In the *Haupt-Chor* (centre bay) is the high-altar of black marble by Hans Bock (Pl. 7; 1640), with an altar-piece of the Stoning of St. Stephen by Tobias Bock, richly carved choir-stalls of the 15th cent., and a relief of the Crucifixion (1517). Two of the windows contain old stained glass (14-15th cent.); the others were executed from designs by Führich. In front of the steps to the vestry is a stone which closes the entrance to the old burial-vault of the sovereigns of Austria. — The *Thekla Choir* or *Apostel-Chor* (S. bay) contains the elaborate marble *Monument of Emp. Frederick III. (d. 1493; Pl. 8), begun by N. von Leyen in 1467, and completed by M. Dichter in 1513.

In the S. Transept (bay of the tower) is the *Turkish Monument*, a triumphal arch in marble, by Edm. Hellmer (1894), commemorating the Turkish siege in 1683; in the centre, under the arch, are

Count Starhemberg and his comrades: at the top are the emperor and the pope praying to the Virgin. Adjacent is the *Chapel of St. Catharine* (1395; Pl. 10), with good groined vaulting, a wooden crucifix of the 14th cent., and a fine late-Gothic font (1481).

The **Tower of St. Stephen's** (Pl. 5; ascent of 533 steps) may be visited on week-days, 8-5 o'clock. Tickets obtained from the sacristan (10 *h*). The second story contains the great bell (of 1711), 20 tons in weight. Extensive view.

The Stock-im-Eisen-Platz (Pl. C, 3; *II*), the S.W. continuation of the Stephans-Platz, derives its name from the '*Stock im Eisen*', the ancient and legendary cognizance of Vienna, the stump of a larch, full of nails driven into it, which was placed in 1890 in front of the *Equitable Insurance Office*, at the corner of the Kärntner-Strasse. The iron ring bears the date 1575 and the monogram H. B.

The Kärntner-Strasse (Pl. C, 3-5; *II*), which since 1865 has been widened from 30 to 60 ft., is now the chief business street of Vienna, and forms, together with the Graben, the Kärntner-Ring, and the Kolowrat-Ring (p. 50), the favourite midday and evening promenade of the citizens. On the left rises the Maltese Church (Pl. C 4, *II*; *Church of St. John the Baptist*), the national church of the Hungarians, with a façade in imitation of the classical style (1806) and a monument (the fortress of Malta) in honour of the Grand Master Lavalette (inside, to the left). The street leads to the Karls-Platz (p. 51) and the Wiedner Haupt-Str. (p. 91).

Adjoining the Stock-im-Eisen-Platz is the Graben (Pl. C, 3; *II*), which down to the 13th cent. formed the S.W. boundary of the city. On the N. side is the *Aziendahof* (Passage; No. 31), in the Italian Renaissance style, by Hasenauer (1867); on the S. side is (No. 14) the *Grabenhof*, by Wagner & Thienemann (1876). — In the centre of the Graben rises the **Trinity Column,** 69 ft. high, erected in 1693, from a design by Burnacini, in memory of the cessation of the plague in 1679, and richly adorned with sculptures. The leaden figures of SS. Joseph and Leopold on the two *Fountains* are by J. M. Fischer (1804). Platz Am Hof and Hoher Markt, see pp. 38, 40.

A little to the N. of the Graben rises the **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. C, 3; *II*), next to St. Ruprecht's (p. 40) the oldest church in Vienna, founded by Bishop Arno of Salzburg (790-803), and re-erected by *Fischer von Erlach* in 1702-13. The portal was added by *Altomonte* in 1753. Outside the E. wall is a large marble relief in memory of Charlemagne, by *R. Weyr* (1906). In the interior are ceiling-paintings by *Rottmayr* (1714).

From the W. end of the Graben the Kohlmarkt (Pl. B, C, 3; *II*), another busy street, leads to the façade of the Hofburg in the Michaeler-Platz (Pl. B, 3; *II*). On the E. side of this Platz rises

the **Church of St. Michael,** mentioned for the first time in 1221, and rebuilt in 1288. Originally a cruciform basilica in the Transition style, with a Gothic choir and tower (1340), it was greatly altered in the 17-18th centuries. Outside the S. wall of the nave is a large late-Gothic relief by Meister Hueber (Mount of Olives; 1498). Within the choir are monuments of the Counts Trautson (16-18th cent.). Behind the high-altar is the Fall of the Angels, a large relief in alabaster by Merville (1781). — Ballhaus-Platz, Herrengasse, and Landhaus, see pp. 37, 38.

2. The Imperial Hofburg.

The **Hofburg** (Pl. B, C, 3, 4; *II*), or 'Die Burg', founded before 1221 by Duke Leopold VI., the last but one of the Babenbergs (p. 22), in place of the old castle Am Hof (p. 38), has been the residence of the Hapsburg sovereigns since 1278. It is an extensive pile of buildings, embracing several courts, and belongs to several different periods. Its chief builders were Ferdinand I. in the middle of the 16th cent., Leopold I. in the middle of the 17th, Charles VI. in the first half of the 18th, and Emp. Francis Joseph I. since 1889. The buildings therefore lack unity of plan. The most important work was done under Charles VI., who entrusted the extension of the palace to *Bern. Fischer von Erlach* (p. 24), an architect who had been trained in Rome. Fischer's designs, in which the Italian and French Renaissance styles were effectively combined, were carried out by the master himself (d. 1723) and by his son *Jos. Em. von Fischer* (d. 1742) only in the Hofbibliothek (p. 33), the inner façade of the Reichskanzlei (p. 31), and the Winter Riding School (see below); but they have stamped the whole group with its distinctive character, and have of late years been revived and utilized.

The *Chief Façade in the Michaeler-Platz, erected in 1889-93 by Ferd. Kirschner from an old engraving, completes for the outside of the Reichskanzlei the design of Fischer for its inner façade. This outer façade, flanked with two domed pavilions, recedes slightly towards the centre, where a massive portal, crowned with a lofty dome, forms the entrance to the palace-yard. The brilliant effect is enhanced by a number of fine sculptures. Flanking the chief portal are four Hercules groups, by E. von Hofmann, Joh. Scherpe, Jos. Lax, and A. P. Wagner respectively, answering to the older Hercules groups inside the court (see p. 31). High above is the central group of Justice, Wisdom, and Strength, by Jos. Benk. The fountain-groups by the corner-pavilions below, by Edm. Hellmer and Rud. Weyr, represent, right and left, military and naval power. — The left corner-pavilion, the only old part of the façade, belongs to the adjoining *Winter Riding School,* built in 1729-35 by J. E.

von Fischer from his father's designs, and connected with the *Stallburg,* which dates from 1556, by the vaulted passage leading to the Josephs-Platz (p. 37).

On the groundfloor of the Stallburg are the stables of the Spanish horses (adm. on Mon. & Thurs., 9-11.15). On the upper floors are the imperial treasury, theatre, and other offices (Pl. *c*). — The *Riding Hall of the Winter Riding School (open on Mon. & Thurs., 9-11.15), entered from the passage (see Pl. *d*; tickets at the automatic machine, 60 *h*), is a quadrangle of 187 by 62 ft., with a gallery borne by 46 columns. Under the corner-dome is the imperial box.

Entrances: *a* Offices of the Palace (Burghauptmannschaft); *b* Imperial Library; *c* Offices of the Imperial Theatres; *d* Riding School; *e* Imperial Treasury; *f* Ecclesiastical Treasury; *g* State Rooms.

From the Michaeler-Platz the chief portal, with its handsome wrought-iron gates, leads into a vestibule adorned with fine reliefs (Going forth to War, by O. König, and Victorious Return, by Stephan Schwarz). We next enter a grand *Rotunda, 79 ft. in diameter and 112 ft. high, whence staircases ascend to the offices of the

Obersthofmeister, to the apartments of the imperial suite, and to the Treasury (to the left; Pl. *e*: p. 32). The sculptures in the adjoining passage embody, in double groups, the mottoes of the four sovereigns who were the chief builders of the palace (p. 29).

The Franzens-Platz, or palace-yard, in the centre of which rises a bronze *Statue of Emp. Francis I.* on horseback, by Pompeo Marchesi (1846), is bounded on the N.E. by the so-called **Reichskanzlei-Trakt,** erected by J. Bern. Fischer, and completed in 1728. This was the seat of the imperial council in the 18th cent., but is now the residence of the emperor, to whose audience chambers and other apartments the main staircase ascends from the central gate. Above are the arms of Charles VI., surrounded by allegorical female figures. From the N. angle of the Franzens-Platz there is an exit to the Ballhaus-Platz. This passage and that leading to the Michaeler-Platz are flanked with Hercules groups by Lor. Mattielli. — At the N.W. end of the Franzens-Platz rises the **Amalienhof,** rebuilt early in the 17th cent., once the residence of Queen Amalia, widow of Joseph I., and recently that of the late Empress Elizabeth. On the groundfloor are the offices of the Oberststallmeister. — On the S.W. side the Franzens-Platz is bounded by the **Leopoldinische Trakt,** built under Emp. Leopold I. in 1660-62, and re-erected in 1668-70 after a fire. In the 18th cent. it was occupied by the Empress Maria Theresa, who restored the interior, and by Emp. Joseph II. The first floor now contains the State Rooms (p. 32) and (facing the Outer Burg-Platz) the guest-chambers. In the intermediate story are the military offices. To the right, on the groundfloor, is the imperial wine department, with cellarage below; to the left is the *Guard House* (parade on week-days at 1 p.m.). — The passage to the left, adjoining the guard-house, leads to the Outer Burg-Platz (p. 35).

At the S.E. end of the Franzens-Platz rises the so-called **Schweizerhof,** the façade of which was remodelled under Ferdinand I. in 1536-52. The moat-bridge, flanked with lions in stone with armorial bearings (on the left those of Hapsburg, on the right five eagles, the ancient crest of the Archduchy), leads to the handsome Renaissance portal of the Court, which still retains the features of the Babenbergers' palace of 1278. [To the right of the Renaissance portal is the entrance to the Ecclesiastical Treasury (p. 32; Pl. *f*).] In the court here, on the right, are the guard-house of the company of life-guards, and the approaches to the State Rooms. One approach is by the double *Botschafterstiege* (ambassadors' stairs), the other by a narrow flight of steps by which sightseers are admitted (Pl. *g*). Adjacent are the *Ecclesiastical Treasury* (p. 32) and the *Burg-Kapelle* (1449), the latter now modernized with the exception of the apse. The chapel (open on week-days, 7 to 9.30 a.m.) contains a crucifix by Raph. Donner

(d. 1741). Church music, see p. 16. — The E. exit of the Schweizerhof, adjoined by the *Redouten-Säle* (built after 1744), leads to the W. angle of the Josephs-Platz (p. 37).

The ***State Rooms** (*Ceremoniell-Appartement;* adm., see p. 18, under 'Hofburg') are sumptuously fitted up. We pass through an anteroom, and mount the inner Botschafterstiege (containing a marble group of Jason and Medea by Kässmann) to two Rooms the walls of which are hung with an admirable series of tapestries from the factory of La Malgrange near Nancy, designed by Ch. Herbel (d. 1703). They represent the victories gained by Duke Charles V. of Lorraine and John Sobieski over the Turks (comp. p. 23). We next visit the Gallery Room and the Neue Saal, which were redecorated by E. von Förster in 1898, on the occasion of the emperor's jubilee. The Knights' Hall (*Rittersaal*), 98½ ft. long and 62½ ft. broad, was fitted up in imitation of the classical style in 1805, for Francis I., by the architect Montoyer. The hall was enlarged in 1898. Passing through the Marmor-Saal we reach eight Rooms once occupied by Maria Theresa and Joseph II., containing tapestry, portraits by Winterhalter, a superb clock of 1671, fine Buhl furniture, miniatures, and Florentine mosaics (in the 'pietradura room').

The ***Ecclesiastical Treasury** (*Geistliche Schatzkammer*. Pl. *f;* entrance between the Franzens-Platz and Schweizerhof; adm., see p. 18) contains liturgical utensils, relics, and vestments. Guide (1909) 50 *h.* — In the Vestibule are seven pieces of Brussels tapestry (15-17th cent). — The Main Room (lighted by electricity) contains magnificent pontifical robes, some of them given by Maria Theresa (best, Nos. 28, 29, 30, 56, 82, 83, 168, 181); monstrances (Nos. 32, 36, 107; small altar-reliquaries (Nos. 102 & 109; prayer-book of Emp. Charles VI. (No. 38), a German work of the close of the 16th cent.; reliquary of Emp. Charles V. (No. 242); and the napkin of St. Veronica, in a costly frame (No. 215).

The ***Imperial Treasury** (staircase in the rotunda between the Michaeler-Platz and the Franzens-Platz, p. 30; adm., see p. 18) contains the family treasures of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, consisting of coronation insignia, orders, jewellery, etc. It occupies five rooms with fine walnut panelling and superb wall-cabinets, fitted up under Maria Theresa in 1747. English catalogue (1910), 1 *K.*

Room I. Leather cases of the jewels and insignia mentioned below. Some of these treasures were kept at the castle of Karlstein (p. 332) from 1357 onwards; most of them were preserved at Nuremberg and Aix-la-Chapelle from 1424 to 1796. Some of the imperial relics are of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Room II. Cabinet 1 (in the centre) contains the ***Insignia of the Holy Roman Empire:* the *Crown (11-12th cent.), orb (12th cent.), sceptres (13th and 14th cent.); so-called sabre of Charlemagne, from Aix-la-Chapelle (probably Sicilian work, 12th cent.); so-called sword of St. Mauritius (12th cent.), carried in front of coronation processions; imperial state sword (probably made for Henry VI. in Sicily); book of the Gospels, said to have been found in Charlemagne's tomb, and on which he is said to have taken his coronation oath (binding of the 15th cent.). — Wall Case 2. ***Coronation Robes* of the Norman kings of Sicily, Saracenic work from Palermo, worn by the German emperors since Henry VI. (d. 1197), including a sumptuous mantle, made for Roger II. as a dalmatica in 1133, an alba made for William II. in 1181, and an elaborate girdle with exquisite gold filigree scales. — Central Case 3. *Relics of the Holy Roman Empire:* imperial cross of the time of Conrad III. (1137-52), which once enclosed the so-called lance of St. Mauritius, with a nail from the Cross, and a fragment of the Cross; reliquary of St. Stephen, said to date from the time of Charlemagne, but partly renewed. — Wall Case 4. Heralds' costumes. — Cabinet 5. Bowl of Oriental agate (2½ ft. in diameter). — Central Case 6. **Jewels of the Order of the Golden Fleece* (Toison

l'Or), founded in 1430 by Duke Philip the Good of Burgundy. — Wall Cabinet 7. Herald's hat and the mantle of a knight of the Golden Fleece.

Room III. In Wall Case 8 (to the left) we note the staff or mace, presented by Maximilian I. at Frankfort in 1495 to his chamberlain Count von Zollern, as a badge of judicial office. — Wall Case 10 contains Burgundian and Austrian coronation and investiture swords. — In Central Cabinet 12 are the *Austrian Regalia and Orders:* *Crown of the Archduchy and of the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary, worn by the Hapsburg monarchs on entering Frankfort to be crowned as emperors; orb (these two of the time of Rudolph II.); sceptre executed for Emp. Matthias in 1612; Order of the Fleece, set with 150 brilliants and (in the centre) a pink diamond of 26 1/8 carats. — On the right is —

Room IV. Central Cabinet 13 contains the **Imperial Jewels*, the private property of the emperor: the famous Florentine diamond, 133 1/4 carats in weight, once owned by Charles the Bold, later by the Duke of Tuscany, and now set in a hat-clasp; diadem of brilliants with the 'Frankfort solitaire' (44 5/8 carats); so-called rose-necklace and emerald ornaments of Maria Theresa; crown of the Empress Elizabeth, set with diamonds. — Wall Case 14. Articles used at imperial christenings (golden ewer, about 1550). — Wall Case 15. Crown of Ladislaus II. (p. 22) of Hungary. — Wall Case 16. Insignia of Napoleon I. as King of Italy, used at his coronation in Milan (1805).

Room V. Silver-gilt cradle of the 'King of Rome', son of Napoleon and Maria of Austria (b. at Paris in 1811; afterwards Duke of Reichstadt).

The **Imperial Library** *(Hofbibliothek;* Pl. B 4, *II)*, in the S.E. wing of the Hofburg, facing the Josephs-Platz, was erected by *J. B. Fischer von Erlach*, and completed in 1726. The domed central building is crowned with a Minerva in her quadriga, while the wings are presided over by Atlas and Gæa, with the celestial and the terrestrial globe respectively. From the chief entrance broad staircases ascend to the **Great Hall* (Prunksaal; adm., see p. 18), which occupies the full length of the building, and is probably the finest library hall in the world. The elliptical domed space in the centre is connected with the side-rooms by colonnades. The frescoes in the dome by Daniel Gran (1730) recall the founders and benefactors of the library, and others represent the sciences and arts. The marble statues of Charles VI. and other Hapsburg sovereigns are attributed to Peter Strudel. The architectural decoration of the hall is completed by richly ornamented bookcases and by a gallery in walnut, to which spiral staircases ascend. The hall is occasionally used for the reception of foreign monarchs visiting Vienna, and in summer for temporary exhibitions.

The Library contains 1,000,000 vols. (incl. 8000 incunabula), 33,000 MSS., 350,000 engravings, 50,000 pieces of music, and 30,000 autographs. — The *Reading Room* (adm., see p. 18) is in the adjacent Augustine convent.

Among the chief MANUSCRIPTS are the **Book of Genesis*, Greek MS. of the 5th cent., in gold and silver letters on purple parchment; **Dioskurides's 'De Materia Medica'*, copied early in the 6th cent. for Juliana Anicia, a Byzantine princess; *Gospels* in Greek (10-11th cent.); Fifth Decade of *Livy's Roman History* (5th cent.; unique); *Psaltery* presented by Charlemagne to Pope Hadrian I. (d. 795); *Harmony of the Gospels*, composed by Otfried about 865, a fine contemporary MS.; *Tristan and Isolt*, by Gottfried of Strassburg (ca. 1210), MS. of the 14th cent.; *Wenzel Bible*, a German translation in 6 folios, once belonging to King Wenceslaus of Bohemia (1378-1400); **Evangeliarium* of John of Troppau (1368); *Ratio-*

nale of Durandus, copy, with miniatures of the Viennese school (ca. 1395-1403); *Golden Bull* of Emp. Charles IV., copy made for his son King Wenceslaus; Romance of the exploits of *Gérard de Roussillon*, French translation made for Duke Philip the Good of Burgundy (1447); Extract from the **Chronicle of Jerusalem*, Bruges MS. made for Philip the Good (ca. 1450), with miniatures of the old Flemish school; *Prayer-book of Emp. Maximilian I.*, with illustrations by Paul Bening; well-thumbed *Prayer-book of Charles V.*, with names of his relatives; Sch. Brandt's *Hortulus Animae*, with 66 illustrations by Gerard Horebout and others; *French Prayer-book*, in the style of the 'livres d'heures' of Duke Jean de Berry (15th cent.); Romance of the *'Lore-lorn Heart'*, by Duke René I. of Anjou, with beautiful *Miniatures; French translation of *Boccaccio's Tescide*, with miniatures in the style of Jean Fouquet (ca. 1470); several MSS. from the library of *Matthias Corvinus*, King of Hungary, with fine miniatures by Attavante, a Florentine; Eurialo d'Ascoli's poem, *Victory of the Eagle*, with miniatures by Giulio Clovio; Tasso's *Gerusalemme Conquistata*, in the poet's own hand. — Oriental MSS. Fragments of the *Koran* in Cufic character, with the earliest Arab miniatures (9th and 10th cent.); Arabic MS. of the Makamat of Hariri (1334); Arabic version of *Galen's* treatise on electuaries, with figures of men and animals (13th cent.); *Prince Shâhi's Divân*, a Persian MS. with charming miniatures (early 16th cent.); the *King's Album*, containing 48 specimens of Persian caligraphy (15th and 16th cent.), presented to Sultan Murâd III. in 1572. — To the MS. department belongs also the Collection of Autographs of the Hapsburgers (since Maximilian I.) and other famous personages.

Among the Incunabula (books printed before 1500) are the only complete copy of the Psalter of Fust and Schöffer (1457); Gutenberg's 42-line Bible; the 36-line Bible; Diego de Valera's Cronica de España (Salamanca, 1493) and the Missale Mozarabicum, two good early Spanish specimens; books printed by Caxton (1422-91) and Wynkyn de Worde (1471-1534).

In the Music Department is shown the Cantionale of Kuttenberg, illuminated with beautiful miniatures; rare impressions of 1503-32; also music autographs of Orlando di Lasso, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven.

The chief treasure of the Geographical Section is 'Peutinger's Map' (13th cent.; named after the German archæologist), the only known copy of a road-map of the Roman empire of the 3rd century.

The Collection of Engravings, the nucleus of which was formed by Prince Eugene of Savoy, illustrates schools of all periods, notably German wood-cutting and engraving (15th cent.), the schools of Dürer and Rembrandt, English mezzotint (18th cent.), Austrian engraving and etching (19th cent.), and modern art. — To this department belong also collections of portraits (ca. 100,000, including the Wlassack and Hyrtl-Friedlowsky collections), historical scenes, views and architectural drawings, panels, and photographs.

The Third Floor (entrance on the S.E. side of the Josephs-Platz, central door) contains the *Papyrus of Archduke Rainer, a large collection of documents in ten languages, discovered in 1877-78 in the Egyptian Faiyûm, and extended by later discoveries. Large scientific catalogue of 1894. — Room I (hieroglyphic, hieratic, demotic, and Coptic texts): No. 102a. Reinisch papyrus, a book of the dead of the time of Thutmosis III. (ca. 1500 B.C.); 103. Hieratic book of the dead (nearly 29½ ft. long), with a scene of the Last Judgment; 1126-1429. Demotic charters. The stands contain writing-materials (papyrus, wood, wax, linen, leather) and specimens of writing. — Room II (Greek, Latin, Pehlevi): 225. Declaration from the census of 175 A.D.; 467. Tachygraphic (short-hand) papyrus of the Byzantine era; 445-463. Persian documents of the era of the Sassanides (early 7th cent.); 52. Fragments of the Hekale of the poet Callimachus (3rd cent. B.C.); 525-529. Magic papyri and amulets; *531. Chorus from the tragedy of Orestes by Euripides (text and notes; written

about the time of the birth of Christ); 536. Fragment of the Septuagint (Isaiah; 3rd cent.); 537. Fragments of a work by the comic poet Epicharmos (5th cent. B.C.); 541. Fragment of a pre-canonical Gospel (2nd cent.). On the walls are portraits of mummies from Rubayat; between the windows a papyrus-bush. — Room III (Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac): Documents of the first followers of the Prophet, of the era of the conquest of Egypt (No. 556. Order for a contribution by the general Amru, of 643); 917 et seq. Oldest specimens of writing on paper made from rags; 929 et seq. Oldest impressions on paper (10th cent.).

The passage at the S. angle of the Franzens-Platz (p. 31), to the left of the guard-house, leads to the Outer Burg-Platz or Helden-Platz (Pl. B, 3, 4; *II*), which is entered from the Ring-Strasse (Burg-Ring), on the S.W. side, by the *Burgtor*, built by P. von Nobile in the classical style in 1821-24. This gateway is adorned with two bronze equestrian statues on lofty marble pedestals: on the left is *Prince Eugene of Savoy*, commander of the imperial armies against the Turks and the French (d. 1736), and on the right *Archduke Charles*, the victor at Aspern (d. 1847), both by A. D. Fernkorn (1865 and 1860).

The Helden-Platz was designed by *Gottfr. Semper* and *K. von Hasenauer* in 1870-75 as a kind of forum to a **New Hofburg**, which, together with the two imperial museums beyond the Burg-Ring and the imperial stables in the background (comp. p. 49), was intended to form one grand whole. The imposing palace on the S.E. side of the Platz, in the late-Renaissance style, is the only completed part of the buildings thus planned. The exterior was nearly finished before Hasenauer's death in 1894. The chief architect of the interior was *Friedrich Ohmann* (1897-1907), who was succeeded by *Ludwig Baumann*. The collections of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the water-colours and drawings of the Art History Museum are to be housed here. — The back of the Neue Hofburg adjoins the private *Hof-Garten* (no admission).

3. South-West Part of the Inner City.

The New Market or *Neuer Markt* (Pl. C, 3, 4; *II*), to the W. of the Kärntner-Str. (p. 28), is embellished with a ***Fountain** representing the chief rivers of the Archduchy (Enns, Ybbs, Traun, and March). The presiding female figure holds a medallion image of Æsculapius and is surrounded by cupids and water-spouting fish. The original in lead, by *Raph. Donner* (1793), was replaced in 1873 by a copy in bronze.

On the W. side of the Platz is the **Capuchin Church** (*Kapuziner-Kirche*; Pl. C 4, *II*), a baroque edifice of 1622-32, containing the *Imperial Vaults* (adm., see p. 18; entrance to the left of the church, door No. 2).

The vaults contain 132 sarcophagi. Old Vault, to the right, enlarged in 1701 (shown last by the monk), contains the sarcophagi (some richly decorated) of the older House of Hapsburg; on the right are those

of the emperors from Matthias (d. 1619) to Charles VI. (d. 1740; sarcophagus by Joh. Nik. Moll); on the left their consorts, from Empress Anna (d. 1618), foundress of the church, onwards. [Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), is, however, buried at Gratz (comp. p. 238).] — To the left is the New Vault, built in 1748 and enlarged several times since, containing the tombs of the Hapsburg-Lorraine family. In the first chamber is the imposing double sarcophagus (by Balth. Moll) of Maria Theresa (d. 1780) and her husband Francis I. (d. 1765), surrounded by their children; at the foot of it is the plain copper coffin of Joseph II. (d. 1790). In the second chamber, also in simple coffins, repose Francis II. (d. 1835), surrounded by his four consorts, Marie Louise, Empress of the French (d. 1847; right), and her son the Duke of Reichstadt (d. 1832; left). In the third chamber, by a statue of the Virgin, reposes the Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898); on the right Crown-Prince Rudolph (d. 1889). In the fourth chamber are Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867) and members of the house of Tuscany; then Archduke Charles (d. 1847), and Archduke Albert (d. 1895). — List ('Verzeichnis') 20 *h*.

In the Albrechts-Platz (Pl. C, 4; *II*), a busy square at the back of the Opera House (p. 49), rises a *Statue of Mozart*, in marble, by Tilgner (1896), with charming putti on the pedestal. Opposite, by the Augustiner-Bastei, is the *Albrechts-Brunnen*, with marble statues of the Danube and its tributaries, by Joh. Meixner (1869). Higher up the Bastei (bastion) rises the *Equestrian Statue of Archduke Albrecht* (1817-95), the victor at Custozza in 1866, in bronze, by K. Zumbusch (1898). On the N. side of the Platz stands the *Philippshof*, erected by K. König in 1884 in the baroque style.

On the W. side of the Albrechts-Platz rises the **Palace of Archduke Frederick** (Pl. C, 4; *II*), built by Montoyer in 1801-04, and altered in 1867, which contains the *Albertina*, a famous collection of engravings and drawings. Adm., see p. 18.

The *Albertina (entrance in the rear building, first floor), founded by Duke Albert of Sachsen-Teschen (d. 1822), and extended by Archdukes Charles (d. 1847) and Albert (d. 1895), is chiefly famed for its *Drawings*, 20,600 in number, one of the finest collections in Europe. They include several Madonna studies by Raphael, 145 drawings by Dürer, 52 by Rubens (mostly genuine), and 150 by Rembrandt and his pupils (a unique collection). As the space is limited, a few only of these treasures are exhibited. Dürer's drawings are shown in facsimile only on the public days; on the other week-days, 9-12, the originals are accessible to students on application. Note specially Dürer's Hare (1502), his large drawing of a Sod (1503), the 'Green Passion' (1504), and the portrait of Emp. Maximilian I. (1518). — The *Collection of Engravings*, over 220,000, comprises superb examples of A. Dürer, Marcantonio Raimondi, and Lucas van Leyden. — The *Library* of 50,000 vols. is rich in choice and rare old editions, in historical and military works, and especially in books on the history of art. — The *Collection of Maps and Plans* numbers 24,000.

On the N.W. side of the Lobkowitz-Platz is the *Lobkowitz Palace* (Pl. C, 4; *II*), built by C. A. Cannevale in 1685-90. To the W. of it, in the Augustiner-Str., rises the —

Augustiner-Kirche (Pl. B, C, 4, *II;* court-church), completed in 1349, a Gothic building with an unusually long choir. The nave is 59 ft., the choir 73 ft. high. The unpleasing tower was heightened in 1849-50.

The INTERIOR is much modernized. In the right aisle, opposite the entrance, is the imposing monument of Maria Christina (d. 1798; daughter of Empress Maria Theresa), a marble pyramid 16½ ft. high, with allegorical figures, by *Canova* (1805). — On the right, in front of the choir, is the *Loretto Chapel*, built in 1627, in which are placed urns containing the hearts of emperors and empresses. — In the adjacent passage is the Gothic *Chapel of St. George* (closed; seen through a window), in the centre of which is the monument of Emp. Leopold II. (d. 1792), by Fr. Zauner. By the wall is the monument of Marshal Daun (d. 1766), erected by Maria Theresa to this '*patriae liberator*'. Van Swieten (d. 1772), the physician of the Empress, also reposes here. — Abraham a Sancta Clara (d. 1709) was preacher at this church.

In the Dorotheergasse, a little to the N. of the church, are the *Dorotheum*, rebuilt in 1901, containing the *Versatzamt* (No. 17; pawn-office and auction-rooms; week-days 3-5), and the *Lutheran* and *Reformed Churches* (Nos. 18 and 16).

The JOSEPHS-PLATZ (Pl. B, 3, 4; *II*), in which rises a bronze *Statue of Joseph II.* (1780-90) on horseback, in Roman garb, by Fr. Zauner (1807), is bounded on the N.W. by the Redoutensäle of the Hofburg, on the S.W. by the Hofbibliothek (p. 33), on the S.E. by the *Augustiner-Kloster*, the old library of which is now the reading-room of the Hofbibliothek (p. 33), and on the E. by the *Pallavicini Palace* (No. 5), built in a classical style by J. F. von Hohenberg for Count von Fries in 1783-84, with a portal borne by caryatides, by Fr. Zauner. The gateway at the opposite (W.) angle of the Platz leads to the Schweizerhof. From the N. angle of the Platz a vaulted passage (p. 30) leads between the Redoutensäle and the Stallburg to the Reitschulgasse and the Michaeler-Platz.

From the Michaeler-Platz (p. 28) the Schauflergasse leads to the W., past the buildings of the *Agricultural Society* (No. 6), to the BALLHAUS-PLATZ (Pl. B, 3; *II*), on the W. side of which is the *Ministry of the Exterior and of the Household*, built in 1716-21, and much enlarged in 1881-82. — Volks-Garten, see p. 46.

To the N. of the Ballhaus-Platz lies the MINORITEN-PLATZ (Pl. B, 3; *II*). The **Minorite Church**, which has been the church of the Italians since the suppression of the monastery in 1786, is in the Gothic style, with nave and aisles of equal height and a richly sculptured portal (about 1395), and was completed in 1404. The left aisle contains a copy of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, in mosaic, placed here in 1846. The right aisle contains the monument of the poet Metastasio (1698-1782), by Luccardi (1854). — On the S. side of the Platz is the *Archives Office* (Pl. B, 3; *II*), containing about 100,000 documents (open for study on week-days 9.30-2.30, Sun. 10-1; exhibits shown on Wed. 10-1; tickets obtainable at the office on Tues.; catalogue 1 *K*). — On the N.W. side of the Platz, No. 7, is the old *Starhemberg Palace*, in the baroque style, built in 1683, now the *Ministry of Public Worship and Education*. — No. 5 Minoriten-Platz (and 9 Bankgasse) is the *Palace of Prince Liechtenstein* (Pl. B, 3; *II*), built in 1699-1711

by *Gabrielli* of Rovereto and *Dom. Martinelli*, with a superb staircase. — Hofburg-Theater, see p. 46.

To the E. of the Minorite Church, at No. 11 Herrengasse, is the *Statthalterei* (Pl. B, 3; *II*), built by P. Sprenger in 1847.

No. 13 Herrengasse is the **Nieder-Oesterreichisches Landhaus** (Pl. B, 3; *II*), or hall of the Diet of Lower Austria, erected on the Minoriten-Platz in 1513-18, extended to the Herrengasse in 1560-1600, and partly rebuilt by *Pichl* in 1837-44. Open daily from June 1st to Sept. 30th, 9-1; apply to custodian.

Interior. The Vestibule and the Quadrangle were the chief scenes of the Revolution of March 13th, 1848. — To the left, on the first floor, is the *Library of Lower Austria* (20,000 vols.). The library-hall, once the chamber of the deputies, has a fine Renaissance timber roof (by G. Haas, 1572) and a noteworthy door. The MS. Room, behind, has beautiful ceiling-paintings of 1571, restored in 1846 (battles between Roman Catholics and Protestants), and two fine marble portals.

The back-building contains on the groundfloor an old Gothic chapel with an altar-piece by K. Geyling (designed by L. von Schmorr). On the first floor are several rooms dating from 1571, modernized in the 18th and 19th cent.: the Knights' Hall with the so-called throne of Justice), the Room of the Barons, the great Assembly Hall with ceiling-paintings by Ant. Beduzzi: 1710), and the Room of the Prelates. The adjoining Gothic vestibule is now a council-room.

The Herrengasse leads N. to the Freiung (see below) and S. to the Michaeler-Platz (p. 28).

4. North-West Part of the Inner City.

The Platz am Hof (Pl. B, C, 2; *II*), the largest in the Altstadt, lies to the N.W. of the Graben (p. 28), and was once the site, as recorded by an inscription on the *War Office* (*Kriegs-Ministerium*; No. 14, at the corner), of the old castle of the house of Babenberg (comp. p. 29; new War Office, see p. 50). In the centre rises a *Column of the Virgin*, erected in 1668. In front of the War Office is a fine *Statue of Field-Marshal Radetzky* on horseback (1766-1858), by K. Zumbusch (1892), on a lofty granite pedestal adorned with reliefs in bronze from the marshal's life. — To the left of the War Office is the Church am Hof (dedicated to the 'neun Chöre der Engel'), once a Gothic building of the 15th cent., but altered in the 16th and in 1662. — On the W. side, No. 6, is the *Austrian Credit-Anstalt* (Pl. B, 2; *II*), built by Fröhlich in 1858. — The old *Civic Arsenal*, No. 10, on the N.E. side, built in 1562, now the *Fire Station*, has a façade of 1732.

In the centre of the Freiung (Pl. B, 2; *II*), the adjoining Platz on the W., which owes its name to the right of sanctuary afforded by the Schotten-Kirche, rises the *Austria-Brunnen* by Schwanthaler (1846).

On the left, No. 2, is the *Austro-Hungarian Bank*, built in the Italian round-arch style by Ferstel in 1860.

On the right, adjacent, No. 3, is **Count Harrach's Palace** (Pl. B, 2; *II*), built in 1689, containing a valuable *Picture Gallery* (adm., see p. 19; entrance by the door on the left of the chief portal; second floor). The collection of over 400 paintings is notable for its examples of the Italian and French schools (17-18th cent.), and for Netherlandish and Spanish works (17th cent.), many of the last by masters seldom seen out of Spain.

Room I. Netherlandish and German Schools. On the exit-wall: 17. *Paul Potter(?)*, Landscape with cows; 1. *Jan Fyt* and *Corn. Schut*, Garland of fruit. — 51. *Antwerp School* (16th cent.), Large winged altar-piece from Rohrau (freely restored): in the centre, Crucifixion, to the left Holy Family with St. Anna, to the right St. Helena. 32. *H. Bosch*, Christ in Hades; *44. *Master of the Female Half-Lengths*, Three girls with musical instruments: 315. *Jac. van Ruysdael(?)*, Landscape (1649). — 39. *Jac. Jordaens*, St. Christopher (coloured sketch); 4. *W. Cl. Heda*, Still-life (1635). — 387. *G. Pencz*, Cimon and Pera (1546).

Cabinet I (corner-room). Unimportant Italian pictures.

Room II. Chiefly French and Italian. Entrance wall: 208, 121. *Jos. Vernet*, Sea-pieces (No. 121 damaged): 175, 400. *De Troy*, Portraits. — *Raph. Mengs*, 185. St. Christopher. 187. Nativity: 172. *Eust. Le Sueur*, Massacre of the Innocents: *188. *Pompeo Batoni*, Susanna in the bath (1751); 176. *Domenichino*, St. Jerome. — 171. *Gasp. Poussin (Dughet)*, Roman landscape with ruined temple: 118. *Claude Lorrain*, Sunset.

Room III. Chiefly pictures by or after *Ribera* (*282. St. Bartholomew; 253), by *Luca Giordano* (228, 250, 270), *Caravaggio*, and *Solimena* (242, 243, 249, 252, 266).

Cabinet II (Tribuna) contains the gems of the gallery, notably Spanish: *333. *Velazquez*, Portrait of a young man; *Juan Carreño*, *292. Charles II. of Spain, 318. Maria Anna, widow of Philip IV.: *306. *J. B. del Mazo* (?; not Velazquez), Spanish Infante as cardinal; also pictures by *Herrera*, *Coello*, and others. — 318. *Rembrandt*, Old man praying (1661): 46. *Amberger*, Portrait of a man; 331. *H. Rigaud*, Count Ferdinand Harrach (1698): 296. Style of *B. van Orley*, Adoration of the Magi; 298. *P. Brueghel the Younger*, The seven works of mercy: 325. *Jacob van Amsterdam*, Portrait: 303. *Corn. de Vos*, Portrait of a lady; 330. *Titian*, St. Sebastian (studio-picture). By the entrance, 289. *Canaletto*, View of the Freiung, with the Harrach palace.

We pass through the 3rd into the 4th Cabinet, where we note a view of Vienna in the 17th cent. by *P. Snayers*.

To the right of the Harrach Palace, at the end of the Herrengasse (p. 38), is the ***Palace of Prince Kinsky** (Freiung No. 4: Pl. B 2, *II*), with a rich façade and handsome vestibule, built in the baroque style by *Hildebrand* in 1709-13 for Count Daun.

Opposite to it, at the N.W. corner of the Freiung, is the **Schotten-Kirche** (Pl. B, 2; *II*), which owes its present form to a reconstruction in 1638-42, and was restored several times in the 19th century. It contains two altar-pieces by *Sandrart* and a high-altar by *Ferstel;* by the S. side-entrance is the monument of Count Starhemberg (d. 1701; p. 23), who reposes in a niche under the high-altar; adjacent, in a closed vault, is the tomb, renewed in 1901, of Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott, to whom there is also a monument outside the church by *J. Breitner* (1893). — The church once belonged to the Schottenhof (Pl. B, 2; *II*), a Bene-

dictine monastery founded by Scottish-Irish monks in 1158, but frequently rebuilt. The E. wing contains several rooms with pictures, including Biblical scenes with views of Vienna in the background (15th cent.). Another of those religious houses which once occupied a large part of the city is the *Mölkerhof*, on the other side of the Schottengasse, owned by the abbey of Melk (p. 134), and renewed in 1773. The Schottengasse leads to the N. to the Schotten-Ring, see p. 43.

At the N.E. corner of the Freiung is **Count Schönborn's Palace** (Renngasse 4; Pl. B 2, *II*), built in the baroque style by *Fischer von Erlach* (?) about 1700, with a handsome vestibule, and containing a small *Picture Gallery* (chiefly Dutch and Flemish) on the first floor, in rooms superbly decorated in the rococo style. Adm., see p. 19; entrance in the vestibule. Catalogue (1905), 40 *h*.

Room I: 15. *Jan Wynants*, River-valley 1673); 17. *Rubens*(?), Faun and Bacchante with a basket of fruit; 18. *F. Bol*, Hagar in the desert; *23. *Jac. Jordaens*, Sea-gods. Also rococo sedan-chair, furniture, porcelain, glass, etc. — Room II: 24. *Bern. Bellotto*, Well-house in the fortress of Königstein in Saxony; 25, 28. *Jan Weenix*, Dead game; 27. *D. Teniers the Younger*(?), Scholar; 48. *Carlo Cignani*, Venus and Cupid; 32. *J. van Goyen*, View of Dort; 35, 37. *Jac. Gerritsz Cuyp*, Portraits (1633 and 1634); *41. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Portrait (1532); 43. *G. Metsu*, Letter-writer. — Room III: 86. *Rubens*, Study of a head for the Lion Hunt (at Munich); 76. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Château of Bentheim; 90. *Van Dyck*, Madonna and Child; 62. *P. Neeffs*, Interior of Antwerp Cathedral; 96. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape; 52. *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasants' merry-making; 114. *J. D. de Heem*, Still-life. — Room IV (adjoining R. II): Antiquities. In a side-room is an elegant rococo litter.

From the N.W. end of the Graben (p. 28) the *Tuchlauben*, the street to the right, leads through the oldest part of the city to the Hoher Markt (Pl. C, 2, 3; *II*). The *Sina Palace* (No. 8), restored by Hansen in 1860, is said to occupy the site of the Roman Prætorium (see inscription). In the centre of the Platz rises a *Votive Monument* (nuptials of the Virgin), designed by Fischer von Erlach, erected in 1732, with figures by Corradini.

Between the Hoher Markt and the Danube Canal lay the old Jewish Quarter (until 1622; comp. p. 21). — In the Ruprechts-Stiege, near the Franz-Joseph-Kai, rises **St. Ruprecht's Church** (Pl. D, 2; *II*), said to be the oldest church in Vienna, with Romanesque remains of the 13th cent., but remodelled in the Gothic style in the 19th century.

Between the Wipplinger-Str. and the Juden-Platz rises the **Ministry of the Interior** (Pl. C, 2; *II*), erected for the Bohemian Hofkanzlei by *Fischer von Erlach* in 1714. — Opposite is the **Old Rathaus** (No. 8 Wipplinger-Str.; Pl. C 2, *II*), originally presented to the city by Duke Frederick the Handsome in 1316, with a baroque façade of the early 18th century. In the court is a *Fountain* with a superb relief of Perseus and Andromeda, in lead, by R. Donner (1741).

Adjoining the old Rathaus on the right is the **Salvator-** or **Rathaus-Kapelle** (Pl. C 2, *II;* open on Sun. 10-12), consisting of two chapels: one a tasteful early-Gothic building of 1361, the other a late-Gothic edifice (1540), with a portal in the early Venetian Renaissance style, one of the oldest examples of Renaissance architecture on German soil (second half of 16th cent.). Since 1871 the chapel has been used by the Old-Catholics.

The church of ***Maria-Stiegen** (*'Maria am Gestade'*; Pl. C 2, *II*), at the N.W. end of the Salvatorgasse, now the national church of the Czechs, consists of a late-Gothic nave without aisles, rebuilt in 1394-1427, which joins the large choir (completed in 1369) in a slightly oblique direction. The very curious heptagonal tower (187 ft.), erected in 1536, terminates in a stone summit of elegant open-work. The choir contains old stained glass.

5. East Part of the Inner City.

The quiet streets to the E. of the Kärtner-Str. and Rotenturm-Str. contain a number of interesting buildings.

The ***Reichs-Finanz-Ministerium** (Himmelpfortgasse No. 8; Pl. C 4, *II*), once the *Winter Palace of Prince Eugene of Savoy* (d. here on April 21st, 1736), erected in an ornate baroque style by *Joh. Bern. Fischer von Erlach* and *Luk. Hildebrand* in 1703-11, has a strikingly picturesque staircase and a number of sumptuous rooms. The S. part of the Finanz-Ministerium, with its front at Johannesgasse 5, a palace built for Count A. von Questenberg in 1690, with its fine staircase, is another good example of the Viennese baroque style. — In the adjacent Annagasse is the small Church of St. Anna (Pl. C, 4; *II*), founded in 1320, which belonged to the Jesuit Novitiate of St. Annahof from 1627 to 1773. It was rebuilt in the baroque style in 1632, and after a fire in 1747 was newly decorated with ceiling-paintings by Daniel Gran. It is now the national church of the French (French sermon on Sun.).

Near the Stephans-Platz, at Singer-Str. No. 7, is the **Deutschordens-Haus,** rebuilt in 1730, which contains on the first floor the *Central Archives* of the Teutonic Order (week-days 9-2). On the site of the old chapel of the Order stands the Gothic *Elisabeth-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3; *II*), consecrated in 1326. The interior, modernized in 1747 and restored in 1864, is richly adorned with escutcheons, flags, and monuments. The chief objects of interest are the high-altar, a Netherlandish work of the early 15th cent., and the Renaissance monument of the master Jobst von Wetzhausen, by Hering (1524). — No. 16, farther on, is the ***Palace of Count Breuner,** probably built about 1730; the grand baroque façade (to the left and right of the balcony) is adorned with two groups of statues, Hercules and Antæus, Æneas and Anchises. — Near

this, in the Franziskaner-Platz (Pl. C, D, 3, 4; *II*), rises the *Moses-Brunnen*, cast in zinc, by J. M. Fischer (1798).

The chief artery of traffic between the Rotenturm-Str. and the Stuben-Ring (p. 50) is the Wollzeile (Pl. D, 3; *II*).

A few paces to the N. of the S. end of this street, No. 2 Universitäts-Platz, is the old University, now the ***Academy of Science** (*Akademie der Wissenschaften*: Pl. D 3, *II*), which was erected in 1753-55 by the French architect *J. N. Jadot de Ville Issey*. The superb Aula, or great hall, 1610 sq. ft. in area, witnessed one of the chief revolutionary meetings in 1848. The old University Church, erected for the Jesuits in 1631, was rebuilt in the interior in a sumptuous baroque style in 1705 by *Andr. Pozzo*, and decorated with frescoes on the vaulting. — To the N.W. is the Lugeck (Pl. D, 3; *II*), with a bronze *Statue of Gutenberg*, by H. Bitterlich (1900).

In the Postgasse, to the E. of the Universitäts-Platz, are the *Dominican Convent* (Pl. D 3, *II*; founded in 1225; church modernized in 1631); the *Church of St. Barbara*, built in 1572 and restored in 1772 (now used by the United Greeks); the *Handels-Ministerium Office* (No. 8); and the *General Post Office* (*Haupt-Postamt*: Nos. 10-12; p. 44). In the Biber-Str., to the E. of the post-office, is the *Post Office Savings Bank* (*Sparkasse*: Pl. D, E, 3, *II*), with over 2000 officials. — In the Fleischmarkt is the *Greek Church* (Pl. D, 2, 3; *II*) of the Non-United Greeks, built in 1787, and remodelled in the Byzantine style by Hansen in 1858. — A good view is obtained from the tower of the house No. 2 Seitenstettengasse (Pl. D, 2; *II*).

On the Danube Canal (p. 20), to the N. of the inner city, lies the Franz-Joseph-Kai (Pl. C-E, 1, 2; *II*), extending from the *Augarten* or *Maria Theresa Bridge* (near the Schotten-Ring, p. 43) to the *Aspern Bridge* at the Stuben-Ring (p. 51). From the former bridge to the *Stephanie Bridge* it is laid out in promenades above the underground part of the Stadtbahn (p. 12). Farther on it passes the *Marien-Brücke* and the new *Ferdinands-Brücke* (p. 86). On the opposite bank lies the Leopoldstadt (p. 86).

6. Ring-Strasse and Vicinity.

Tramways (p. 9): Lines Ar, Ak, Br, Bk, C, F, K, H, L, and V. — The following lines start from the Ring-Strasse: from the *Börsen-Platz*, Nos. 36 and 40 (both passing the Liechtenstein Gallery); from the *Schottengasse*, Nos. 37-39, 41, and 43; from the *Burg-Ring*, Nos. 46, 49, 50, and 52; from the *Opern-Ring*, No. 57; from the *Opern-Schleife*, Nos. 63 (Schönbrunn), 64, and 67.

The ****Ring-Strasse**, which, like the old boulevards of Paris, occupies the site of the former ramparts (p. 20), forms together with the Franz-Joseph-Kai a complete circle round the Altstadt or

inner city, 187 ft. in breadth and over 3 M. in length. This street, with its handsome dwelling-houses, its monuments, gardens, and promenades, is the pride of modern Vienna. The busiest traffic is in its S.W. part.

By the Franz-Joseph-Kai, near the Maria Theresa Bridge (p. 42), begins the Schotten-Ring (Pl. C, B, 1, 2; *II*), on the N.W. side of the Altstadt, the name of which recalls the ancient Scottish monastery (p. 39) to which the site once belonged. We first observe, in a small Platz on the right, backed by the Rudolph-Kaserne, the *Deutschmeister Monument*, erected by the Viennese in 1906, on the two-hundredth anniversary of their 'Hausregiment', with sculptures in bronze, by Jos. Benk, recalling the prowess of their home regiment. On a lofty pedestal of granite stands a soldier with the flag; below is the figure of Vindobona in front; at the sides, left and right, are groups of Courage ('Grenadier of Landshut') and Comradeship. The reliefs refer to the exploits of the regiment: in front Prince Eugene's victory over the Turks at Zenta (1697), and at the back Daun's victory over the Prussians at Kolin (1757).

On the left rises the **Exchange** *(Börse;* Pl. B, 1, 2, *II)*, built in 1872-77 from designs by *Th. von Hansen*. The fine vestibule and great hall (190 by 85 ft.; 75 ft. high) are worth seeing. (Business hours 10-11 and 12.30 to 2.30; adm. to hall 2 *K*, to gallery 60 *h*.) On the upper floor is the *Museum of Austrian Ethnography* (p. 85).

On the right, No. 11, are the *Police Headquarters*. — No. 7, also on the right, at the corner of the Hessgasse, is the *Stiftungshaus* or *Sühnhaus* (Pl. B, 1, 2; *II*), a charitable 'expiatory' institution, erected in the Gothic style in 1885, by Fr. Schmidt, on the site of the Ring Theatre, the burning of which in 1881 sacrificed about 400 lives. To the left is the office of the *Wiener Bank-Verein*.

In the Maximilians-Platz, with its planted grounds, between the Währinger-Str. and the Universitäts-Str., rises the ***Votive Church** *(Heilandskirche;* Pl. A 1, *II)*, the first important modern church in Vienna, erected in the Gothic style from designs by *Ferstel* in 1856-79, in memory of the Emperor's escape from assassination in 1853. The fine façade has two open towers, 315 ft. high, and numerous statues. The interior (open daily 6-11 and 4-6) is lavishly enriched with gilding and painting, and has 78 stained-glass windows. The Salm-Kapelle, adjoining the S. transept, contains the monument of Marshal Niklas Salm (d. 1530; p. 22), brought from Raitz, near Brünn, in 1878. Opposite is the superb font.

In the vicinity, at Universitäts-Str. 7, are the *Military Headquarters (Corps-Commando;* Pl. A 2, *II;* comp. p. 20), a Renaissance building by Doderer (1874), with Atlantes at the portal by V. Pilz. — At Ebendorfer-Str. 6 is the *Museum of Industrial Hygiene*, containing inventions for the protection of factory hands (adm. free on Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat., 10-4; on Sun. & holidays, 10-1).

By the Schottengasse (p. 40) begins the *Franzens-Ring (Pl. A, B, 2, 3; *II*), the grandest section of the Ring-Strasse.

On the right rises the ***University** (Pl. A, 2; *II*), a great quadrangular edifice covering about 30,000 sq. yds., in the Italian mid-Renaissance style, by *H. von Ferstel* 1873-84, including the university library and all the collections. A flight of steps ascends to the portico, which is adorned with a pediment group (Birth of Minerva) by *Jos. Tautenhayn the Elder*. A marble tablet in the vestibule, on the left, records the names of past rectors. On the first floor in the right wing is the entrance to the 'Aula' or festival hall, which rises through two stories (fee to attendant). Above the main staircase of the left wing is a marble statue of Emp. Francis Joseph I., by K. Zumbusch. In the central quadrangle is the marble *Castalia Fountain*, by Hellmer (1910), and in the arcades are busts of professors. — The centre of the W. façade is occupied by the *University Library*, containing 783,000 vols. and a reading-room (open on week-days 9-8, in summer 9-5; closed Aug. 16th to Sept. 16th).

The University, founded in 1365, and reorganized after 1752 under Maria Theresa by Van Swieten, is the oldest German university after that of Prague (1348). It occupied the building of the present Academy of Science (p. 42) from 1755 to 1857. It now has a staff of over 450 professors and lecturers and is attended by about 6100 students and 1200 occasional hearers ('Hörer'). To the University belong among other buildings the *Observatory* (p. 102), the *Physical Institute* (IX. Türken-Str. 3), the *Botanic Garden and Institute* (p. 91), the *Chemical Institute* (p. 98), the *Anatomical and Pathological Museum* (p. 98), the *Anatomical Institute* (p. 98) and the *Protestant Theological Faculty* (IX. Türken-Str. 4).

Opposite the University rises the *Liebenberg Obelisk*, recalling the bravery of the burgomaster of Vienna during the Turkish siege of 1683, by Joh. Silbernagl (1890).

From the S. side of the University to the Reichsrats-Gebäude (p. 47) extends the pretty Rathaus Park (Pl. A, 2, 3; *II*). In the centre rise eight marble *Statues of Benefactors of Vienna*. In the S. part of the grounds is the *Lanner-Strauss Monument*, by Seifert (1905); the bronze statues are those of the waltz-composers Jos. Lanner (d. 1843) and Joh. Strauss the Elder (d. 1849), backed by a marble screen with reliefs of dancers. — A military band plays here in summer on Mon. and Thurs. afternoons.

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. A, 2, 3; *II*), the most imposing edifice in Vienna next to St. Stephen's, was built in 1872-82 in the Gothic style, with Renaissance details, from designs by *Fried. von Schmidt*. It covers an area of over 25,000 sq. yds. and is 119 ft. in height. The central block is adorned with statues of burgomasters and distinguished citizens. The massive tower, 328 ft. in height, is crowned with a banner-bearer in copper. In the interior (adm., see p. 19; apply at an office under the portal in the Lichtenfelsgasse; fee) we note in particular the Magistrates' Courts; the imposing

Council Chamber, with frescoes from the history of Vienna by Ludw. Mayer; the 'Volkshalle' under the tower; the two great staircases, with their marble columns and gilded railings; and the lofty Reception Hall. The balconies afford a fine view of the Franzens-Ring. — Below is the *Rathaus Keller* (p. 7), tastefully decorated with paintings from the history and legends of the city, designed by H. Lefler; with views of wine-growing places in Lower Austria, by H. Darnaut; and with scenes from popular lore and views of the city, by H. Lefler and others. — On the first floor are the *Municipal Library*, founded in 1856 (a large collection of books relating to Vienna; adm., see p. 19), and the *Historical Museum of the City of Vienna* (p. 83).

The municipal administration of Vienna consists of two departments, the Gemeinderat, or legislative council, and the Magistrat, or executive board. The *Gemeinderat* has 165 members, who elect the burgomaster, subject to the approval of the Emperor, and also the three vice-burgomasters and a smaller committee of 27 members called the Stadtrat or Town Council. The local affairs of the different districts into which the city is divided are managed by the Bezirksvertretungen or District Councils, each composed of 18 members. The *Magistrat*, with the Burgomaster and a director (Magistratsdirektor) at its head, includes all the legal, technical, and sanitation officials of the city, and also forms a sort of political board under the Statthalter or Governor of Lower Austria. According to the budget of 1910 the annual expenditure of the city amounts to ca. 220,600,000 *K* (ca. 9,200,000 *l.* or $46,000,000).

In the grounds at the back of the Rathaus a bronze statue of *Fried. von Schmidt*, the architect, by Ed. von Hofmann, was erected in 1896. — Opposite, in the *Josephstadt* quarter (p. 46), No. 9 Landesgerichts-Str., rises the —

Czernin Palace (Pl. A, 2; *II*), containing a **Picture Gallery*, with 343 canvases, of which the Dutch and Flemish are specially noteworthy. It is open twice weekly from May to Oct. (p. 19); catalogue 40 *h.*

We pass through the ante-room and RR. III & IV, and begin with R. I (in the rear). Besides the pictures, the rooms contain a few antiquities.

Room I (chiefly Italian, Spanish, and French masters). To the left: 4. *N. Poussin*, Plague at Marseilles; 5. *Sassoferrato*, Holy Family; 10. *Paolo Veronese*, Wedding; 17. *A. Elsheimer*, Adoration of the Shepherds, an early work under the influence of Correggio; 18. *Corn. Schut*, Holy Family; *19. *Titian* (or *Paris Bordone?*), Alphonso of Ferrara, kneeling before a crucifix; 22. *Early Florentine School*, Altar-piece, Coronation of the Virgin and scenes from the life of Christ (1344); *27. *Early Flemish School* (not *J. van Eyck*), Presentation in the Temple; 45. *M. Zerego*, Penitent Magdalen; *48. *Murillo(?)*, Christ on the Cross; 54. *Jac. Tintoretto(?)*, Doge; 58. *P. de Moya*, Portrait; 65. *A. van Dyck*, Ecce Homo; 66. *Ribera*, Isaac blessing Jacob; 72. *F. Primaticcio*, The Graces.

Room II (chiefly Dutch and Flemish works, some of which are also in R. III). End-wall to the left: 95, 96. *Rachel Ruysch*, Flowers and Fruit; 100. *A. van Ostade*, Tavern (1653); 101. *A. Brouwer*, Head of a man; 106. *N. Berchem*, Landscape; 110. *Gasp. Poussin (Dughet)*, Landscape; *117. *Jan Vermeer*, His own studio, one of the finest of all Dutch interiors; 119. *A. Cuyp*, Cattle reposing. On the right wall, and farther

on, are landscapes by *Everdingen*, *S.* and *J. van Ruysdael*, *J. Vermeer*, *Wynants*, *Pynacker*, and others. 128. *Van Dyck*, Cupid: 160, 161. *J. Callot*, Comic scenes; 164. *A. Dürer*, Portrait (1516); 168. *Rubens*, The three women at the Tomb; 162. *Fed. Baroccio*, Portrait of himself; 171. *Jan Weenix*, Game; 172. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 173. *Snyders*, Fox-hunt. On easels: *G. Dou*, *175. Players, 176. Portrait of himself; *184. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle; 186. *Teniers the Younger*, Soldiers in a tavern; *187. *Paul Potter*, Cows coming out of a stable (1647); 188. *A. van der Neer*, Fire at night; 189. *Saftleven*, Landscape.

Room III. Entrance-wall: 196. *E. de Witte*, Church-interior at Delft (1664); 197. *Fr. de Herrera the Elder*, Blind organ-grinder with guide; 206, 205. *B. van der Helst*, Portraits; 231. *Rubens*, Portrait (1621). On a stand: *73. *Teniers the Younger*, Bag-piper; 74. *Metsu*, Smoker; *75. *Rembrandt(?)*, Portrait of his mother; *Adr. Brouwer*, 76. Miser, 77. Village barber; 78. *A. van Ostade*, Tavern; *Teniers the Elder*, 80. Fortune-tellers, 81. Gaoler. In the centre, statuette of Archduke Charles on horseback, by *Fernkorn*.

Room IV (entrance-room): 257. *A. Cuyp*, Landscape with cattle; 261. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape. — The private apartments, containing other pictures, are shown only in the absence of the count and his family: Portraits by *Reynolds*, *Rigaud*, and *Vigée Le Brun*; 283. *Terburg*, Lady and gentleman in a garden; 288. *Rubens*, Portrait of a lady; 291. *Casp. Netscher*, His own family; pictures by *Daxhauser*, *Gauermann*, *Rottmann*, and other 19th cent. painters.

In the Josephstadt (p. 21) is also situated, to the W., the *Josephstadt Theatre*, founded in 1788. Adjacent is the domed church of **Maria-Treu** (Pl. D, 4; *I*), erected in 1698-1713, with frescoes by A. F. Maulpertsch (d. 1796).

Opposite the Rathaus, on the E. side of the Franzens-Ring, rises the ***Hofburg-Theater** (Pl. B 3, *II*; p. 15), in the late-Renaissance style, built by *Semper* and *Hasenauer* in 1880-86. The lofty central building contains the foyer, the auditorium, and the stage; the two staircases are in the wings. The attic of the straight projecting front is adorned with three allegorical figures by *K. Kundmann* and with a frieze in relief, by *Rud. Weyr*, representing the triumphal procession of Bacchus. The other sculptures are by *V. Tilgner*, *Joh. Benk*, etc.

Interior (week-days 9-12 and 2-5; Sun. and holidays 9-12; tickets, 60 *h.* obtained from the automatic machine by the stage-entrance, opposite the Volks-Garten). The two staircases have ceiling-paintings by *Fr. Matsch* and the brothers *Klimt*, portraying the development of the drama, and contain statues of actors. Ceiling-paintings in the vestibules by *K. Karger*. - The lunette paintings in the two refreshment-rooms are by *R. Russ*. Between these are the superb Foyer, with three ceiling-paintings by *Ed. Charlemont*, and a gallery, founded in 1786, of portraits of famous actors of the Burg-Theater (p. 23), which stood down to 1888 in the Michaeler-Platz, next to the winter riding-school. In the sumptuous rooms leading to the imperial boxes are a frieze by *Aug. Eisenmenger* and a statue of Clytia by *Benk*. — The interior (1530 seats) is in the Louis XVI. style. The front of the boxes is adorned with marble busts of actors in the old Burg-Theater, by *Tilgner*, and charming monochrome paintings by *Ad. Hynais*.

Between the Hofburg-Theater and the Burg-Ring extends the ***Volks-Garten** (Pl. A, B, 3; *II*), laid out by Francis II. in 1823 and much frequented in summer (chair 4 *h*). By the S. entrance

from the Outer Burg-Platz (p. 35) is the *Tilgner Fountain*, with a spirited group of a faun carrying a nymph, by V. Tilgner (1875). — To the W. of this, near the *Colonnade* of the café-restaurant, built by P. von Nobile (concerts, see p. 16), is the *Grillparzer Monument* (1889), a half-rotunda with a sitting figure of the poet (d. 1872), by K. Kundmann, and reliefs from his works by R. Weyr. — In the N. part of the grounds a *Monument to Empress Elizabeth* (d. 1898) was erected in 1907, the architecture by Ohmann, and the sitting figure of the empress by Bitterlich.

The *Temple of Theseus* (Pl. B, 3; *II*), in the centre of the Volks-Garten, built by P. von Nobile in 1823 for Canova's Theseus group (p. 53), contained until 1910 the Ephesus Museum, now transferred to the Art History Museum (comp. p. 56).

On the W. side of the Franzens-Ring, facing the Volks-Garten, is the handsome ***Reichsrats-Gebäude** or **Parlaments-Gebäude** (Pl. A, 3; *II*), built in 1874-83 in the Greek style, by *Hansen*, the seat of the upper and lower chambers of the Imperial Diet. A broad approach, adorned with four bronze horse-tamers, by *Jos. Lax*, and eight statues of Greek and Roman historians in marble, by *R. Kauffungen*, *W. Seib*, and others, leads to the portico of eight columns, the pediment of which contains a marble relief of the Granting of the Constitution, by *Edm. Hellmer*. The attics of the wings are adorned with statues and crowned with eight quadrigæ in bronze, by *V. Pilz*. Through the portico and the atrium (adm., see p. 19; porter under the approach) we enter the peristyle, borne by 24 monolithic marble columns and adorned with historical paintings. On the right is the Chamber of Deputies (516 seats), and on the left that of the Nobles (seated for 261).

In front of the Parliament Building is the *Pallas Athena Fountain*, 49 ft. in height, erected in 1902. On a dwarfed column of marble rises the colossal figure of Pallas by K. Kundmann; around are allegorical figures of the legislative and the executive power by Tautenhayn the Younger, and of the Austrian rivers Inn and Danube, by H. Härdtl, and Elbe and Moldau, by Kundmann.

To the S. of the Diet Building is the Schmerling-Platz, with the *Anzengruber Monument*, by Scherpe (1905); the bronze statue of the poet (d. 1889) rises on a pedestal of rock; below is his 'stone-breaker' Hans. On the S. side of the Platz is the **Justiz-Palast** (Pl. A, 3, 4; *II*), built in the German Renaissance style by *Alex. von Wielemans* in 1874-81. Beyond it, to the W., in the Neubau quarter, are the palace of the Hungarian life-guards and the Deutsche Volks-Theater (p. 94).

Adjoining the Burg-Ring (Pl. A, B, 4; *II*) on the S.W. is the Maria-Theresien-Platz, with its garden-grounds, flanked by the two palatial museums, which are externally exactly alike. In the

centre rises the ***Maria Theresa Monument** (Pl. A, B, 4; *II*), 64 ft. in height, designed by *Hasenauer*, with bronze sculptures by *K. Zumbusch*. Enthroned on a granite pedestal, with four double columns around it, sits the Empress, represented at the age of thirty-five. In her left hand she holds the sceptre and the Pragmatic Sanction. Around the pedestal are the equestrian figures of (r.) Laudon and (l.) Daun, and at the back (r.) Traun and (l.) Khevenhüller. Between these stand four statues: in front the Chancellor, Prince Kaunitz, at the back Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein, general of artillery, on the left Count Haugwitz, the jurist, and on the right Van Swieten, the physician. In niches on the upper part of the pedestal are placed portrait-groups of eminent contemporaries of the great empress; above Van Swieten, among others, are Gluck and Jos. Haydn with the young Mozart. — The Platz is further adorned with four *Fountains* (marble groups by Schmidgruber, E. von Hofmann, and H. Härdtl) and with two colossal groups of *Horse Tamers*, at the beginning of the Museum-Str., by Th. Friedl.

The ***Art History Museum** (*Kunsthistorisches Hofmuseum*; Pl. B 4, *II*), on the S.E. side of the Maria-Theresien-Platz, was built in 1872-81 in the Italian high-Renaissance style by *K. von Hasenauer*, partly from designs by *Gottfr. Semper*. It covers an area of 555 by 243 ft., and embraces two large courts. The chief façade, 103 ft. high with its attica, presents a massive central block, flanked by two slightly projecting corner-wings. Over the centre rises an octagonal dome, flanked by four square turrets, and terminating in a lantern crowned with a colossal figure of Pallas Athena, by *Joh. Benk*, the total height being 211 ft. above the Platz. The turrets contain allegorical figures by *Fr. Gastell*, and on the attic of the central building are Victories by *H. Härdtl* and *Benk*. The balustrade is adorned with portrait-statues of artists and patrons of art. Over the windows of the second floor are portrait-heads of artists, and in the spandrels of the great windows and the niches of the wings are allegorical groups. Between the columns of the central *avant-corps* on the groundfloor are figures of Painting by *Edm. Hellmer* and Sculpture by *Benk* (in front), and of Architecture and Industrial Art by *K. Kundmann* (at the back). In the grounds behind the museum is a seated marble figure of the painter *Moritz von Schwind* (1804-71), a native of Vienna, by Schimkowitz (1909). — Description of the Collections, see p. 53.

The **Natural History Museum** (Pl. A, 4; *II*), on the N.W. side of the Platz, also erected in 1872-81 by *K. von Hasenauer*, partly from Semper's designs, is almost the exact counterpart of the Art History Museum, but is slightly inferior in depth (230 ft.).

The dome is crowned with a colossal figure of Helios in bronze, by *J. Benk;* in the turrets are Hephæstus, Poseidon, Gæa, and Urania, by *Joh. Silbernagl*. The attic of the central block is em-

bellished with Victories by *H. Härdtl* and *K. Kundmann*. On the balustrade are portrait-statues of pioneers of natural science. Over the windows of the second floor are portrait-heads of naturalists; then in the spandrels of the great windows and in niches of the wings are allegorical figures. Between the columns of the central *avant-corps*, on the groundfloor, are sculptures: in front, Europe and America with Australia, by *Kundmann*; at the back, Asia and Africa, by *P. Wagner*. — Description of the Collections, see p. 75.

The background of the Platz is formed by the **Imperial Stables** (*Hofstall*; Pl. A 4, *II*; adm., see p. 18), built in 1725, partly from the design of *Fischer von Erlach*, but altered in 1850. They contain an interesting collection of state-coaches, decorated saddles, and pictures by Hamilton. — In the vicinity is the *Mariahilfer-Strasse*, see p. 95.

To the E. the Burg-Ring is continued by the Opern-Ring (Pl. B, C, 4; *II*). To the left, at the corner of the Hof-Garten and the Albrechtsgasse, which leads to the Albrechts-Platz (p. 36), is a bronze *Statue of Goethe*, by Edm. Hellmer (1900). A little to the S., off the Elisabeth-Str., is the Schiller-Platz, with the Academy of Art (p. 51).

At the E. end of the Opern-Ring, on the left, rises the ***Opera House** (*Hofopern-Theater*: Pl. C 4, *II*: p. 15), in the early French Renaissance style, erected in 1861-69 by *Ed. van der Nüll* and *A. von Siccardsburg*. Over the loggia are two winged horses by Hähnel.

The sumptuous and tasteful decorations of the Interior (week-days 9-12 and 2-5, on Sun. & holidays 9-12 only; ticket 60 *h*) were executed by *Mor. von Schwind*, *Ed. Engerth*, *Karl Rahl*, and others. On the staircase are medallion-portraits of the architects by *Jos. Cesar*; the parapet is adorned with marble statues of the seven liberal arts, by *H. Gasser*. Adjoining the foyer, which is embellished with operatic scenes by *Schwind* and busts of famous composers, is an open 'loggia' towards the street, also decorated with frescoes by *Schwind* (scenes from the 'Zauberflöte') and bronze figures of Heroism, Drama, Fantasy, Comedy, and Love by *E. Hähnel*. The interior, seated for 2260, has ceiling-paintings by *Rahl*. The fronts of the boxes bear medallions of thirty distinguished members of the Viennese opera during the last hundred years.

In front of the Opera House are the Siegfried and Don Juan Candelabra by Zerritsch (1905); on each side, E. and W., is a fountain with figures by Hans Gasser (1866). Opposite the Opera House, to the S., is the *Heinrichshof*, erected by Hansen in the Renaissance style in 1861-63, with frescoes by Rahl.

Beyond the Kärntner-Str. (p. 28) we come to the fashionable Kärntner-Ring (Pl. C, 4, 5; *II*), with its handsome dwelling-houses and hotels.

At the E. end of the Kärntner-Ring, on the right, is the Schwarzenberg-Platz (Pl. D, 5; *II*), in which rises the equestrian statue of field-marshal *Prince Charles Schwarzenberg* (d. 1820), in bronze, by *Hähnel* (1867). No. 1, on the E. side, is the *Military*

Casino (formerly the Palace of Archduke Ludwig Victor), erected in the Italian Renaissance style, by Ferstel, in 1864-69. No. 6, on the W., is the house of the *Kaufmannschaft* (merchants' guild), by E. von Gotthilf (1903); near it is a bronze statue of the sculptor *Raphael Donner* (d. 1741), by Kauffungen 1906. On the E. side (No. 4) is the *Industrie-Palast*, by König 1909). — Schwarzenberg Palace and Hochstrahl-Brunnen, see p. 89.

The N.E. continuation of the Kärntner-Ring is formed by the short Kolowrat-Ring (Pl. D, 5, 4; *II*) and by the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring (Pl. D, 4, 3; *II*). In the latter, No. 12, on the left, is the building of the *Gartenbau-Gesellschaft* (Horticultural Society), by Weber (1864). No. 8, on the left, is the *Palace of the Teutonic Order* (*Deutscher Ritterorden*: comp. p. 41), by Hansen (1864-68), now the residence of the Grand Master Archduke Eugene.

The ***Stadt-Park** (Pl. D, 4; *II*) on the E. side of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring, laid out in 1863, is a favourite resort in summer. At the N.W. corner is a bronze statue of *Canon*, the painter (d. 1885), by Weyr (1905). The *Kursalon*, in the Italian Renaissance style, was built in 1867 by J. Garben (concerts, see p. 16). On the S.E. side of the grounds is a bronze bust of the painter *Van Haanen* (d. 1894) by Tilgner (1901), near which is the popular *Donauweibchen-Brunnen*, with a marble figure by Hans Gasser (1865). A little farther on, by the pond, is the monument of *E. J. Schindler* (d. 1892), the painter, by Hellmer (1896). Farther N. are the '*Freeing of the Source*', a marble group by Jos. Heu (1903), and a bronze bust of *Bruckner*, the composer (d. 1896), by Tilgner, with a symbolic figure by Zerritsch (1899). On the N.W. side of the pond, near the Ring-Str., are a monument of the composer *Franz Schubert* (d. 1828), by Kundmann (1872); a marble bust of *Amerling*, the painter (d. 1887), by J. Benk (1902); and a marble statue of *Hans Makart*, the painter, by Tilgner (1898).

In the Stuben-Ring (Pl. E, 3, 2; *II*), No. 5, on the right, is the **Austrian Museum of Art and Industry**, built by *H. von Ferstel* in 1868-71 and extended (on the S. side) by *L. Baumann* in 1909. The two sgraffito friezes, restored in 1888 by K. Karger, and the majolica medallion-portraits of artists were the first examples in Vienna of this mode of decorating façades. Besides its important collections (p. 81), the museum contains a library and rooms for lectures and meetings. A passage, adorned outside with a fountain and a large mosaic designed by Ferd. Laufberger, connects the museum with the *Art-Industrial School* (*Kunstgewerbe-Schule*; Pl. E 3, *II*), built in 1875-77, also by Ferstel. Farther on is the *New War Office* (*Kriegs-Ministerium*; comp. p. 38), built in 1910-11 from the plans of Baumann.

On the W. side of the Stuben-Ring is the *Handels- und -Gewerbe-Kammer* (Chamber of Commerce and Industry), built by

L. Baumann in 1906-07. The enquiry office of its export department is open 9-6. — Post Office Savings Bank, see p. 42.

The Ring-Strasse ends at the *Aspern-Brücke* (Pl. E, 2; *II*), the approach to the Prater-Str. (p. 87). To the right is the new building of the *Urania Theatre* (p. 16). The piers of the bridge are adorned with allegorical statues by Fr. Melnitzky.

A little to the S. of the Opern-Ring (p. 49) lies the Schiller-Platz (Pl. B, 4, 5; *II*), adorned with a bronze *Statue of Schiller*, by Joh. Schilling (1876), and marble busts of the poets *Nicholas Lenau* (d. 1850) and *Anastasius Grün* (d. 1876), by K. Schwerzek (1891). On the W. side of the square is the *Ministry of Justice* (1872), on the E. side the *Ministry of Railways*, and on the S. side the **Academy of Art** (*Akademie der Bildenden Künste*), an Italian Renaissance edifice built by *Th. von Hansen* in 1872-76, with rich terracotta ornamentation. The Academy, founded by Leopold I. in 1692, was reorganized as a school of art in 1872. — Hall, with Feuerbach's ceiling-painting, and Collections, see p. 79.

A little to the W. of the Academy is a Renaissance edifice by Thienemann (1872; Nos. 9 & 11, Eschenbachgasse), containing the offices of the *Engineers' and Architects' Society* and of the *Industrial Society (Gewerbe-Verein)*.

Immediately to the S. of the Academy is the **Secessionists' Exhibition** (Pl. B 5, *II;* adm., see p. 17), a curious building in an Assyrian-Egyptian style, by *J. M. Olbrich* (1898), with a gilded iron dome in the form of a laurel-tree. The effective *Bronze Group* of the Triumph of Mark Antony, at the N.E. corner, is by A. Strasser (1899).

The *Nasch-Markt* (Pl. B, C, 5; *II*), is adjoined on the E. by the spacious Karls-Platz. In the grounds on its S. side are a marble figure of *Johannes Brahms* (1833-97), the composer, by Weyr (1908), and a small *Fountain* in red porphyry, with a humorous group of children in bronze, designed by V. Tilgner (1903).

The *Evangelische Schule* (Prot. school), at the corner of the Wiedner Haupt-Strasse (p. 91), is a Renaissance building in brick, by Hansen (1861). Adjacent is the **Technical High School** (*Technische Hochschule;* Pl. C 5, *II;* apply to the custodian, left corner of first court on the right), a building by *Schemerl* (1818), containing extensive collections. In front of it are placed busts of eight eminent technicians and a bronze *Statue of Jos. Ressel*, generally recognized as the inventor of the screw-propeller (d. 1857), by Fernkorn (1862). The Technological Cabinet is open free on Sun., 10-12, from October to July.

The ***Karlskirche** (Pl. C, 5; *II*), a richly articulated square edifice, with a huge dome, the chief work of *J. B. Fischer von Erlach*,

was begun in 1715, after the cessation of the plague, and consecrated in 1737. A Corinthian portico of six columns, in imitation of antique temples, occupies the centre of the rococo façade. The ravages of the plague are portrayed in relief, by Stanetti, in the tympanum. Flanking the portico are two domed belfries, resembling Trajan's Column, 108 ft. in height, with reliefs from the life of San Carlo Borromeo by Mader and Schletter, and two low corner towers. The superb interior contains frescoes in the dome by J. M. Rothmayer and an altar-piece (St. Elizabeth) by D. Gran. To the left is the monument of the poet Collin (d. 1811), by Fr. Zauner (1813).

On the N. side of the Karls-Platz is the *Handels-Akademie* (entrance, Akademie-Str. 12), by Hansen (1862). Adjacent, No. 5 Karls-Platz, is the *Künstlerhaus* (Pl. C, 5; *II*), built in the Italian Renaissance style by A. Weber in 1868 (adm., see p. 17). At the corner of the Akademie-Str. and the Gisela-Str. is a marble statue of *Velazquez*, by Brenek (1909).

Farther on, between the Dumbagasse and Canovagasse, is the handsome **Musikvereins-Gebäude** (Pl. C, 5; *II*), in the Italian Renaissance style, erected by *Hansen* in 1869 for the 'Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde'. In the niches of the façade are statues of ten famous musicians. In the interior are the class-rooms of the Conservatory of Music and superb concert-rooms. The chief hall is decorated with ceiling-paintings of Apollo and the Muses by Aug. Eisenmenger. The society, founded in 1812, possesses a valuable collection of old instruments, portraits of composers, MSS., busts, medals, etc. (adm. free, Sept. 15th to July 15th, on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 11-1; entrance in the Canovagasse).

In the Heumarkt, beyond the Schwarzenberg-Platz (p. 49), is the large rink of the *Eislauf-Verein* (Skating Club; Pl. D 5, *II*). — Adjoining the Lothringer-Str., which here runs parallel with the Stadtbahn, is the Beethoven-Platz (Pl. D, 5; *II*), in which rises K. Zumbusch's *Beethoven Monument* (1880), with a bronze statue of the great composer in a sitting posture, and a pedestal adorned with a Prometheus bound, a goddess of victory, and children as genii. — In the Christinengasse is the *Academic Gymnasium* (Pl. D, 5; *II*), built by Fr. von Schmidt in 1863-66.

No. 26 Johannesgasse, at the corner of the Lothringer-Str., is the *Larisch Palace* (Pl. D, 4; *II*), by Ed. van der Nüll (1868). Opposite to it is the Stadt-Park (p. 50).

On the margin of the Landstrasse district (p. 88), we next come to the *Mint* (*Münzamt;* 1838), the *Central Market Hall* (Pl. E, 4; *II*), the *Bürger-Theater*, built by Baron von Kraus and Tölk in 1905, the *Hauptzollamt Station* of the Stadtbahn (named after the Custom House near it; comp. p. 3), and, beyond the custom-house, the building of the *Freiwillige Rettungs-Gesellschaft* (Humane Society; Pl. E 2, *II*), erected in 1881.

II. THE GREAT PUBLIC COLLECTIONS IN THE RING-STRASSE.

7. Art History Museum.

The imperial ***Art History Museum* (*Kunsthistorisches Hofmuseum*, Pl. B 4, *II*; p. 48), one of the greatest art galleries in the world, owes its origin to the valuable collection of Ferdinand I. (1556-64), brother and successor of Charles V. After his death part of the collection fell to Maximilian II., who added to his portion; another share went to Archduke Karl of Styria (d. 1597), and a third to Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol (d. 1595). These two portions were brought back to Vienna, one from Gratz in 1765, the other from the château of Amras near Innsbruck in 1806. In 1889 all the art-treasures of the imperial house were united to form the present gallery.

The entrance (adm., see p. 19) is in the central block, S.E. of the Maria Theresa Monument. The *Basement (Tiefparterre)* contains ancient sculptures, inscriptions, and the library; the collections on the *Upper Ground Floor (Hochparterre)* are the Egyptian (p. 54), the antiquities (p. 55), the industrial art (p. 58), and the weapons (p. 62). The *First Floor* contains the picture-gallery (p. 65), and the *Second Floor* the medals and coins (p. 75). Visitors pressed for time may confine their attention to the upper groundfloor (entresol) and the first floor.

From the Vestibule, where a good official 'Übersicht' of all the collections (1909; 1 *K* 20 *h*) and several special catalogues (pp. 59, 62, 65) are sold, a flight of steps leads to the right to the Hochparterre. The grand Staircase, opposite the entrance, is almost too lavishly adorned with marble and stucco. By the middle landing is placed *Canova's* colossal Theseus and the Minotaur (in marble, 1819; formerly in the Theseus Temple, p. 47). A large painting on the ceiling, by *Munkácsy*, represents the apotheosis of art; in the lunettes under the ceiling are the great masters of art by *H. Makart;* in the spandrels and under the cornice are paintings by *Fr. Matsch* and the brothers *G.* and *E. Klimt*, tracing the development of art and art-industry from the earliest times. The rich plastic decorations of the handsome dome, by *Benk*, *Kundmann*, *V. Tilgner*, and *R. Weyr*, extol the Hapsburgers as patrons of art; among these, opposite the staircase, is a relief by *Weyr*, of Francis Joseph I. as the creator of modern Vienna. On the first floor is the picture-gallery (p. 65).

Tiefparterre or Basement (generally closed; apply to attendant).

In the large S.W. court and adjacent hall is placed, somewhat unfavourably, the **Heroon of Gjölbashi,** brought by Prof. O. Benndorf from Asia Minor in 1882-83. This monument is the tomb of a Lycian

prince, dating from the middle of the 5th cent. B.C. An enclosure round the sarcophagus of the deceased and his relatives formed a kind of miniature cemetery; the walls outside the entrance and in the interior were adorned with reliefs in limestone (much weather-worn). In the court, outside the hall, are placed the sculptures of the exterior of the tomb: four winged bulls, two dancing youths, and seven dwarfish figures recalling the Egyptian god Bes. The court also contains the sarcophagus of Dereimis and Aischylos from Gjölbashi, which did not belong to the Heroon. — In the centre of the Hall is a reconstruction of the tomb, which gives an excellent idea of its original form, and in the side-rooms are the reliefs from the frieze of the interior, in rows, one above the other, being scenes from the Greek hero lore. In the side-room to the right: to the right, I, 1 (above), The Seven against Thebes; I, 2 (below), Greeks landing near Troy; II, 3 (above), Battle of Amazons and Greeks; II, 4 (below), Strife of the Lapithæ and Centaurs at the marriage of Peirithous. In the side-room to the left: to the right, V, 9 (above), Ulysses slaying the wooers of Penelope; V, 10 (below), Calydonian boar-hunt; to the left, VI, A. Battle of Greeks and Trojans. At the entrance to the centre room, to the left: VI, B. Storm of Troy; (on the right) VI, C. Battle of Amazons. In the central room, on the right: VII, 12, Rape of the Leucippidæ; (on the left) IV, 8, Feasting and Dancing. — Then, in the hall to the left of the Heroon Hall: *Architectural Fragments from Greek Temples in Samothrace;* in the hall to the right, *Sacred Images and Votive Stones of Mithras.*

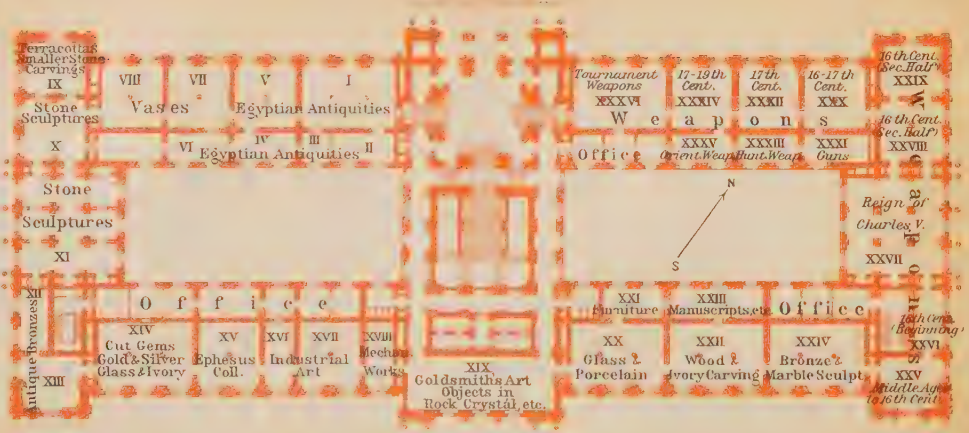
Lapidarium, to the right of the archway. Pillar I: 6. Stele from Erythræ in Asia Minor, with a copy of a national decree of the Mytilenians (2nd cent. B.C.); 10. Fragment of a commercial treaty between King Amyntas of Macedonia (390-374 B.C.) and the cities of Chalcis and Olynthus. Pillar II: 28. Inscription from a basilica in honour of Emp. Antoninus Pius (138-161 A.D.), from Assuân (Syene) in Egypt; 38. Votive tablet in honour of Marmogius, the Celtic war-god, from Perwart in Lower Austria. Pillar III: 53-55. Name-tablets from Roman columbaria (tombs). — The *Larger Tombstones* are placed by the right end-wall (Nos. 91-96) and the back-wall (Nos. 97-107, 109-116). — By the left end-wall (181-185) are *Early Christian Inscriptions;* there, and also by the window-wall, *Roman Milestones.* — By the right end-wall (141-164, 166-168, 178): *Inscriptions from Carthage.* — Table-case I: *Handles of Amphoræ,* with the maker's mark. Show-case II: Fragments of so-called *Terra Sigillata* Vessels. Show-case III: *Seals with Names of Roman Oculists, Leaden Missiles,* etc.

Hochparterre or Upper Ground Floor.

From the vestibule the side-stairs (p. 53) lead first to the —

Egyptian Antiquities, a collection founded in 1821, and increased in 1878 by that of Miramar (p. 276), chiefly small plastic works and specimens of art-industry from the earliest times to the Roman period.

Room I. In the centre, two clustered columns of red granite, from Syene (basis and capital modern). The upper part of the walls is hung with copies of the mural paintings in a rock-tomb at Benihassan (ca. 2400 B.C.); beneath are steles and inscriptions ranging from th primæval to the new empire. The most noteworthy sarcophagi and sculptures are: No. V. Granite sarcophagus (26th Dyn.); XIII. Kneeling statue of a high-priest (limestone; 19th Dyn.); XIV. Altar of quartzite (19th Dyn.); XIX. Granite sarcophagus of the Ptolemaic period, with its lid adjoining; XXI. Portrait-statue in granite (13th Dyn.); XXXIX. Colossal bust of the young Horus (granite; Græco-Roman period). — To the left is Room II: Copies of mural paintings from Benihassan as in R. I; below,



ART-HISTORY MUSEUM

Upper Ground Floor

steles and inscriptions from the new empire to the Greek and Roman periods. By the windows: No. XVIII, small pyramid; fragments of sculptures, mainly of the Saïte period (7-4th cent. B.C.); 172. Tombstone of Ta-Thot (Ptolemaic period). In the centre mummies of cats and crocodiles, crocodiles' eggs, etc. — Room III. On the walls are coffin-lids and boards from the new empire and later periods. *1st Cabinet:* Statuettes of the deceased (new empire). *2nd Cab.:* Statuettes of gods and animals, etc. In the centre, wooden coffin in the shape of a mummy (26th Dyn.). — Room IV. In the cabinets are coffins, mummies, and canopi. *7th Cab.* (to the left): Statuettes of the dead (Saïte period). *6th Case:* Fragments of painted and gilded pasteboard; 16. Painted mask from a mummy-covering. *4th Case:* Dyes, fruit, scarabs, and amulets from ancient tombs. — Room V, to the right. In the centre, by a large red granite column from a temple (16th cent. B.C.), I, III. Colossal heads of a king in limestone (probably Saïte period); II, IV, VI. Sphinxes. *1st Cab.:* Portrait-heads, busts, and statuettes of kings and private persons. *2nd-4th Cab.* and *5th* and *6th Cases:* Statuettes of gods. *3rd* and *4th Cases:* Scarabs. *Cases 5b* and *6b:* Amulets. *7th Cab.:* Bronze vessels, etc. *8th* and *9th Cab.:* Statuettes of animals. *10th Cab.:* Woodcarvings and wooden tomb-steles. — We now pass through R. VII and enter Room VI. *1st Cab.:* Articles of the toilet (8-11. Sandals of papyrus reeds). *2nd Case:* Ornaments, etc. *7th Stand:* Canopi and other vessels. *10th Case:* Fragments of reliefs (6-12. Typical heads of Asiatic and African captives). *11th Cab.:* Vessels. *12th Cab.:* Implements. In the centre are six painted mummy-cases of persons of rank (21st Dyn.).

The W. part of the Hochparterre contains the —

***Collection of Antiquities,** Greek, Etruscan, and Roman, most of which formerly belonged to the Cabinet of Coins and Antiques, founded in 1765.

Rooms VII & VIII. Vases. *Cab. I.* Vases from Cyprus. *Cab. II.* Earliest Greek vases (Rhodian and Dipylon vases, Corinthian vessels). *Cab. III.* 'Vasi di Bucchero', or black vases from Etruscan tombs. *Cab. IV & V.* Vases with black figures, from Attic potteries. *Cab. VI.* Attic vases with red figures. *Cab. VII.* Mixing vessels (celebes). By the windows, two Etruscan cinerary urns with recumbent figures of the deceased; in the middle, clay sarcophagus from Clazomenæ in Asia Minor, with hunting-scenes in the style of the Rhodian vessels. — Room VIII. Vases. Beside Cases VIII & XIV, six Pithoi, or wine-holders. *Cab. VIII.* Crateræ, or mixing vessels. *Cab. X.* Lecythi, or flasks for anointing-oil. *Cab. XI-XV.* Vases from S. Italy. *Cab. XVI* (to the left of the exit). Vases of the Roman imperial period, chiefly imitations of the red 'terra sigillata' vases of Arezzo. — We pass through R. X to —

Room IX. Terracottas and smaller Stone Carvings. *Cab. I.* Oldest examples of Greek plastic art, chiefly from Idalium in Cyprus. Near this cabinet, clay figure of Minerva from Aspromonte in S. Italy. *Cab. II.* Small terracotta figures from Tanagra and Cyprus. *Cab. III & IV.* Terracotta figures from Athens, Egypt, and Asia Minor. *Cab. V.* Terracotta figures from Sicily and Rome. *Cab. VI.* Terracotta vase-handles and ampullæ from Sicily and Egypt. *Cab. VII & VIII.* Greek, Roman, and early-Christian lamps; on the wall above, Roman reliefs in clay, some

of Bacchic scenes. *Cab. IX.* Stone-carvings: 1. Relief of a head from Khorsabad (Assyria); 2. Similar relief from Persepolis; 40. Lady in her chariot with charioteer and attendant, from Cyprus; 44. Apollo; 45, 46. Aphrodite; 47. Youthful Pan, in the style of Polykleitos; 48, 49. Heads of young satyrs; 68. So-called Genius of Sleep. *Cab. X.* Stone-carvings: *88. Bust of a boy; 89. Antinous; 92. Gladiator (Celt); 122. Zeus Serapis; 130. Telesphorus, god of healing; 136. Marble hanging-lamp. On the entrance-wall, 9, 10, 11. Roman sarcophagus, 2nd cent. A. D.; 13. Ideal head.

Room X. Stone Sculptures. By the walls: 20. Statue of Bacchus from Carthage; 27. Guardian genius of Emp. Caracalla, from Carnuntum; 38. Bust of Emp. Geta; 34. Roman portrait-bust; 39. Sacrifice to Mithras, from Aquileia (2nd cent. A.D.); 40. So-called Germanicus; 47. Julia Mammæa; 45. Julia Domna(?), with removable hair; above, *43. Mask of Jupiter Ammon; in the middle, 62, 63. Marcus Aurelius; 64. Julia Domna, consort of Septimius Severus (with removable hair); 65. Bust of Vitellius; 51, 52. Augustus; 53. Statue of Isis; 55. Hadrian; 57. Trajan.

Room XI. *Stone Sculptures: Nos. 73-81. Sculptures in limestone from Cyprus (73. Priest; 80, 81. Astarte). — By the central pillar, on the right: 92. Doryphoros (torso), after Polykleitos. — *97. Hera, as conceived in the 5th cent.; 98. Aphrodite, probably of the later Attic school (4th cent. B.C.); 107, 110. Young satyrs; *108 (revolving pedestal) Hekataion, from Athens, with dancing Graces (4th cent. B.C.). — 141. Hygieia, fragment of a votive relief. — 176. Portrait-head, in dark granite, of the Ptolemaic period; *179. Portrait of a Greek philosopher (Aristotle?); 184-188. Female portrait-busts; *193. Portrait of a barbarian (Roman); 172. Torso of a centaur (replica of the original in the Louvre); 200. Bronze statue of a victorious athlete, from the Magdalenenberg in Carinthia, probably of the school of Polykleitos (first half of 4th cent. B.C.); 168. Lower part of a statue of Aphrodite, found in the Gulf of Smyrna. — On the side next the street: 146. Bronze statue of an athlete, an Attic original from Ephesus (middle of 4th cent. B.C.), put together from 234 fragments and partly restored; *150, *151. Marble reliefs of animals in landscapes (Roman, end of 1st cent. B.C.); 152 (revolving stand), Artemis, a statuette of the Attic school, with traces of painting (replica of an early work of Praxiteles?); 153. Tombstone of a youth, a fine Attic work of the 4th cent. B.C.; 159-167. Pediment-figures, architectural fragments, etc., from Samothrace. — In the centre is a Roman mosaic pavement, with scenes from the myth of Theseus and Ariadne, found near Salzburg in 1815.

Rooms XII & XIII (in course of rearrangement when the Handbook went to press) contain the stone sculptures of the former Ephesus Museum (comp. p. 47), comprising part of the yield of the

Austrian excavations on the site of the ancient Greek seaport of Ephesus in Asia Minor (the remainder being in the Belvedere, p. 90). — Room XII. To the right of the entrance, 1. Marble relief of a dying Amazon, copy of a bronze statue by Polykleitos in the Temple of Artemis; to the left, by the side-wall, 8. Marble head of a deity, wearing a diadem ornamented with foliage; to the right of the exit, 6. Boy with a duck, a small statue of the Hellenistic period, in the style of Boëthos.

We have now reached the S.W. wing and next enter —

Room XIV. Gold, Silver, and Gems. In the middle, on a column from Ephesus: *Head of Artemis, from Tralles, an admirable original of the later school of Praxiteles. *Cab. I-IV.* Gold and silver objects. *Case I.* Rings, with gems in antique settings. *Case II.* Silver plate (1. Votive plate from Aquileia, with relief of a Roman emperor as Triptolemus sacrificing to Ceres), gold ornaments, mostly from Greece and Lower Italy, etc. *Cab. III.* Gold and silver objects (4. Front part of a centaur). *Cab. IV.* *Treasure of twenty-three golden vessels, probably of the period of the barbarian migrations, found at Nagyszentmiklós in Hungary (on the neck of pitcher No. 2 are water-plants and storks with frogs in their beaks). *Cab. V-X.* Cameos. In *Cab. V.* in front (towards the middle of the room): *24. Ptolemy II. and his consort Arsinoë (onyx); 31. Greek portrait-head; behind, Cameos, chiefly of the later imperial epoch; at the end, 44, 53. Chains from Herculaneum. *Cab. VI.* contains the finest specimens. In front, 1. Tiberius; 3. Augustus (or Tiberius?); 5. Eagle; 9. Livia; 10. Augustus and the Goddess Roma; *14. 'Apotheosis of Augustus' (more probably the Pannonian triumph of Tiberius), cut in onyx, probably by Dioskorides (above are Augustus and Roma, then Germanicus, Tiberius, and allegorical figures; below, soldiers erecting a trophy); 18. Claudius; 22. Claudius and Agrippina the Younger, Livia and Tiberius. Behind are fine Renaissance cameos. *Cab. VII.* In front, portraits of Hapsburgers, including Charles V., in alabaster (No. 1; ca. 1530); 22. Shell-cameos with 48 portraits; 23. Chain of the Order of the Golden Fleece, of shell-cameos, probably made for Leopold I. (d. 1705). At the back, Renaissance cameos. *Cab. VIII.* Renaissance cameos: 24. Leda and the swan, probably by *Benvenuto Cellini* (1524), a hat-ornament (torso of Leda antique). *Cab. IX.* Cameos: 1. Vespasian; 2, 4. Cameos of onyx, cut on both sides; 15. Queen Elizabeth of England; 21. Archduke Leopold William (medallion). *Cab. X.* 3. Golden beaker set with rubies, diamonds, and 127 cameos; 6. Dish adorned with 350 gems, with Cleopatra in the centre (these two of the late 16th cent.). *Cases XI-XVII.* Intaglios. *Case XII.* 85. Bust of Athena, of the Augustan age, a copy of the Parthenos of Phidias. *Case XIX.* Divisions 1 & 7: Gems cut by L. Siriès (d. ca. 1760); divisions 2-6. Timoni Col-

lection. *Cab. XX.* Antique glass. *Cab. XXI.* Works in ivory, amber, agate, etc.

Room XV. Bronzes. In the frame to the right of the entrance, masks, heads, and half-figures (metal attachments): *1. Mask of a Bacchic dæmon, found in 1883 near Cilli; 2, 4, 5, 7. Masks of actors; 10. Mask of a Mænad; 11. Socrates; *12. Two rams' heads from Dodona; *14. Sleeping negro 5th cent. B.C.); 30. Apollo as god of the sun. To the left of the entrance, *Statuette of a hero (so-called Menelaus). — *Cab. I.* Etruscan implements and vases, and prehistoric objects from Hallstatt (comp. pp. 77, 157) and Transylvania (43. Iron sword from Hallstatt; on the bronze sheath delicately engraved figures of warriors). *Table II.* Candelabra and tripods; in the middle, *50. Small bronze table, with half-figures of captive barbarians. *Cab. III.* Roman vases and implements, including *105. Flask with cloisonné enamel, from Istria. *Case IV.* Spoons, stili, needles, etc. *Case V.* Keys and locks; on the wall, behind, mosaic from Carthage, with the head of Oceanus. *Cab. VI.* Swords; helmets; 281, 282. Greek helmets of the Corinthian shape; 283. Samnite morion; 284-295. Morions from Radkersburg in Styria; 360. Roman helmet; also, lamps, bells, etc. *Case VII.* Handles of vessels; above, a crouching panther. *Case VIII.* 515-664. Fibulæ or clasps; 665-701. Finger-rings; 702. Earrings; 705-707. Belt-buckles. *Case IX.* 710-724. Etruscan mirrors; 727-729. Mirror-cases; 750, 753-755. Bronze plates with embossed reliefs; 767. Roman traveller's clock; 771. Bronze dies from Transylvania. — In the centre of the room, detached: Upper part of a lychnuchos, or lamp-holder, of the Hellenistic period; Hercules fighting with a centaur, in bronze, perhaps belonging to this lamp-holder (both from Ephesus). — The other presses contain bronze figures, for the most part Greek. *Cab. X.* 817, 818. Athena; *819. Zeus; *838. Hercules (copy of an Attic work, 4th cent. B.C.); *841. Apollo, after a celebrated Attic original (5th cent. B.C.); 849-851. Hermes resting. *Cab. XI.* Etruscan figures. *Cab. XII.* 934, 936. Aphrodite; *935. Young Bacchus; 942. Silenus; 944. Laughing satyr; 968. Dionysus. *Cab. XIII & XIV.* Figures from Roman domestic altars ('lararia'). *Cab. XV.* Roman portrait-heads, figures of gods and animals. — To the left of the exit, *Figure of a griffin, from a statue of Apollo, found in Carinthia; to the right, Head of Zeus, in bronze. By the window, bronze tablet bearing the Senatus Consultum de Bacchanalibus (186 B.C.), the oldest Roman public document in existence.

The **Industrial Art Collection, one of the finest of its kind, embraces the products of the mediæval and modern handicrafts. Besides many valuable objects from the Burgundian inheritance, which fell to the Hapsburgs by the marriage of Maximil-

ian with Mary of Burgundy (1477), it contains the remains of the famous 'Kunst- und -Wunder-Kammer' at Prague. Catalogue 80 *h.*

Room XVI. Mechanical and optical works; watch-making (No. 7. Automaton clock in the form of an ebony cabinet; Augsburg work of the 17th cent.); astronomical, military, and other instruments.

Room XVII. Chiefly mediæval objects. On the walls, 4 & 10, 6 & 9. Pedigrees of the Hapsburgers, painted for Maximilian I.; in the middle, 8. Large late-Gothic tabernacle for the preservation of the Host during Holy Week (early 16th cent.); on the ceiling is a candelabrum in the form of a woman (16th cent.). — By the windows, Silver processional cross (Venice; ca. 1500; the bronze tripod, in the Renaissance style, is an addition of 1567). — *Cabinet I.* Mediæval wood-carvings. *Cab. II.* Gold goblets. H. Ebony cabinet, with silver reliefs and figures (Augsburg work; end of 16th cent.). *Cab. III.* Objects in ivory and boxwood.

Room XVIII. *14-16. Burgundian sacerdotal vestments, of the early-Flemish school (15th cent.). *Case IV.* Objects in ivory, boxwood, bronze, etc.

Room XIX, with a ceiling-painting by Berger (Rudolph II. as a patron of art), contains the most valuable products of the *Goldsmith's Art of the 16-18th Centuries.* Detached: D. Iron cabinet, richly inlaid with gold (Viennese work; 1567). — *E. The famous 'salt-cellar' (saliera) of *Benvenuto Cellini*, the only certainly authenticated specimen of his goldsmith's work, was executed in 1539-43 for Francis I. of France, and was presented by Charles IX., on his marriage with the Archduchess Elizabeth in 1570, to Archduke Ferdinand, the founder of the Amras collection. A vase shaped like a boat, with a figure of the god of the salt-giving sea, was intended for the salt; another, in the form of a triumphal arch, with the goddess of Earth, was for the pepper. The figures in relief on the pedestal are in the style of Michael Angelo. The design shows mannerism, but the execution is admirable. — *M. Late-Gothic goblet of Philip the Good of Burgundy (d. 1467), in rock-crystal. A. Medicine-chest of gilded bronze (18th cent.). Exit-wall: I. Silver antependium from St. Blasien (1687). — *Cab. I.* 12. Goblet made of an ostrich's egg (Augsburg; 16th cent.); 33. Silver-gilt goblet, crowned with a pelican feeding its young (Ulm; 1583); 50. Small golden horn (end of 16th cent.), with dog-leash; 64. Dish formed of 24 pieces of lapis lazuli, in the centre a sardonyx with a relief of Leda (16th cent.); 90, 93-96. Caskets, small baskets, bezoar-stones, with silver-gilt filigree (18th cent.); *159. Tankard of onyx, mounted in gold with enamels and gems (French; 16th cent.); Silver-gilt dish (167; with the Triumph of Love) and *Jug (193), by *Christoph Jamnitzer* of Nuremberg (d. 1618); 170. Silver-gilt reading-desk, by Elias Lenker of Nuremberg (d. 1591); *175. Ornamental dish, by Chr. Lenker (d. 1613);

185. Gold goblet with St. Michael on the lid (French?); behind, 183, 187, 191, 195. Bronze-gilt figures of Flora, Ceres, Bacchus, and Vulcan, offering each other their gifts, part of a table-service melted down in the 18th cent., executed by *Wenzel Jamnitzer* of Nuremberg (d. 1585); 286. Silver-gilt table-service, made at Vienna for Emp. Francis I. (d. 1765); 262. et seq. So-called 'Night Suite' of Empress Maria Theresa (toilet articles, breakfast service, etc., in the rococo style), by A. Domanek of Vienna, including No. 287. Silk table-cover with gold embroidery by Empress Elizabeth Christina. *Cab. II.* Numerous *Objects in rock-crystal and smoky topaz (16-18th cent.), including 133. Goblet with a lid, in the style of Valerio Belli (d. 1546); also, 204. Mosaic of jewels and costly stones, representing Christ and the Samaritan woman; on the frame are *Caryatides, festoons of enamel, etc., cast in gold (Italian; 16th cent.). *Case III.* Watches of the 16-18th cent.; jewels; miniatures. *Cab. IV & V.* Vases and small figures in agate, jasper, etc. Below, in *Cab. V.* *12. Dish formed of plaques of sardonyx, with a cameo of Diana in the centre (16th cent.). *Case VI.* Ornaments made of monster pearls (No. 5. Siren playing the violin). *Cab. VII.* *Objects in rock-crystal: 139. Small jug, elaborately mounted in gold (16th cent.).

Room XX. Glass and Porcelain. *Cab. I.* Coloured glass. *Cab. II.* Altar-equipment (figures of the Twelve Apostles, candle-holders, crucifixes, etc.) of Dresden china, by Kändler (1740). *Cab. III & IV.* Italian majolica of the 16th century. *Cab. V.* Hispano-Moorish fayence; Arabian terracotta; examples from the Vienna Porcelain Manufactory; East-Asian porcelain; 7. Arabian glass bottle with fused colours (14th cent.). *Cab. VI.* Dish of 'woven' Venetian glass (16th cent.); 3-5. Figures in coloured glass (16th cent.). *Cases VII & IX.* Glass-work from Murano. *Cab. VIII.* German stoneware and terracottas (16th cent.). *Cab. X.* Modellings in wax: 12. Leda and the swan (Venetian, 16th cent.); 23. Neptune and other sea-gods (17th cent.); 19-22. Four Seasons (17th cent.). *Cab. XI.* Italian majolica: 4. Platter with the history of Ino and Athamas, by Giorgio of Gubbio (1528). *Cab. XII.* Fayence from Holics (18-19th cent.). *Cab. XIII.* Glass goblets. *Cab. XIV.* Venetian glass (10, 12. Small drinking-glasses for women; 5. Drinking-vessel in the shape of a boot; Bohemian goblets in the baroque and rococo styles; fused glass of the German Renaissance. *Cab. without a number.* Table-service of Vienna porcelain (Triumph of Religion over the Vices; 18th cent.). — To the left is —

Room XXI. Sumptuous furniture of the Italian and German Renaissance and rococo styles, works in pietra dura, Florentine and Roman mosaics, etc.

Room XXII. *D. Boxwood chessboard by Hans Kels (1537). Window-wall: 11. Holy family and angels, relief in Kelheim stone,

by Hans Daucher of Augsburg (1518). *Cab. I.* Objects in amber. *Cab. II & III.* Objects in ivory, rhinoceros horn, etc. (II, 9. Crucifix in the style of Rubens). *Cab. IV.* Wood-carvings and intarsia; 22. Statuette of Adam, in pear-wood, by Peter Flötner of Nuremberg (d. 1546); 27, 29, 31. Battle of the Amazons, Rape of the Sabines, Cavalry Skirmish, reliefs in cedar wood, probably by Ignaz Elhafen of Vienna (ca. 1685). *Cab. V.* Musical Instruments. *Cab. VI.* Objects in argentite (specimens), etc. *Case VII.* Ivory reliefs (2. Diana and Callisto, by I. Elhafen). *Case VIII.* Wood-carvings and small objects in ivory. *Cab. IX.* 32. Judgment of Paris, by Hans Daucher (1522), 34. Maternal Love, 42. Justice, by Peter Flötner (three reliefs in Kelheim stone). *Cab. XI.* Ornamental ivory vessels. *Cab. XII.* Carved ivory figure-subjects: No. 35. Satyr pursuing a woman (German; 1679); 52-70. Miniature works in the style of Krüger of Dresden (18th cent.). *Cab. XIII.* Turned articles in ivory (17-18th cent.). — To the left is —

Room XXIII. Manuscripts of the middle ages and the Renaissance, from the former library of the Château of Amras; printed works, wood-cuts, engravings and drawings, textiles, etc. *Cab. I.* 4. St. Willehalm of Orange, an epic composed about 1210 by Wolfram von Eschenbach, MS. copied for King Wenceslaus in 1387; 8. Book of hours (14th cent.); 17. Legend of St. Adrian, MS. written for Louis XI. of France (15th cent.); 27. Universal Chronicle of Rudolf von Ems, copy of the 14th cent.; 35. So-called 'Amraser Heldenbuch' ('book of heroes'), containing the Nibelungenlied, Gudrun, and 21 other Middle High German epic poems, collected by Hans Ried for Emp. Maximilian I.; 38-40. Playing-cards (15th cent.); 41-43. Arsenal-books of Maximilian I. (ca. 1515-18); 59. Choir-book, written after 1494 for Maximilan I. — *Cab. II.* 8-10. Passion, Triumphal Procession, and Life of the Virgin, wood-cuts by A. Dürer. — Window-wall, 17. Musical glasses of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol.

Room XXIV. Bronze and other sculptures. On the walls: *8. Relief of the Madonna, by Ant. Rossellino of Florence (d. ca. 1478; 17th cent. frame); 22. Christ and the Samaritan Woman, relief in marble by R. Donner (1739); 22a. Wax-model for the last; 23. Bronze bust of Fracastoro(?), the humanist, of Verona (Italian; 16th cent.); *25. Bronze half-length of Emp. Rudolph II., by Adriaen de Vries (1603); *32. Bronze half-length of Charles V., by Leone Leoni; 35. Emp. Joseph II., by Fr. X. Messerschmidt; 36. Hagar, relief in marble by R. Donner (1739); 50. Judgment of Paris, 51. Venus at Vulcan's forge, two bronze reliefs by R. Donner. — In the centre, detached, 79. Bronze statuette of a youth, by Hans Vischer of Nuremberg; 80. Nessus carrying off Dejanira, by Giov. da Bologna; 81. Hercules and Dejanira, 84. Rape of the Sabine Women, both by Adriaen de Vries. — *Cab. I.*

Italian bronzes of the 15-16th cent.: 12. Morning, after Michael Angelo; 34. Venus, probably by Antico (Alari-Bonacolsi; 1534); 36. Venus, without arms; 31. Seated Bacchante; 98. Hercules and Antæus, by Antico. *Cab. II.* Copies of antiques. *Cab. III.* 4, 6. Venus, 57. Rape of Dejanira, 53. Mercury, 54. Hercules and Antæus, all bronzes by Giov. da Bologna (d. 1608 or his school: 18. Mars and Venus embracing, by Gerhard Hubert (ca. 1590), a small replica, with variations, of the group in the Bavarian National Museum. *Cab. IV.* 24. Bronze bust of St. Susanna, by Franc. Duquesnoy; 14. Pope Alexander VII. *Cab. V.* 3. Wax casts from models by G. R. Donner for the leaden figures in the cathedral of St. Martin (Pressburg; p. 442). *Cab.* and *Case VI.* Half-figure of Christ blessing (Venetian; after 1500; 2. Madonna and saints. 3. Scourging of Christ, two reliefs in silver by Moderno (ca. 1500; 4. Entombment, a relief in bronze, by Donatello. In the case, German plaques of the 16-17th cent.: 4-9. Medallion-portraits of Erasmus, Luther, Melanchthon, Dürer, and Emp. Maximilian I., perhaps by G. Schweigger of Nuremberg (d. 1690); 21-26, 29-34. The first twelve German kings, reliefs in silver. *Case VII.* Italian plaques: 51-68. Works by Valerio Belli; 35. Apotheosis of a hero, 36. Judith, 37. Ancient sacrificial scene, all three by Andrea Briosco of Padua, surnamed Riccio (d. 1532). *Cab.* and *Case VIII.* Modern plaques. *Cab. IX.* Bronze ornaments of the 16th century. *Cab. without a number*, to the right of the entrance: 1, 2. Mercury and Venus, leaden figures by R. Donner; 3-6. Prometheus Bound, Magdalen, Pietà, St. Peter, leaden figures by J. B. Hagenauer (1759); St. George and the dragon (German; 16th cent.).

The other rooms contain the ****Museum of Weapons,** which vies in completeness with the great Armeria of Madrid. It owes its origin chiefly to the art-treasures of Emp. Ferdinand I. and his son Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol (Amras collection; comp. p. 53). The collection was much damaged in the troublous years 1805 and 1809 and at the plundering of the arsenal in 1848. Catalogue 80 *h*.

Room XXV (Mediæval weapons, down to the reign of Maximilian I.). 2. Armour of Count Palatine Frederick the Victorious (d. 1476), by Tommaso Missaglia of Milan; 5. Armour of King Ferdinand the Catholic of Aragon (d. 1516); 9. Suit of King Philip I. the Handsome of Castile (d. 1506) when a boy; 43. Equestrian suit of Maximilian I. (d. 1519); *45. Suit of Sigmund of Tyrol (d. 1496), one of the finest works of the period; 52. Heavy caparison of Emp. Maximilian I.; 62. Equestrian suit of Maximilian I.; 69. Suit of King Lewis II. of Hungary (d. 1526); 126. Suit of Emp. Charles V., unfinished. — In the central cases: 12. Norman helmet of about 1100; 17. Sword-blade, 13th cent.; 24. Two-handed sword, with fine Passau blade, early 15th cent.; 47, 56. Ivory saddles, the second probably owned by Emp. Charles IV.

(d. 1378); 71. Helmet of George Castriota, Prince of Albania (Scanderbeg; p. 410); *104. Round shield of Emp. Maximilian I., with beautiful raised etching (one of the earliest specimens of this work).

Room XXVI (time of Maximilian I.). 139. Armour of Duke Christopher of Wurtemberg (d. 1568); 141. Suit of Count Palatine Otto Heinrich (d. 1559); 142. Suit of Count Eitel Friedrich of Zollern (d. 1512); 146. Suit of Matthæus Lang, Archbishop of Salzburg (d. 1540); 175. Gala-suit of Count Andreas von Sonnenberg (d. 1511).

Room XXVII (Charles V.). On the walls: 196. Finely decorated armour of Elector Palatine John Frederick of Saxony (d. 1554); 198. Suit of Rupert of the Palatinate (d. 1504); 199. Parts of a superb suit of Marshal Aless. Vitelli (d. 1556); 231. Suit of Duke Ulrich of Wurtemberg (d. 1550), half polished, very large; *297. Grand suit of Emp. Ferdinand I. (d. 1564; 'suit with the rose-leaves', made at Worms); 341. Gala half-suit of General Cornelio Bentivoglio (Ital.; ca. 1540). — By the central pillars: 342. Riding suit of Charles V., etched and gilded, with figure-scenes; 226. Half suit polished, of Conrad von Bemelberg, the Landsknecht general (d. 1567); 207. Half-suit of Georg von Frundsberg (d. 1528); 243. Half-suit, polished and tegulated, of the Duke of Alva (ca. 1560); 395. Suit of King Philip II. of Spain (d. 1598), German work (about 1546). — Under glass: *368. Campaign-suit of Charles V., with beautiful arabesques and figure-scenes. — In the cases: 253. Sword of Charles V. (1530); 260. Pistols of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol (1555); *267. Beautiful dagger with grooves for poison (ca. 1560); 274. Sword of Georg von Frundsberg; 345. Scanderbeg's (Castriota's) sword; *351. Casque of Charles V., in one piece, with scenes from the Æneid; *354. Superb shield of Charles V., with masterly scenes on the cartouches from the life of a hero, Roman work; 363. Gala-sword, enriched with reliefs (Toledo); 364. Sword with an iron hilt embellished with delicate reliefs from Bible history; *379. State-sword of Charles V., by Ant. Piccinino of Milan, one of the most superb weapons and finest specimens of the goldsmith's art of the 16th cent.; *380. Cutlass, tasteful Italian work (ca. 1565).

Room XXVIII (Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol). *403. Infantry-suit of Giov. Bona, the gigantic retainer of Archduke Ferdinand (9 ft.); 407. Complete armour of Archduke Ferdinand by Jörg Seusenhofer (Innsbruck, 1547); *417. State half-suit of the archduke, with masterly embossing (the helmet and gala-shield by Lucio Piccinino of Milan, 1552); *426. German gala-shield of iron, with finely embossed mythological scenes; 473, 474. Complete caparison of man and horse for Archduke Ferdinand, imitation of a Roman antique (ca. 1580); *475. 'Milanese' armour of the archduke, in the antique style and richly ornamented (1560).

Room XXIX (Maximilian II.). On the walls: 480. Armour of Joh. Jak. Fugger of Augsburg (d. 1575); 482. Half-suit of Andrea Doria (d. 1560); 490. Suit of armour of Maximilian II. (d. 1576). — In the cases: 491. Casque and round shield of Archduke Karl of Styria (d. 1590), with fine arabesques and figure-scenes (Italian: about 1570); 529, 530. Swords and hats blessed by the Pope as a reward for services against the Infidels, bestowed on Archduke Ferdinand, the former by Pius V., the latter by Clement XIII.

Room XXX (Maximilian II.). 572. Parts of suit of Don John of Austria (d. 1577); 635. Gala-suit of Duke Aless. Farnese (d. 1592); *627. General's baton of Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), in ivory, at the top the emperor's head in enamel; 644. Landsknecht suit of Archduke Karl of Styria.

Room XXXII (Rudolph II.). 667. Half-suit of Rudolph II. (d. 1612); 698, 699. 'Red and black' suit for man and horse of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol; 703, 704. 'Yellow and blue' suit of the archduke; *706. State armour of Rudolph II. (an admirable German work, ca. 1590); *712. State half-suit with round shield, a masterpiece of damascening (Ital.: 743. Casque, collar, and breast-plate of Cristobal Mondragone, curiously wrought, with figure-scenes engraved on the blue ground; 745. Armour covered with exquisite damascened garlands in gold and silver.

Room XXXIV (Modern Period). 761. Suit of Archduke Sigmund Franz of Tyrol when a boy (d. 1665), Italian (ca. 1636); 765. Gala half-suit (probably Spanish; about 1610); *805. State-sword, with admirably executed iron hilt (ca. 1650); *811, *812. Gun and two pistols of masterly workmanship (gift of Emp. Joseph I. to Margrave Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden, whose portrait adorns the barrels and stocks); 822 (by the first window), Sabre, wooden club, and flag of the peasant-chief Stephan Fadinger (d. 1626); 835. Pair of pistols of excellent workmanship (Marseilles); 838. Marshal's baton of Emp. Francis I. (d. 1765); 846. State-armour of Emp. Francis I. (d. 1765); 846. State-armour of Emp. Matthias (d. 1619), very effective. — By the back-wall: 890. Hungarian suit of Emp. Joseph I. (d. 1711).

Room XXXVI (Tournament Weapons and Apparatus). 897. Italian jousting suit of the Milanese ambassador Gasp. Fracasso (ca. 1482); *902. German suit of Emp. Maximilian I., with perforated late-Gothic borders and admirable embossed work; 910. Bolster of linen stuffed with straw (unique), with which the blindfolded horses were padded. — By the exit-wall: 996. Tilting-suit of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol; 998. Spare or extra pieces of a suit of armour of Francis I. of France (d. 1547), by Jörg Seusenhofer of Innsbruck (1542).

We return to R. XXXIV and thence enter the smaller —

Room XXXV (Oriental Weapons and Armour). 84, 85. Hungarian

swords with Turkish blades, and the mace of Prince Michael Apafi II. of Transylvania (d. 1713); these, together with the flag over Case II, the insignia of Transylvania under Turkish suzerainty, were presented to the emperor in 1701. — In Central Case III: 94-106. Turkish accoutrements, presented to Archduke Ferdinand. — Above the wall between the windows, a large Turkish flag, captured, with the horse-tail (109), quivers (22; Wall Case I), and other objects (126-130; Case IV), at the siege of Vienna in 1683.

Room XXXIII (Hunting Weapons and Gear). Central Case: 18. Hunting sword of Maximilian I., superbly executed (ca. 1490). — Wall Case I: 56. Gun with ivory stock, inlaid with black bone and fine iron-work; 126. Two guns of Charles VI. (d. 1740), with locks admirably engraved and carved. — Wall Cabinet II: *155. Complete set of hunting implements of artistic workmanship; *157, 158. Rifle and powder-flask of Emp. Rudolph II., by D. Attemstetter of Augsburg (artistic iron-work, stock encrusted with silver and enriched with ornamentation in brilliant enamel).

Room XXXI contains cross-bows, hunting-gear, and a collection of guns.

First Floor.

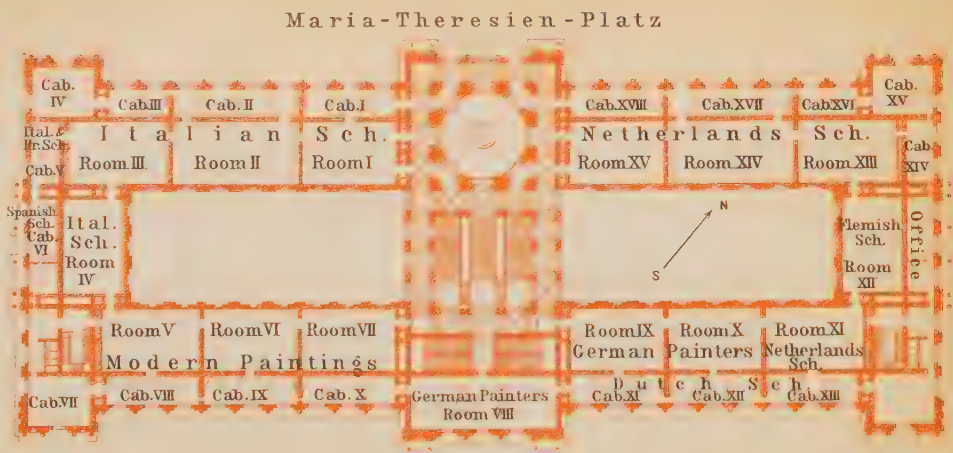
The whole of the first floor is occupied by the picture-gallery. To the left (W.) of the staircase are the Italian, Spanish, and French Schools, adjoined by the the modern paintings; on the right (E.) side are the Netherlandish and German Schools.

The **Picture Gallery, which was housed in the Upper Belvedere (p. 89) from 1776 until 1891, consists of 1717 ancient works, collected in and before the 18th cent., and about 400 modern paintings, to which additions are made from time to time. From the 'Kunst-und-Wunder-Kammer' of Prague (comp. p. 294), founded by Rudolph II., which was transferred to Vienna in 1648, after a number of pictures had been carried off by the Swedes or sold, come over 700 canvases, including the Correggios and many Titians. Most of the Netherlandish and several admirable Venetian works once belonged to Archduke Leopold William, son of Ferdinand II. and Stadholder of the Netherlands in 1646-56; and Raphael's Madonna al Verde and Moretto's St. Justina were brought from the collection of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol. Large catalogue of ancient masters, with 200 illustrations (2nd ed., 1907, 10 *K;* two smaller catalogues of ancient masters 1 *K* and 1 *K* 20 *h;* modern works and water-colours 1 *K* 20 *h*). Each picture bears the name of its painter.

This great gallery may justly boast both of comprehensiveness and of the possession of admirable and profoundly interesting masterpieces, chiefly by Venetian masters, by Rubens, and by Dürer. In this respect it vies with the Prado Museum at Madrid. Most striking among Central Italian works are two by *Perugino*

(R. I; Nos. 27, 32); *Fra Bartolomeo's* Presentation in the Temple (I; 41), remarkable for the noble simplicity of the grouping and for its tranquil dignity; *Andrea del Sarto's* Pietà (I; 39), noteworthy for its imposing vigour. *Raphael's* Madonna al Verde (I; 29), of his Florentine period, though inferior in life and expression to his Madonnas in the Louvre and at Florence (La Belle Jardinière and Madonna del Cardellino), is interesting as indicating the influence of Leonardo da Vinci. Of the Masters of Upper Italy, Correggio and the closely cognate Mazzola or Parmigianino chiefly claim attention. *Correggio* reveals himself specially as a fascinating narrator of myths (I; 59, 64). *Parmigianino* is best represented by his Cupid shaping his bow (I; 62) and the portrait of Malatesta Baglione (?; I, 67). Among the many excellent Venetian works it is difficult to choose. The far-reaching fancy of *Titian*, which enabled him to embody the most diverse themes in appropriate form, is nowhere else, except in the Prado Museum, studied to such advantage. What a gamut of emotions from the Ecce Homo (II; 178) to the Callisto (II; 169) or the Danaë (II; 174), from the Entombment (II; 179) to mysterious love allegories (II; 173, 187), from sweet Madonnas (II; 176, 180) to the austere portraits of Italian savants (II; 177, 182)! In portraits the gallery is particularly rich, affording an admirable opportunity of comparing the Venetian works with those of Velazquez, the greatest Spanish portrait-painter, or with those of Van Dyck. Of the works attributed to *Giorgione* the 'Three Magi' (I; 16) alone is satisfactorily authenticated. Among others we note the Madonna of *Palma Vecchio* (II; 140), the Coronation of the Madonna by *Lorenzo Lotto* (II; 214), and the St. Justina (II; 218), the masterpiece of *Alessandro Bonvicino* of Brescia, surnamed *Moretto*. — Of Spanish Masters *Velazquez* is represented by more works than in any other gallery this side of the Pyrenees (Cab. VI), even though some of the canvases ascribed to him are not entirely by his own hand.

Turning to the Northern Schools, we note that *Jan van Eyck's* Portrait of Cardinal della Croce (Cab. XVIII; 624) is by far the most striking example of early-Netherlandish art. Next come the double portrait by *Hugo van der Goes* (Cab. XVIII; 629, 631), the Crucifixion and Madonna by *Roger van der Weyden* (Cab. XVIII; 634, 632), the altar-pieces with the Virgin by *Memling* (Cab. XVIII; 635-638), and the peasant-scenes and landscapes by *Pieter Brueghel the Elder* (R. XV). — *Dürer's* masterpiece, his most perfect composition, is the Trinity (IX; 1445). The best of the portraits by *Holbein the Younger* are those of John Chambers, the physician, and Dirck Tybis, a London merchant (IX; 1480, 1485). In spite of their unpleasing subjects, the miracles of St. Ignatius and St. Francis Xavier by *Rubens* rivet attention by their dramatic expression and skilful colouring (Rubens Room, XIV; 865, 860);



ART-HISTORY MUSEUM

First Floor (Picture Gallery)

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

others in the same room are St. Ambrose (850), the allegory of the four quarters of the globe (857), the Boar Hunt (858), the Festival of Venus (830), and the Madonna with St. Ildefonso (834). A not unwelcome contrast to the exuberant Rubens is afforded by the refined, almost frigid, repose of *Van Dyck*, who shows to advantage in his two Madonnas (XIII; 1039, 1040), his Delilah (1043), and the portrait of Francesco de Moncada (1046). The portraits by *Rembrandt*, of various dates, illustrate his change of manner: the portrait of a lady and its pendant (Cab. XIII; 1272, 1271), luminous and careful; later, the portraits of his mother (Cab. XIII; 1273) and himself (1274); and lastly his own portrait in a round hat (1268), in a deep golden tone.

Room I. North Italian and Tuscan Schools (ca. 1450-1530). To the left: *1. *Marco Basaiti*, Call of the Sons of Zebedee, a small replica of the picture in the Academy of Venice (1515); 4. *Giovanni Bellini*, Baptism of Christ (studio-replica, with alterations, of his work at Vicenza); 5. *Antonello da Messina*, Dead Christ borne by angels; 7. *Vittore Carpaccio*, Christ worshipped by angels (1496); 12. *Alvise Vivarini*, Madonna and angels playing music (1489); 13. *Bissolo*, Young lady arranging her hair (after Giov. Bellini); *16. *Giorgione*, The Three Magi (Æneas, Evander, and Pallas?); *19. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna under the orange-tree; 21. *Giorgione*, David with the head of Goliath (copy of a lost original); *22. *Jacopo de' Barbari(?)*, Portrait. — *26. *Benozzo Gozzoli*, Madonna and two saints; *Pietro Perugino*, 24. Baptism of Christ, 25. St. Jerome, *27. Madonna and four saints (1493), 32. Madonna and two saints; **29. *Raphael*, 'Madonna al Verde' (1505); 31. *Giulio Romano*, St. Margaret; 34. *Fra Bartolomeo*, Madonna (studio-piece). — 36. *Giuliano Bugiardini*, Abduction of Dinah (Gen. xxxiv); **39. *Andrea del Sarto*, Pietà; *41. *Fra Bartolomeo*, Presentation in the Temple (1516); 46. *Franciabigio(?)*, Holy Family; 47. *Franc. Francia*, Madonna enthroned, with saints; 51. *Sodoma*, Holy Family. — *Parmigianino*, 57. St. Catharine, 58. Portrait of himself, *62. Cupid shaping his bow (below, Cupid and Psyche); 63. *Correggio* (or rather *Cariani*), St. Sebastian, or perhaps Apollo; *Correggio*, *59. Rape of Ganymede, *64. Jupiter and Io; *67. *Parmigianino*, Malatesta Baglione(?). — To the right is —

Cabinet I. Various Italian Schools (14-16th cent.). 1st Section: 68. *Dosso Dossi*, St. Jerome; 69. *Ambrogio de Predis*, Emp. Maximilian I. (1502); 70. *A. de Predis(?)*, Bianca Maria Sforza, the emperor's second wife; *Andrea Mantegna*, 72-80. Cæsar's Triumph (originals at Hampton Court), *81. St. Sebastian; 82. *Andrea Solario*, Bearing of the Cross; *Bern. Luini*, 86. Daughter of Herodias, 87. St. Jerome; 88. *Lod. Mazzolino*, Presentation in the Temple (1526); 89. *Boccaccio Boccaccino*, Madonna enthroned;

90. *Cosimo Tura* (here ascribed to *Marco Zoppo*), Dead Christ borne by angels; 91. *Cesare da Sesto*, Daughter of Herodias. — 2nd Sect.: 97, 94. *Bronzino*, Duke Cosimo I. of Tuscany and his wife Eleonora of Toledo. — 3rd Sect.: *Domenico Feti*, 115. Triumph of Galatea, 119. Flight into Egypt, 120. Dead Leander.

Room II. Venetian School of the 16th century. Entrance-wall, *Palma Vecchio*, 133. Portrait of a young lady, *136. Lucretia (replica or copy of a picture in the Borghese Gallery in Rome), *137. Portrait of a girl ('Violante'), 139. Visitation (damaged), *140. Madonna and saints; 145. *Bonifazio*, Daughter of Herodias. — *Bonifazio*, 156. Triumph of Chastity over Love, 157. Portrait of a lady. *Titian*, 169. Diana and Callisto (altered replica of Lord Ellesmere's picture), 161. Christ and the adulteress (unfinished; probably by *Aless. Varotari*), 162. Portrait of an elderly man ('St. James'), 165. Young priest, *163. Isabella d'Este, Marchioness of Mantua (1534), 166. Madonna with three saints (original in the Louvre), *167. Parma the physician(?), 173. Allegory (studio-piece?), 174. Danaë (studio-piece), *176. 'Gipsy Madonna' (early work), *177. Benedetto Varchi (poet and historian), *178. Ecce Homo (1543), 179. Entombment (late work), **180. Holy Family ('Virgin with the cherries'; early work), 181. Tambourine-player, *182. Jacopo de Strada, the antiquary (1568), 186. Nymph and Shepherd (late work, unfinished), 187. Allegory (studio-piece), 191. John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, 196. Portrait of himself (copy), *197. Girl in furs (damaged), 198. Lavinia Sarcinelli, daughter of Titian, 199. Pope Paul III. (school-copy). — *Bonifazio*, 193. Madonna with saints, 201. Triumph of Love (companion to No. 156; see above); *Giov. Busi*, surnamed *Cariani*, 206. Warrior, *207. Bravo; 208. *Girol. Savoldo*, Pietà; **218. *Moretto*, St. Justina; *Giov. Batt. Moroni*, 217. Portrait, 216. Sculptor; 212. *Pellegrino da San Daniele*, A young hero; *Lor. Lotto*, *215. Man with the beast's claw, *214. Madonna crowned by an angel, with SS. Catharine and James the Elder; 219. *Girol. Romanino*, Portrait; 220. *Lor. Lotto(?)*, Portrait of a man (three views). — 224. *Jac. Tintoretto*, The patrician Marcantonio Barbaro; 227. *Domenico Tintoretto*, Procurator of St. Mark's; *Paris Bordone*, 231. Portrait of a lady, 233. Allegory; *Jac. Tintoretto*, 230. Portrait of a man, 234. Lucretia, 235. Old man and boy, 236. Sebastiano Veniero (conqueror at Lepanto), 239. The chaste Susanna, 244, 250. Portraits of men; *Paris Bordone*, 246. Allegory, 248. Young lady at her toilet-table, 253. Venus and Adonis.

Room III. Continuation of the Venetian schools (16-18th cent.). Right wall (in the middle): 395, 397. *Antonio Badile* (teacher of P. Veronese), Portraits of women; 393. *Battista Zelotti*, Anointing of David; *Studio of Paolo Veronese*, 396. Christ at the house of Jairus, 399. Madonna with two saints, 402. Adoration of

the Magi, 404. Annunciation; 408. *Carlo Veronese*, Christ and the Samaritan Woman. — 432. *Aless. Varotari (Padovanino)*, Judith; 446. *Giov. Batt. Tiepolo*, St. Catharine of Siena; 454-466. *Bernardo Belotto (Canaletto)*, Views of Vienna and environs.

Cabinets II & III contain less important Venetian works.

Cabinet IV. Italian Schools (1550-1700). In the centre: 366. *C. Allori*, Judith with the head of Holofernes (replica of his work in the Pitti gallery); 369. *F. Furini*, Penitent Magdalen; *C. Dolci*, 375. Madonna, 376. Archduchess Claudia Felicitas (1670).

Room IV. School of Bologna; Realists and Italian masters of the 17-18th centuries. Entrance-wall: 468. *Lod. Caracci*, Venus and Cupid; 474. *Ant. Caracci*, Lute-player; *Annibale Caracci*, 473. St. Francis of Assisi, 475. Christ and the Samaritan Woman, 470. Venus and Adonis, 482. Pietà. — *Caravaggio*, 485. David with the head of Goliath, 486. Madonna and St. Anne, *496. Madonna of the Rosary; *Ribera (Lo Spagnoletto)*, 501. Bearing of the Cross (damaged), 503. Peter repentant, 507. Christ among the doctors; 491. *Luca Giordano*, Fall of the angels. — *Salvator Rosa*, 525. St. William doing penance, 523. Roman battle (1645); 529. *Franc. Solimena*, Descent from the Cross. — *Carlo Maratta*, 534. Death of St. Joseph (1676), 541. Holy Family (1704); *Guido Reni*, 548. Christ crowned with thorns, 550. Holy Family, 551. Baptism of Christ. — We return to —

Cabinet V. 1st Section: Bolognese School of the 17th century. 561. *Marcantonio Franceschini*, Maternal love. — 2nd Section: French Masters of the 16-18th centuries. 571, *572. *François Clouet*, Charles IX. of France (1561 and 1563); 577. *Ant. Watteau*, Guitar-player; 588. *Jos. S. Duplessis*, Portrait of Gluck, the composer (1775); 583. *Nic. Poussin*, Destruction of Jerusalem; *G. Poussin (Dughet)*, *585. Tomb of Cæcilia Metella, 586. Landscape; *587. *Hyacinthe Rigaud*, Portrait of a man; 594. *Nic. Poussin (?)*, SS. Peter and John healing the lame man (Acts iii, 1-11).

Cabinet VI. Spanish School (16-17th cent.), 1st Section: 596. *Domen. Theotocópuli (Il Greco)*, Portrait of a youth (1600); 597, 602. *Alonso S. Coello*, Portrait of a lady; *Juan Pantoja de la Cruz*, 598. Portrait of a Spanish princess (1604; Infanta Anna, daughter of Philip III.?), 599. Infante Philip, 601. Portrait of a child; *603. *Juan Bautista del Mazo* (son-in-law of Velazquez), Family of the artist; 606. *Juan de Carreño*, Charles II. of Spain; 605. Not *Velazquez*, Queen Maria Anna; *Velazquez*, *607. Philip IV., 609. Infanta Margareta Theresa (executed, Justi says, by *Mazo*). — 2nd Section: 614. *Murillo*, John the Baptist as a child; *Velazquez*, *611. Infante Philip Prosper (about 1660), 612. Philip IV., *616. Infante Don Baltasar Carlos, *615, 619, 621 (?). Infanta Margareta Theresa, *617. Queen Maria Anna, 622. Queen Isabella of Spain (studio-piece).

We now return to the entrance and pass through the domed hall to the Netherlands and German Rooms.

Room XV. Netherlands Masters of the 16th century. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, 682. Madonna and Child (monogram of Dürer forged), 683. Triptych (Madonna enthroned, with donors), 687. Lucretia; *Jan Matsys*, 692. St. Jerome (1537), 693. Lot and his daughters (1563), 694. Merry party (1564); **Pieter Brueghel the Elder*, 709. Autumn landscape, 711. Early spring, 712. On the way to Calvary (1564), 713. Landscape in winter, 716. Contest of Carnival and Lent (1559), 717. Rustic wedding, 719. Rustic fête, 720. Shepherd; *722. *Pieter Brueghel the Younger*, Landscape in winter (1601); 738. *Lucas van Valckenborg*, Mountain-scene.

Room XIV. Rubens and his School. On the outer side-wall: *Rubens:* **830. Festival of Venus; 832. Emp. Maximilian I.; **834. Altar-piece of St. Ildefonso (in the centre, Mary with four holy women and St. Ildefonso, on the left Archduke Albert, Stadholder of the Netherlands, and on the right Clara Isabella Eugenia, his wife, with their patron-saints); 838, 836. Portraits; 837. Park of a château, with lovers; *839. Pietà (1614); 840. Infant Christ playing with John the Baptist and two other children; 841. Charles the Bold; 843. Cimon and Efigenia, from a tale in Boccaccio's Decameron; 844. Portrait of a Venetian lady (copy of Titian's picture in Dresden); 846. Head of Medusa (animals probably by *Brueghel*, here ascribed to *Snyders*); 853. Man in a fur-coat; 855. Old man; *850. St. Ambrose forbidding Emp. Theodosius to enter the church; **857. The four quarters of the globe, typified by the river-gods of the Amazon, Nile, Danube, and Ganges; 858. The Calydonian boar-hunt (studio-piece; landscape and animals by *Jan Wildens*); 859. Portrait of himself; *860. St. Francis Xavier preaching and working miracles in India (*863. Sketch for this work); *864. Pietà; 861. Assumption of the Virgin (1620); *865. St. Ignatius Loyola casting out devils (*862. Sketch for this work by the master's own hand); *868. Hermit and the sleeping Angelica (from Ariosto); 867. St. Pepin, Duke of Brabant, and his daughter St. Bega; 869. Landscape, with Jupiter and Mercury, Philemon and Baucis; *871. Holy Family under an apple-tree, once belonging to the Ildefonso altar; 875. Head of an old man; 876. St. Andrew; unnumbered, Holy Family, replica of the picture at Sanssouci (1630; injured).

Cabinet XVIII. Early Flemish and Dutch Masters of the 15-16th centuries. 1st Section: **624. *Jan van Eyck*, Cardinal della Croce; *632. *Roger van der Weyden*, Madonna and Child; *Hugo van der Goes*, *631. Expulsion from Paradise, 629. Pietà; 626. *Gerard David*, St. Michael; 625. *Jan van Eyck*, Portrait of Jan van der Leeuw (1436); *Roger van der Weyden*, 633. St. Catharine, *634. Crucifixion, with SS. Veronica and Mary Magdalen (triptych). *635-638. *Hans Memling*, Winged altar-piece, Madonna and

Child in the centre, with an adoring angel and the donor; on the wings (now separated), John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, Adam, and Eve. 639. *Memling*, Bearing of the Cross and Resurrection (the Crucifixion, the central part of the work, is at Budapest). On a stand: 627a. *Gerard David*, Adoration of the Child. — 2nd Section: *Geertgen tot Sint Jans* or *van Haarlem*, *644. Julian the Apostate causing the bones of John the Baptist to be burned, *645. Descent from the Cross (wing of a lost altar of St. John); 646. *Jacob Cornelissen*, Altar of St. Jerome (1511); *H. Bosch*, *653. Martyrdom of St. Julia (triptych), *651. St. Jerome praying, with the temptation of St. Anthony on one wing and St. Ægidius on the other. — 3rd Section: *666. *Joachim Patinir*, Baptism of Christ; 673. *Herri met de Bles*, St. Jerome.

Cabinet XVII. Netherlands Schools (1500-1650). 1st Section: 754. *Mabuse*, St. Luke painting the Madonna; 756. *Lambert Lombard*, Holy Family; 763, 764. *Master of the Female Half-Figures*, Portraits, man and woman; *B. van Orley*, 765. Legend of SS. Matthew and Thomas, 766. Repose on the Flight to Egypt. — 3rd Section: *A. Mor (Sir A. More)*, *786. Card. Granvella (?; 1549), 787. Portrait of a lady (1575), 789. Portrait of a man; 807, 810, 811, 812. *P. Pourbus*, Portraits; 816. *Fr. Pourbus the Elder*, Empress Maria, wife of Maximilian II. — 4th Section: **829. *Rubens*, Helena Fourment, his second wife, about to bathe.

Cabinet XVI (-XIV). Flemish School. 1st Section: 913. *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, Temptation of St. Anthony; 899, 900. *Paul Bril*, River-scenes. *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, 911. Mountain-scene, with the Temptation of Christ; 904. Nosegay; 906. The gifts of land and water (figures by *H. de Clerck*). 919. *Jan Brueghel the Younger*, Madonna in a flower-garden. — 2nd Section: *Roeland Savery*, 922. Paradise, 924. Landscape with wood-cutters (1610), 925. Bunch of flowers, 926. Mountain-scene; 940, 943. *H. van Steenwyck the Elder*, and 946. *P. Neeffs the Elder*, Church-interiors.

Cab. XIV. 995. *Lucas Achtschellinck* and *Gonzales Coques*, Landscape with Rudolph of Hapsburg and the priest.

Room XIII. Contemporaries, pupils, and followers of Rubens. *Sir Anthony van Dyck:* 1028. Countess Amalia Solms, Princess of Orange; 1032. Prince Rhodokanakis; 1033. Crucifixion; *1034. Count Henry Vandenburgh; 1036. St. Franciscus Seraphicus; 1037. Portrait of a man; *1038. Prince Charles Lewis of the Palatinate; *1039. St. Herman Joseph kneeling before the Virgin (1630); 1040. St. Rosalia crowned by the Infant Christ (1629); *1042. Prince Rupert of the Palatinate; *1043. Samson and Delilah; 1045. Archduchess Clara Isabella Eugenia as a widow; *1048. Jean de Montfort; 1047. Holy Family; *1046. Francesco de Moncada; 1049. Carolus Scribani, the Jesuit; 1051 (opposite), Pietà; 1052. Portrait of a lady (1634). — *Cornelis Schut*, 1063. Hero and Leander, 1064.

Procession of Bacchus; 1070. *Frans Leux*, Cardinal-Infante Ferdinand; 1082, 1083. *Frans Snyders*, Fish-market (figures by *Corn. de Vos*); 1093, 1094. *Sir Peter Lely*, Portraits of a young lady; *1087. *Jordaens*, Bean-feast (Twelfth Night).

Room XII. Flemish Masters of the 17th century. To the left of the entrance: *G. Seghers*, 1101. Diana, 1102. Holy Family. — 1141. *D. Teniers the Elder*, Landscape; 1124. *G. de Crayer*. St. Theresa receiving a necklace from the Virgin; 1127. *D. Ryckaert III.*, Village-fair. — 1135. *A. Brouwer*, Peasant drinking. *D. Teniers the Younger*, 1164. Reading the newspaper; 1165. Tavern-scene; 1162. Village-fair; 1161. Room in the art-collection of Archduke Leopold William (p. 65) at Brussels, painted in 1656, when Teniers was director of this gallery; 1160. Rustic wedding (1648); *1159. Archery; *1158. Bird-shooting at Brussels (1652); 1157. Robbers looting a village (1648); *1155. Abraham's thank-offering (1653); 1153. Old man and kitchen-maid; 1150. Goat-stable. *Joos van Craesbeeck*, 1147. Soldiers and women conversing, 1146. Tavern.

Room XI. Flemish and Dutch Schools of the 17th century. To the right, 1166. *Alex. Adriaenssen*, Dead partridges and small birds; 1167, 1168, 1169. *J. d'Arthois*, Landscapes; 1176. *Corn. Huysmans*, Forest-scene; 1170. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Death of Abel (1656); *Jan Fyt*, 1171. Animals and fruit, 1174. Fruit and poultry (1652). — Opposite: 1221. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry. — 1245, 1246. *L. Bramer*, Allegories of Vanity and Transitoriness.

Cabinet XIII (& XII). Dutch School (17th century). 1st Section: 1261. *Aert van der Neer*, Village by moonlight; on an easel, **1337. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, The great wood. — 2nd Section: Masterpieces by *Rembrandt:* *1269. Boy singing (more probably Rembrandt's son Titus reading; ca. 1658), 1270. St. Paul (ca. 1630), *1268. Portrait of himself (as an old man, ca. 1666), 1271, 1272. Portraits of man and wife (ca. 1633), *1273. Rembrandt's mother (1639), *1274. Portrait of himself (ca. 1657). Also 1279. *Govaert Flinck*, Old man (1651). — 3rd Section: *Chr. Paudiss*, 1286. Marauder (1665), 1285. Peasant in a hut, 1284. St. Jerome; 1282. *S. van Hoogstraten*, Man at a window (1653); 1297. *Frans Hals*, Portrait of a man; 1302. *Adr. van Ostade*, Dentist.

Cabinet XII. 1st Section: 1307. *Dirck van Delen*, Château in a garden; *Jan Steen*, 1304. Rustic wedding, *1305. Dissolute life; 1313. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape; 1312. *A. van Everdingen*, Sawmill; 1303a. *Pieter Codde*, Return from the chase; 1315. *Jan van der Heyde*, Old castle. — 2nd Section: 1306. *Palamedesz*, Cavalry-attack (1638); *Nic. Berchem*, 1319. Shepherds and flock (1680), 1322. Cattle; 1324. *Hobbema (?)*, Landscape; 1330. *Adr. van de Velde*, Landscape; 1228. *Herm. Saftleven*, Sunset (1645); *Jac. van Ruysdael*, 1335. Landscape with waterfall, 1336. Woodland-scene. — 3rd Section: *1338. *J. van de Cappelle*, Calm sea;

*1339. *S. de Vlieger*, Calm sea (1649); 1342. *L. Bakhuysen*, View of Amsterdam (1674); *Philip Wouverman*, 1349. Attack by robbers, 1348. Riding-school and horse-pond.

Cabinet XI. 1st (and 2nd) Section: Dutch School (17th century). 1352. *P. Wouverman*, Landscape; 1362. *Corn. de Heem*, Still-life; 1366. *G. Terburg*, Woman paring apples; 1370. *G. Metsu*, Lacemaker; 1355. *Maria van Oosterwyck*, Still-life. — 2nd Section: 1372. *J. van Streek*, Fruit; *G. Dou*, 1376. Old woman at a window, 1377. Physician, 1378. Girl with a lantern; 1387. *J. D. de Heem*, Still-life; *Fr. van Mieris*, *1382. Cavalier in a shop (1660), 1381. Lady and physician (1651). — 3rd Section: German masters (1550-1700). 1628. *A. Elsheimer*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt (early work).

Room IX. German Masters of the 14-16th centuries. Exit wall: *1490. *M. Schongauer*, Holy Family. — *Albrecht Altdorfer*, 1421. Nativity, 1422. Holy Family (1515); *Hans Baldung Grien*, 1423. Vanity, *1424. Portrait of a young man (1515). *B. Strigel*, *1425. Emp. Maximilian I. with his first wife Maria of Burgundy, (d. 1482), his son Philip the Handsome, his grandsons Charles V. and Ferdinand I., and Lewis II. of Hungary (Holy Family on the back); 1429, 1426. Maximilian I. in boyhood and manhood. *Christ. Amberger*, 1412, 1411. Man and wife (1525), 1409. Christoph Baumgartner, patrician of Nuremberg (1543), 1406. Ulrich Sulzer (1530); 1405. *Hans Burgkmair*, The artist and his wife (1529); 1396. *D'Pfenning*, Crucifixion (Viennese school; 1449); 1432. *Barthel Beham*, Ferdinand I.; 1407, 1408. *Amberger*, Man and wife. — 1439. *G. Pencz*, Portrait of a young man (1543). *Albrecht Dürer*, 1442. Madonna (1503); *1443. Emp. Maximilian I. (1519; after the drawing in the Albertina, p. 36); 1444. Portrait of a man (1501; on the back an allegorical figure of Avarice); **1445. Adoration of the Trinity (1511); 1446. Martyrdom of 10,000 Christians under Sapor, King of Persia (in the centre, Dürer and Pirkheimer; 1508); *1447. Madonna (1512); 1448. Portrait of Joh. Kleberger (1526); 1450. Copy of Dürer's 'Rosenkranzfest' (at Prague, p. 306). — *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, 1455. Portrait of a man, 1462. Paradise (1530). *Hans Holbein the Younger*, 1479. Portrait of a man; *1481. Jane Seymour, third wife of Henry VIII. of England; 1482, 1484. Man and wife (1534); 1483. Portrait of a lady: *1480. John Chambers, physician of Henry VIII., at the age of 88; *1485. Dirck Tybis (1533).

Room X (and VIII). German Painters of the 17-18th centuries. Right: 1530. *Joh. Rottenhammer*, Massacre of the Innocents. — Opposite to it: 1581. *J. G. Auerbach*, Emp. Charles VI.: 1582, 1583. *Balthasar Denner*, Old man and old woman (1726 and 1721); 1579. *Joh. Kupetzky*, Portrait of himself (1709); 1592. *Johann Zoffany*, Grand-Duke Leopold of Tuscany and family (1778); *Angelica Kauffmann*, 1610. Arminius's return from the

battle in the Teutoburgian Forest, 1611. Burial of Pallas, they oung hero (1786); *Ant. Raph. Mengs*, 1600. Infanta Maria Ludovica, 1601. Infanta Maria Theresa of Naples. — Room VIII (S. side of staircase). In the corners of the window-wall, without numbers, *Ant. von Maron*, Maria Theresa and Joseph II. (1773 and 1775).

Rooms VII-V and Cabinets X-VII contain **Modern Paintings,** mostly by Austrian artists.

Room VII. *H. Füger*, 3. John the Baptist, 4. Mary Magdalen. — 12. *K. Russ*, Hecuba; 17. *Joh. J. Schindler*, Forest-scene; 30. *Jak. Ph. Hackert*, Waterfalls at Tivoli; 31. *J. A. Koch*. Same subject. — 58, 59. *P. Krafft*, Departure and return of the Landwehr soldier (1813 and 1820); 61. *L. F. Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Faust and Mephistopheles. *F. Amerling*, 83. St. Paul; 84. Archduke Leopold as a crusader; no number, Portrait of the painter Ignaz Raffalt; 87. Portrait of himself. 70. *Steinfeld*, Deserted mill.

Cabinet X. 1st Section: 9. *J. David*, Napoleon I. crossing the St. Bernard. — 2nd Section: 39. *R. Alt*, St. Stephen's; 100. *J. Rebell*, Landscape. — 3rd Section: 186a. *E. von Steinle*, Holy Family.

Room VI. *Jos. Danhauser*, *134. Bon-vivant (1836), *136. Reading the will (1839), *135. Meal in a convent. — *G. Waldmüller*, *151. Forest-scene; *148. Portrait of himself; *152. Tyrolese; *153a. The first step; without a number, *Emp. Ferdinand I. - *176. *Jan Matejko*, Diet of Warsaw in 1773 (1867); *282. *Ed. Kurzbauer*, Fugitives overtaken; *Horovitz*, Emp. Francis Joseph I.: 194. *K. Rahl*, Reception of King Manfred in Luceria (1846).

Cabinet IX. 1st Section: 270. *Mařák*, Birch-wood; 377. *Ribarz*, Court of the château at Marchegg; without a number, *A. Feuerbach*, Portrait of himself. — 2nd Section: 212. *M. Daffinger*, Duke of Reichstadt (son of Napoleon I.). *Joseph von Führich*, 154. Jehovah writing the ten commandments on the tables of stone; *155. Mary crossing the mountain (1841); *156. Jacob and Rachel; 157. Vision of a battle in fiery clouds seen by the inhabitants of Jerusalem before the capture of the city. — 3rd Section: 364. *Moritz von Schwind*, Emp. Maximilian I. on the Martinswand.

Cabinet VIII. 1st Section: *305a-d. *Pettenkofen*, Hungarian scenes; 383. *Zetsche*, Landscape. — 2nd Section: *J. von Blaas*, Procession in Tyrol. — 3rd Section: 357. *G. Max*, Spring idyll (1872).

Cabinet VII. 326. *H. Canon*, Lodge of St. John; 306. *C. Troyon*, Poultry-yard; 374. *Charlemont*, Smith sharpening a scythe.

Room V. *297. *Schindler*, Pax; 292. *Rob. Russ*, Otto-Heinrichsbau at Heidelberg Castle; *F. Defregger*, *293. The last summons, 294. Zither-player; 290. *J. von Payer*, No return; 341. *W. Brozik*, 'Tu felix Austria nube' (p. 22); 358. *Fr. von Uhde*, 'Woman, why weepest thou?'; 388. *Egger-Lienz*, Good Friday; *311. *K. Moll*, Roman ruins at Schönbrunn; *H. Makart*, 320. Romeo and Juliet (injured), 321, Nosegay, *322. Triumph of Ariadne.

Second Floor.

Collection of Coins and Medals.

Room XXXV. *Case I*, in the middle. Historic medals. *Case II.* Money now in circulation. *Case III.* European coins. *Cases IV & V.* Modern medals and plaquettes. *Case VI* (in the centre). Italian (15-19th cent.) and French (16-19th cent.) medals.

Room XXXVI. *Case IV.* Coins of the Holy Roman Empire. *Case V.* Coins from Hungary, Transylvania, and Slovenia. *Case VI.* Coins of the Austro-Hungarian empire. — The following cases are all in the centre: *Case VII.* Medals, chiefly of gold, of the house of Hapsburg. *Case VIII.* Historical medals of modern times. *Case III.* German medals of the 16-17th centuries. *Case II.* Gold medals of the middle ages; dies for coins.

On the walls of these two rooms are the *Collection of Portraits*, formed by Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, and portraits of Hapsburg princes and princesses.

8. Natural History Museum.

The imperial **Natural History Museum* (Pl. A 4, *II;* p. 48) contains on its two principal floors ('Hochparterre' and First Floor) most of the extensive collections founded on that of J. de Baillou of Florence, which was purchased by Emp. Francis I. in 1748.

The entrance (adm., see p. 19) is opposite (*i.e.* to the N.W. of) the Maria Theresa Monument. 'Führer', or catalogue, 1 *K* 20 *h.*

From the Vestibule, the dome of which is adorned with medallion portraits of eight former directors by *Jos. Lax*, a flight of steps leads to the right to the Hochparterre, or upper groundfloor, while the grand staircase opposite the entrance ascends to the first floor (p. 78). The large ceiling-painting of the Staircase ('Life's Orbit') and the twelve allegorical figures in the lunettes are by *Hans Canon*, and the eight portrait-statues by the wall-pillars by *Victor Tilgner* and others. The niches in the dome of the foyer, or upper landing, contain allegorical figures by *Tilgner*, on the cornice below which runs a humorous animal-frieze by *Joh. Benk*. In the spandrels of the arches are reliefs by *Rud. Weyr*.

The Hochparterre contains nineteen rooms, on the walls of which are painted 112 **Landscapes* relative to the collections, each bearing a notice above of the subject and the artist's name.

Rooms I-V contain the **Mineralogical and Petrographical Collection.**

Room I. Large crystals and other specimens by the 2nd window-pier and on the central table; artificial crystals at the back of the central cases. By the middle window is a group of stalactites from the Adelsberg Grotto (p. 249). — Room II. Large and choice specimens in the cases by the exit-wall (Nos. 101, 102. Precious metals). By the window-wall are large crystals of rock-salt and a geode of sulphur. — Room III. In the central case (50) is the famous *Jewel-bouquet in a vase of rock-crystal, presented by Empress Maria Theresa to her husband Francis I. Adjacent, an *Opal from Czerwenitza in Hungary, perfectly pure (weighing nearly 21 oz.), a diamond weighing 82 carats, and a large emerald in calcareous spar. Opposite, in the table-cases by the central window

(118-120), jewels, rough, polished, and set, notably diamonds of various colours. — Room IV. Building materials from Vienna, the German Empire, Italy, ancient Rome, etc. By the window-wall, Large geode of amethyst from Brazil; 147. Crystal of rock-salt from Wieliczka in Galicia. — Room V. In the central cases, collection of *Meteorites, the finest in Europe, from more than 500 different places. Thus, in the 1st case (47), a meteorite from Knyahinya in Hungary, 660 lbs. in weight (the finding of which is the subject of the central wall-painting). In the other cases, smaller meteorites. In the last central case (116-121), large fragments of meteoric iron. By the middle window (No. 346) is a mass of meteoric iron from Youndegin in Australia, weighing one ton.

Rooms VI-X. Geological and Palæontological Collection.

Room VI. Fossil flora (Cases 1-19. Palæozoic; 20-36. Mesozoic; 37-85. Cænozoic). 127. Geological relief of the Sentis, by Prof. A. Heim. — Room VII. Cases 1-12. Dynamic-geological collection (incl. No. 102, by the entrance-wall, Limestone slabs with marks of erosion, from Divača and Nabresina in the Karst). Cases 19-60. Fauna of the palæozoic age (incl. No. 106, on the E. wall, Sandstone slab from Dura Den in Fifeshire, with fishes; 112. Cast of the Pariasaurus in London). — Room VIII. Sedimentary rock (Cases 1-6) and fauna (7-60) of the mesozoic era, incl., in frames on the walls, water-lilies of the Pentacrinus species (notably No. 103), ichthyosauri (Nos. 108-111, 114, 115, 117), and mystriosaurus (No. 128) from the Swabian lias; 131. Squatina (angel-fish) from the Jura of Wurtemberg; pterodactyli and ramphorhynchi from the slate-beds at Solnhofen (Nos. 134, 135, 139, 140); also cast of an archæopteryx (No. 144). In the middle, 171. Cast of an iguanodon, the largest representative of the Saurian family of reptiles (original found in the coal-measures of Bernissart in Belgium and now at Brussels). — Room IX. Sedimentary rock and fauna of the Cænozoic age. By the entrance-wall, 101. Fossil fish from Monte Bolca near Verona (tertiary formation); in Frame 103, by the door of exit, diluvial skeleton of a mountain-goat; by the middle window, 114. Skeleton of a Dinotherium Bavaricum from Franzensbad; by the last window, 109. Mammoth's skull. — Room X. Remains of mammals and birds of the Cænozoic formations, incl. skeletons of cave-bears (Ursus spelæus) and cave-lions (Felis spelæa) and of a

giant-stag (Cervus giganteus); in the large central cabinet, Skeletons of moas (Dinornis and Palapteryx), the giant-bird of New Zealand, which became extinct only in the 18th cent.; in Cases 104 & 105. Fauna from the Pampas of S. America (incl. the glyptodon and mylodon); at the back (Nos. 7-18), remains of pliocene Mammalia from Pikermi (near Athens) and Maragha in Persia.

Rooms XI-XIII. **Prehistoric Collection.**

Room XI. Cases 1-10. Palæolithic or earliest flint period (in 8, human skull from a cavern at Lautsch in Moravia). Cases 11-31, 61-64, 79-90. Neolithic or later flint-period (17-18, from Danish kitchen-middens; 20-31, from lake-dwellings). Cases 32-60, 65, 66, 71, 72, 77, 78. Bronze age (32-34, from lake-dwellings). — Room XII. Cases 1-12. Typical specimens from the bronze age to the earliest historical use of metals. Cases 13-90. 'Hallstatt' or first iron period (*19-54. Relics from tombs and mines at Hallstatt in Upper Austria; 56-60, Yield of the Byciskala Cavern in Moravia; 61-73, 78-90. Yield of tumuli at various places, incl. many large cinerary urns). — Room XIII. Cases 1-34, 61-74, 79-86. Objects of the 'Hallstatt' or first iron period (1-12, Relics from the burial-ground at Waatsch in Carniola). Cases 35-48. Implements of the 'La Tène' or second iron period, illustrating Celtic culture from the 5th cent. B.C. Cases 55-57, 87-92. Roman period. Cases 58-60. Post-Roman period (that of the Migrations and the Merovingians; early Slavonic relics).

Rooms XIV-XIX. *Ethnographical Collection.

Room XIV. Curiosities from W., N., and E. Asia. Cases 1-26, 83, 117, 119-121. Chinese (7, 8. Vases of porcelain and pottery, bronzes, cloisonné and silver filigree work); 39-60, 90-103, 113, 118. Japanese (*41. Animals in bronze; 47, 48. Actors' masks; 49, 50. Kakemonos or hanging pictures; 54-56. Clothing, toilet-articles, and trinkets; 57-60, 97-99. Weapons; 90-96. Objects of religious service; 113. Bronze censer); 122. Two valuable early-Arabian lamps, decorated with enamel and gold, from the Hasan mosque at Cairo (14th cent.). — Room XV. India and Malay Archipelago. Cases 1-22, 81, 107-109. Hither India (3, 4. Paintings on paper; 7-10. Objects used in worship, ornaments; 19-22. Costumes and stuffs; 108, 109. Musical instruments). Cases 49-72, 96-98, 104. Java (51-60. Weapons; 104, pretty figures for shadow-effects; 105, 106. Dancers and mythological figures in wood from Bali). Cases 73-77, 110. Farther India (74, 76. Buddha figures from Siam and Burma; 75. Actors' masks from Siam). Cases 83-85. Ceylon; 43-48, 89-95. Sumatra (89, 90. Magic wands of the priests). — Room XVI. Malay Archipelago, New Guinea, Melanesia. Cases 1-12, 124-127. Borneo (7-10. Swords and skull-trophies of the Dayaks). Cases 31-72, 98-101, 109, 112-120. New Guinea (35, 36. Shields; 98-101. Dance-masks). Cases 85-92. Philippines (87. Vases of celadon porcelain, probably Chinese). Cases 73-78, 101-108, 121. New Britain Archipelago (101. Dance-masks made of human skulls; 121. Mask of a dukduk dancer). — Room XVII. New Caledonia, Australia, New Zealand, Polynesia, Micronesia. Cases 1, 2, 67, 96. New Hebrides (1, 2. Figures in bark and skull-trophies). Cases 3-6, 64-66. Solomon Islands (64-66. Weapons, some of them artistically decorated). Cases 10-12, 69-75. New Caledonia (70-73. Weapons; 74, 75. Mask-costumes). Cases 37-40, 43-52, 76-81, 93. New Zealand (43-48. Cloaks and flint axes, some of the latter of nephrite; 77. Clubs, some of nephrite; 80. 'Tikis', amulets of nephrite; mummy in stooping posture; 93. Carved ends of a war-canoe). Cases 55-60, 85. Carolines (55. Axes made of the giant-mussel shell, Tridacna gigas; see below). Cases 49-54. Sandwich Islands (52, 53. Feather helmets and mantles from Hawaii). Cases 82-84. Marshall Islands (Bast mats; interesting sailing-maps). Cases 86-88. Gilbert Islands (86. Warrior in full armour). — Room XVIII. America. Cases 1-60, 73-80, 103, 104, 106, 107. Indian tribes of Brazil, etc. (4-6. Spears; 13-18. *Feather ornaments and skull-trophy of the Mundrucús; 19-22. Head-ornaments of feathers; 23, 24. Mask-costumes of the Tikunas; 25. Wooden mouth

and ear ornaments of the Botokudes; 40. Gala costume of the Jivaros; 43-52. Musical instruments). Cases 87-92. Implements of the Eskimos. Cases 93-97. N. American Indians (94. Costume of a Blackfoot).

A door to the left leads to five side-rooms containing American Antiquities. Room XVII, A: Cases 7, 8, 10, 11. Pottery and flint-implements from artificial mounds in the United States; 3 & 4. Mexican cinerary urns. — Room XVIII (B & A): Mexico and Central America. Cases 7-9. Mexican figures (incl. one in green jade) and masks in stone. No. 10. Reduced copy of the great calendar stone in Mexico. No. 11. Wooden shield with fine turquoise mosaic (warriors). Nos. 23-28. Pottery from Costa Rica. Room XVIII, A: In Frame 6 a *Shield with feather mosaic and gold stripes (heraldic animal); in Frame 7 a feather fan. No. 10. *Feather ornaments of Emp. Montezuma of Mexico. — Room XIX, B: Central and S. America. Cases 10-15. Ancient Peruvian pottery. — Room XIX, A: Peru and Bolivia. Frame 5. Peruvian garment with tapestry trimming. Nos. 6 & 7. Peruvian mummies. — To the right is Room XIX: Africa. Cases 1-12, 73-80. Negro races of the upper White Nile. *Cases 37-48. Figures of bronze and brass; carved elephants' tusks from the old kingdom of Benin. Cases 49-66. Equatorial W. Africa. Cases 103-106, 109-112. Drawings on stone by bushmen of S. Africa.

We return to the Vestibule, with a large bronze censer from Pekin (1661) and a fine stele from Guatemala, and ascend by the main staircase, on the left, to the First Floor, where RR. XXI-XXXIX contain the **Zoological Collections.**

In the vestibule is a plaster cast of the skeleton of the gigantic Diplodocus Carnegie from the Jurassic beds of Wyoming. To the left, Room XXI. Sponges, echinodermata, worms (219-223. Precious corals; 333-708. Reef-building coral). — Room XXII. Insects. Cases 1-52. Biological collection (24-26. Ants' nests). Cases 53-91. Systematic Collection: 55, 56. Curious grasshoppers, incl. the 'Walking Leaf' or leaf-grasshopper (Phyllium crurifolium); 63. Scarabæus (Ateuchus sacer; original of the Egyptian scarabæus); 65. Large beetles from the tropics; 66, 69. Beautiful proboscis and coloured beetles; 71, 72. Huge stag-beetles (Macropus longimanus, etc.); 74-84. Butterflies (78. Metallic blue Morphidæ from Brazil; 82. large Saturnidæ); 92-122. Insects of Vienna and neighbourhood. — Side-Room XXIIc, Cases 1-8. Large crabs; in No. 6, the great Macrocheira Kæmpferi from Japan. — Room XXIII. Molluscs, etc. By the middle window is a gigant mussel (Tridacna gigas). — Rooms XXIV-XXVI. Fishes. — Room XXVII (and XXVIII). Batrachia and reptiles; by the middle window, Indian spotted rock-snake (Python molurus; note also skeleton by the entrance-wall). Cases 75-116. Lizards. Room XXVIII. Cases 1-5, 16-20. Large tortoises and turtles; 21-23. Crocodiles, alligators, etc. — Room XXIX. Austrian and Hungarian birds; by the middle window, a complete sea-eagle's nest. — Room XXX (-XXXIII). Systematic Collection of Birds, the chief treasures being placed in the front part of the cases. Cases 1-20, 27-34. Aquatic birds (Cases 1-8. Pelicans; 17. Great Auk, now extinct; 30, 31. Flamingoes); 35, 42. S. American screamers (Palamedeidæ) with spurred wings. Cases 50-58. Running birds, including 51. Kiwis or ground-parroquets (Apterygidæ), 54-58. American and African ostriches. Room XXXI. Cases 28-35. Pheasants and poultry; 48-51. Toucans; 52-59. Parrots; in front of the middle window, remains of the extinct Dronte or Didus ineptus of Mauritius. Room XXXII. Case 15. Weaver-birds; 28. Humming-birds; 32, 33. Birds of paradise; 56. Australian lyre-bird. Room XXXIII. Cases 26-29. Falcons; 30-49. Kites, eagles, buzzards, and hawks; 50-57. Vultures (53, 54. Condor and king-vulture). Window Cases 20-25. Skeletons of birds. Near by, skulls and tongue and ear bones of birds. — Room XXXIV. *Skeletons of mammals. Cases 2, 3. Apes; by the windows, dugong, whales, and, on the wall above, huge barbs of whale-bone. — Room XXXV (-XXXIX):

Stuffed mammals. Case 4. Sea-cows; 5. Sloths, armadilloes, ant-eaters. 7, 8. Marsupials. — Room XXXVI. Case 3. Rhinoceros. — Room XXXVII. Cases 1 & 2, Rodentia; 3-6. Antelopes; 7. Stags and musk-deer. — Room XXXVIII. Beasts of prey and seals. Case 5. Walrus, sea-lion, sea-bear. — The door to the left leads into Side-Room XXXVIIIc, which contains birds and animals shot by the late Crown Prince Rudolph. — Room XXXIX. Small beasts of prey, lemurs, and apes (Case 6. Anthropoid apes).

A staircase adjoining R. XXX ascends to the Second Floor, with the *Botanical Collections* (RR. L-LIV; no admission).

9. Academy of Fine Art.

The imperial *Academy of Art* (*Akademie der Bildenden Künste;* Pl. B 5, *II;* p. 51) contains a number of valuable Netherlandish and good modern pictures. Adm., see p. 18.

We ascend the flight of steps to the Vestibule, borne by columns, and cross a Corridor (at the ends of which are the staircases leading to the upper floors) to the Aula, a hall 100 ft. long, the ceiling of which is embellished with *A. Feuerbach's* imposing *Fall of the Titans. This is also the chief room of the *Museum of Casts* (adm., see p. 18), also containing several good originals: *Torso of Hera, of the best Greek period; leaden model of J. M. Fischer's Anatomy; sculptures by Raphael Donner, Beyer, Zauner, etc.

The Entresol, to the right, at the S. end of the W. corridor, contains the *Library* and the *Engravings and Drawings.* The 21,900 drawings are by Koch, Führich, Genelli, Schnorr, Schwind, Rottmann, and others. The 52,000 engravings and wood-cuts form Hüsgen's Dürer collection. There are also about 11,000 photographs, etc.

On the First Floor, at the S. end of the W. corridor (door No. 152), is the **Picture Gallery.** We first enter Room V, with the Italian Schools on the right and the Netherlands and other schools on the left. R. V and Corridor IX contain the most valuable works. The numbering begins, in the last room to the right, with the older Italian masters.

Rooms I-IV. Italian Painters from the 14th cent. onwards, chiefly Venetians. Few of the works are important, many are doubtful or damaged. We note a few of the best. Room I. 1133. *Botticelli,* Madonna with two angels; 1097. *Gentile da Fabriano,* Coronation of Mary. Room II. 505. *Francesco Francia,* Madonna enthroned, with SS. Luke and Petronius. — Room III. *Vittore Carpaccio,* 43. Annunciation, 49. Death of Mary (both damaged). Here, and in Room IV, are more or less injured ceiling-paintings by *P. Veronese,* and in the latter an early but damaged work by *Titian* (466. Cupid sitting on a stone parapet). Also portraits of Venetian doges and procurators by *Tintoretto* and others.

Room V. 1st & 2nd Sections: Works by *Luca Giordano, Tiepolo, Guido Reni, Canaletto,* and other 18th cent. Venetians. — 3rd Section: Spaniards of the 17th cent.: 511. *Juan Carreño,* Foundation of the Trinitarian Order; *Murillo,* 516. Ecstasy of St. Francis, *515. Boys dicing.

4th Section: Netherlanders. *Rubens,* *626. Boreas carrying off Orcithyia (ca. 1620); also sketches in colours: 634. Ascension (which, like Nos. 636, 635, 638, and 652, was a design for the ceiling-painting of the Jesuits' church at Antwerp, burned down in 1718); 636. St. Jerome;

635. St. Cecilia; 625. Bearing of the Cross (original in the Brussels museum); 628. Apotheosis of King James I. (original at Whitehall); 645. Peasants dancing (in the Prado Museum); 633. Annunciation; 638. Adoration of the Shepherds; 648. Christ in the house of Simon the Pharisee (in the Eremitage at St. Petersburg); 652. Esther and Ahasuerus. Opposite, *Rubens*, *846. Three Graces (landscape by *Jan Brueghel*). 606. Tigress and cubs; 654. *L. van Uden(?)*, Evening-landscape with hunters and herd.

5th Section: 569, 566. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portraits of a lady (1564) and a man; 641. *M. J. Mierevelt*, Portrait of a lady; *Jordaens*, 640. Portrait of a woman, 663. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra: 617. *J. G. Cuyp*, Portrait of a lady (1647); opposite, 650. *Gonzales Coques*, Young lady at the spinet; *Van Dyck*, 649. Souls in purgatory, 651. Count Feria.

6th & 7th Sections. Dutch animal scenes, still-life, and flower-pieces. 6th Section: *632. *Jan Weenix*, Dead poultry (1693). 7th Section: *722. *Jan van der Heyde*, Still-life; *631. *Jan Weenix*, Still-life.

8th & 9th Sections. French Painters of the 17th and 18th centuries. — 8th Section, 846. *Claude Lorrain*, Forest-path; 913, 919. *Bourguignon*, Battles of horsemen; opposite, 847. *Claude Lorrain*, Sheep-pen in the Campagna. 9th Section: Portraits by *Greuze* and *Jos. Ducreux*, and landscapes by *Jos. Vernet*.

10-13th Sections. Viennese Artists of the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century. — In the 11th, works by *M. F. Quadal*: in the 13th, portraits by *Hein. Füger* (1020. Himself) and the two *Lampi* (293. Canova, 108. Joseph II.).

14-17th Sections. German Painters of the 19th century. — 1116, 1117. *L. F. Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Departure and return of a knight; 1173. *B. Vautier*, Peasant girl of Alsace in a wood (1870); *Fr. Gauermann*, 1076. Sheep, 1143. Return from the chase (1846); *Jos. Danhauser*. Portrait; *F. Amerling*, Lute-player; 1169. *Ludwig Knaus*, Jewish pedlar ("ich kann warten"); 973. *A. Hansch*, Eggen-Alp in Tyrol (1871). — 15th Section: 1146. *Karl Rahl*, Portrait of himself. — 16th Section: 970. *O. von Thoren*, Scent of the wolf (1870); 1111. *Fr. Defregger*, Painters on the Alm; 1202. *Andr. Scheffhout*, Autumn landscape (1852). — 17th Section: *H. Canon*, 1162. Votive picture (drawing), 1153. Clio; 1129. *Lenbach*, Passini, the water-colour painter; 954. *F. Amerling*, Portrait of himself.

Room VI. 1st Section: 952. *Schindler*, Wood-fairy's birth; 992. *Tidemand*, Return from the bear-hunt (1859); 976. *Jos. Brandt*, Episode in the Swedish war of 1658 (1870); 963. *Voltz*, Herd returning home (1868); 951. *J. Hoffmann*, Remains of the Temple of Venus at Eleusis; 182. *Leu*, Obersee (1858); 171. *Voltz*, Landscape (1858). — 2nd Section: 991. *H. Gude*, Fishing at night in Norway (1859); 1224. *G. Courbet*, Landscape. — 3rd Section: 1123. *Ross*, Early spring in the Penzinger Au (1887); 179. *O. Achenbach*, Church-festival in Italy; 962. *Gude*, Chiemsee (1868); 1101. *Schamphelaer*, The Scheldt at Wetteren (1880); 1246. *Skarbina*, The Redeemer.

Room VII (Copying Room). 1102. *Ferd. Keller*, Hero and Leander (1880); 1230. *Alfred von Schrötter*, Return from the field (1898); 1221. *Th. Wilda*, Sudan dancer. — We return to R. V, from which we enter —

Corridor IX, containing the Dutch and Early German Schools. (The stands revolve.) To the left, beginning at the W. end: 579-581. *H. Bosch*, Winged altar-piece (Creation, Fall, Expulsion from Paradise, Last Judgment, Hell); *L. Cranach the Elder*, 557. Lucretia (1532), 1148. Hercules and Antæus; 577, 578. *Hans von Schwaz*, Moritz Welzer and his wife (1524); 35. *A. Dürer*, Entombment (believed by Scheibler to be an early work of *Cranach the Elder*); 545. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Repose on the flight into Egypt; 572. *Ambr. Holbein(?)*, Portrait of a man with a skeleton beside him (1524); 548. *Herri met de Bles*, Landscape with scenes from the Passion; 582. *Frans Floris*, Fall of Adam; 558. *D. Bouts*, Coronation of Mary; *715. *P. de Hooch*, Dutch family in a courtyard; 817. *Arent de Gelder*, Judah and Tamar; 759. *Sir Peter Lely*, Seven children of the Howard family; *611. *Rembrandt*, Young woman (1632); 1096. *P. Codde*, Dancing and musical party (1633); 670. *Nic. Maes*, Boy-archer;

Dirck Hals, 734. Solo, 684. Select party (1628); *D. Teniers the Younger*, 820-822, 824, 825. The five senses, *865. Witches' Sabbath; 726. *Elsheimer*, Venus; 696. *Duck*, Duet; 689. *Netscher*, Young lady; 732. *Adr. van Ostade*, Comic reader; 730. *Molyn*, Cavaliers outside a tavern; 803. *Lingelbach*, Piazza del Popolo at Rome; 698. *C. Dusart*, Jocular peasant; 724. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants carousing; 1127. *Ant. Mor (More)*, Portrait of a man (1554); 688. *Pieter Wouverman*, Cattle pasturing; *Ph. Wouverman*, 691. Camp-scene, *835. Cavalry-fight; 834. *P. van Laer*, Italian landscape; 827. *Berchem*, Landscape; 836, 879, 810, 869. *Asselyn*, Landscapes; 874 *A. van de Velde(?)*, Cattle-market at Haarlem; *893. *Gerrit van Hees* (not Ruysdael), Landscape; *881. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape with pond; 823. *Van Everdingen*, Waterfall; 889. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape with brook; 828. *Pynacker*, River-scene; *877. *J. van Ruysdael*, Oak-forest; *814. *Van Goyen*, Dordrecht (1648); 868. *W. van de Velde the Younger*, Dutch harbour; 876. *S. de Vlieger*, The roads; 761. *Weenix*, Naval harbour (landscape by *Asselyn*); 736. *Van Goyen*, Sea-piece; 716, 717. *Van Vliet*, 719. *P. Neeffs the Elder*, Church-interiors.

10. Austrian Museum of Art and Industry.

The Imperial Austrian *Museum für Kunst und Industrie* (Pl. E 3, *II;* p. 50), founded in 1863 on the plan of the South Kensington Museum, was the first art-industrial collection on the continent. A new wing was added in 1911. Adm., see p. 19.

As the rearrangement of the collections was not completed at the time of publication, the accuracy of the following description is approximate only.

Main Building. On the Ground Floor we pass through the vestibule into the quadrangle, with its arcades below and on the first floor, which forms the centre of the whole building. The exhibits vary. To the right we enter —

Room I (& II). *Goldsmith's Work and Enamel.*

1. Greek, Etruscan, and Roman ornaments; others of the era of the barbarian migrations. — 2, 3, 4. Electrotype copies of antique and Byzantine work. — 5-8. Selected goldsmith's work and enamels, incl. a *Crucifix by Maso Finiguerra of Florence (d. ca. 1465); *Renaissance ornaments by Hans Mielich of Munich (d. 1573), formerly attached to two crowns of the Madonna; gold snuff-box by Ouzille, with enamel-painting by Degault (1793). — 9, 10. Silver-plate of the Empire period; gold travelling requisites of the Duke of Reichstadt. — 11-16. Electrotype copies of mediæval and Renaissance works. — 17-26. Ornaments, incl. (in Case 17) those of the two crowns of the Madonna from Hall in Tyrol (Bavarian and Austrian works, 16th or 17th cent.). — 27. Rings. — 28, 29. Plated services. — 30. Snuff-boxes (18th and 19th cent.). — 32. Japanese sword-guards and mounts. — 33. Chinese vases and candelabra of the Ming dynasty (15th and 16th cent.); Oriental trinkets, enamelled dishes and vessels. — 34. Bronzes and enamels from China and India. — 36. Japanese and Indian bronzes. — 37-39. Modern enamels and gold ornaments. — 40, 41. Silver-plate of the Empire period. — Window-stand: Modern medals and plaquettes.

Room III. *Furniture.*

Room IV. *Bronzes.*

No. 1. Antique bronzes. — 2. Italian Renaissance bronzes, incl. a door-knocker in the shape of a griffin. — 3. Italian and German bronzes: Door of a tabernacle with the Entombment (Ital.; 16th cent.); Gilt statuette of St. Sebastian (Ital.; 17th cent.). By the adjacent wall, a gal-

vano-plastic copy of the sacristy-door of St. Mark's, Venice; *Bronze head of a woman (Ital.; 16th cent.); reliefs in lead, by R. Donner (Galatea and Pygmalion, Pan and Cupid). — 10-12. Italian bronze plaquettes. — 13-16. Copies of plaquettes by Peter Flötner of Nuremberg (d. 1546): above, on the wall, modern plaquettes by Roty, etc.; Reliefs by C. van der Stappen ('Silence' and two portraits); in front, detached, C. Meunier, The Sower (bronze). — By the back-wall, 21. Modern bronzes, incl. a Florentine singer and John the Baptist by P. Dubois; also, by itself, a Pietà. — 20. Oriental works in pewter and brass. — 5. Six leaden plaquettes by P. Flötner; R. Donner. *Recumbent figure of a woman and (detached) Model of a monument for Empress Catharine II. — 17-19. Medals. — 7, 8. Keys and locks (15-19th cent.). — Also, superb iron railings.

Passing through the arcaded court, we turn to the right to visit RR. V-VIII, which are also used for occasional exhibitions.

Room V. *Furniture.*

1st Section, Gothic furniture; 2nd-4th Sections, German Renaissance; 5th Section, French Renaissance.

Room VI. *Textiles.*

1st Section: Oriental and Persian embroideries and pieces of brocade; two knotted carpets from N. India. — The exhibits in Sections 2 and 3 vary. In the middle of Section 3 are two cabinets with ecclesiastical robes from the erstwhile abbey of Göss near Leoben (13th cent.).

Room VII. *Textiles.*

Room VIII. *Oriental Carpets.*

On the Upper Floor, RR. XI & XII are used for temporary exhibitions; some of the other rooms contain copies of historical interiors, while one room is to be set apart for the collection of —

Small Sculptures, Book Bindings, and Leather Work.

The following objects should be noted: Venetian marble relief with two portrait-heads (15th cent.); marble monument of Bishop Lorenzo Gabriello (d. 1512), by Lor. Bregno; marble relief of the Madonna, by Mino da Fiesole. Also large sculptures in wood: Italian Renaissance altar; statue of the Madonna from the workshop of Tilman Riemenschneider. Terracotta sculptures: Bust of a Franciscan (Ital.; 15th cent.) Alessandro Vittoria (d. 1608), Three busts; also several modern sculptures: Ivory-carvings; small wood-carvings and works in wax: wooden figure of a Wise Virgin (German; ca. 1500); Adam and Eve (boxwood; German, 16th cent.); Scourging of Christ (boxwood; German, 17th cent.); wax-figures (Pietà, Madonna and Child, etc.), by Ant. Bossi, models for the Viennese porcelain-factory. — Also book-bindings, caskets, panelling, leather and lacquer work, etc. Two pieces of S. German tapestry, with scenes of savages working in the fields and the storming of a 'Minneburg' (14th cent.).

The *Library*, which is also on the upper floor, contains about 29,000 vols. and 58,000 engravings, designs for ornamentation (15-18th cent.), patterns for embroidery and lace of the Renaissance period, etc. It is open for study daily except Mon. (in summer 9-2, Sun. and holidays 9-1; in winter 9-1 and 6-8.30).

New Wing. The groundfloor serves for temporary exhibitions. The upper floor contains the glass and pottery, a lecture-room, and offices. — Ascending the staircase of the main building to the upper floor and turning to the right we reach a passage (right) leading to the —

Ante-Room. — Large Japanese and Chinese bronzes; four large Chinese vases; Chinese silk-tapestry. Japanese lacquer-work (incl. some exquisite examples); Old Japanese arms and armour (middle case); Japanese kakemonos, or hanging pictures, and bronzes.

From the ante-room we now pass straight on into the —

North Hall. *Porcelain.*

1st Section: Copenhagen porcelain. French pottery. German, Scandinavian, and Dutch pottery. Austrian pottery. Italian porcelain from the Capodimonte factory at Naples; Spanish porcelain from the Buen Retiro factory in Madrid; Wedgwood ware (18th cent.); Sèvres porcelain (cup with a portrait of the Empress Marie Louise in 1810). — 2nd Section: *Viennese porcelain from the factory founded in 1718 and closed in 1864, incl. superb biscuit-groups in the Empire style, by Ant. Grassi. — 3rd Section: German, Swiss, and Northern fayence. *Porcelain from Ludwigsburg (fisherman and woman), Höchst (group of shepherds, and flower-girl, by J. P. Melchior), Frankental, and Nymphenburg. Dresden porcelain. Chinese and Japanese porcelain. Japanese and Corean pottery.

East Hall. *Pottery.*

1st Section (fayence and pottery of the 16-18th cent.): Dutch fayence (Delft). German fayence. French fayence. Italian majolica. Hispano-Mauresque majolica. On the side next the court, tiles. — 2nd Section: 1st Cabinet (to the right). Ancient Greek pottery. 2nd Cab. Corinthian pottery of the 7th & 6th cent. B. C. 3rd Cab. Etruscan black clay vessels (so-called Bucchero vases). 4th Cab. Black-figured vases (6th cent.). Cab. by the window-wall. Red-figured vases and lecythi. The next three cabinets contain Attic and later vases of the red-figured style and terracotta figures from S. Italy, Asia Minor, and Tanagra. Cab. on the N. side, lamps; below, under glass, three mummy-masks in the Græco-Roman style, from Upper Egypt. In the middle of this section, four cabinets with Attic vases, bowls, etc. To the right of the entrance, vases from Cære, probably of Ionian origin; two fine hydriæ and a tripod (in the old Attic style).

South Hall. *Fayence.*

To the left, two cabinets with Persian fayence (13-17th cent.), Turkish pottery, and Rhodian ware; to the right, next the court, Persian tiles (13-17th cent.).

West Hall. *Glass.*

Fragments of Roman glass. Arabian mosque-lamp (15th cent.). By the window-wall, Spanish glass from Barcelona, etc. (16-19th cent.). — Venetian glass (15-19th cent.). German and Bohemian glass with fused painting (16-18th cent.); Bohemian cut-glass (17-18th cent.); Schaper glasses (called after the Nuremberg master, d. 1670), with paintings in fused black; double glasses with gilding; German and Bohemian ruby glass. German glass with enamel-painting (16-18th cent.). At the end of this section, modern glass and Chinese and Japanese glass. By the wall next the court, Sicilian, Spanish, Moroccan, modern Egyptian, Turkish, Bosnian, Hungarian, and Galician pottery.

11. Historical Museum of the City of Vienna.

The *Historisches Museum der Stadt Wien*, installed on the 1st and 2nd floors of the Rathaus (p. 44), illustrates the history of the city from the Roman period down to the present day, by means of plans, views, portraits, statuary, weapons, and other memorials, all with explanatory notices attached. We enter from the Felder-Str., cross the first quadrangle, and ascend the grand staircase No. 2, on the left. Adm., see p. 19.

First Floor. – Section I. Memorials from St. Stephen's; 3. Niche (r.), with the sun and moon which once crowned the tower (15th cent.); stained glass (15th cent.); remains of wall-paintings (13th cent.). Also early views of the church and a plan of its 'Catacombs'.

Section II. Roman antiquities (remains of a bath, coins, etc.); pre-Christian and Roman objects from the environs; relics from tombs of the Lombard period (before 568), found in the Mariahilf quarter; sculptures from the Spinnerin am Kreuz (p. 94) and from old Viennese and other houses; the old inscription on Gluck's tombstone. — Plans of Vienna; studies of Roman Vienna and of mediæval extensions (Nos. 1-3, 4-13); original plan of 1438-55 (No. 14); round table with a plan of 1547 by *A. Hirschvogel* of Nuremberg (15 ; plans of 1547 by *Bonifaz Wolmuet* (17), of 1684 by *Suttinger* (19), of 1706 by *Anguissola* and *Marinoni* (20), of 1770 by *Nagel* (21; the first two are copies); also later plans. — Nos. 37-151. Views, general and partial: 37. Oldest view, of 1483 'copy'; 38. View of 1493 (from the Schedel Chronicle); 39, 40. By *Hirschvogel*, 1547; 41. By *Lautensack*, 1558; 43. By *J. N. Vischer* and *Hufnagel*, 1640; 44-46. By *M. Vischer*, 1675; 47, 48. By *Suttinger*, 1676; 49. By *Folbert van Allen*, 1680-82; 54-57. By *Delsenbach*, 1719; 69. Large bird's-eye view by *J. D. von Huber*, 1771. Views of the 18th and 19th cent. in oils and water-colours, notably by *F. Matsch* and *G. Klimt* (interior of the old Burg-Theater), by *Jacob* and *Rudolf Alt* (Old Rathaus, 331. Makart's studio), and by *Varrone*. Views of the fortifications from the 16th cent. down to their demolition in 1857. — Medals (16-19th cent.). — Nos. 455-623. Historical events: 640. Panorama by *Meldemann*, showing the position of the Turks in 1529; 163-174. Turkish officers and soldiers of 1529; 185-529. Scenes from the Turkish siege of 1683, incl. an oil-painting by *Wyck* (1698); entries of emperors, acts of homage, weddings, memorials of Maria Theresa and Joseph II., French invasions of 1805 and 1809, Revolution of 1848. — Nos. 624-788. Popular scenes, figures, and costumes of the 18th and 19th centuries. — Nos. 789-841. Festivals, balls, concerts. — Nos. 842-1085. Eminent citizens from the 16th cent. onwards.

Section III. In the Corridor: To the left, Emblems of ancient jurisdiction, instruments of torture and execution; objects belonging to guilds; the Municipal Guards from the 16th cent. to 1848; Viennese weights and measures. To the right, coins and medals of Vienna and the Austrian dominions. – Room I. In the centre, Mozart's spinet; casts of the features of Beethoven, Haydn, Lenau, Napoleon I., and Archduke Charles; memorials of Beethoven; autograph of Beethoven's 'Zur Weihe des Hauses'. On the walls are portraits of poets, musicians, and actors; bust of Charlotte Wolter, by *V. Tilgner;* bust of Beethoven, by *A. Dietrich* (1821); memorials of Ferd. Raimund, Joh. Strauss, and Lud. Anzengruber; Hebbel's death-mask. — To the left is the Grillparzer Room. The ante-room contains portraits of the poet, his parents, and the Fröhlich family (*M. Daffinger*, Miniatures of Grillparzer and of Kathi Fröhlich); in the room and cabinet are the poet's furniture and library, with small memorials. — Room II contains a huge painting by *A. Hlavaček* (Vienna from the Kahlenberg); also portraits of famous Viennese and scenes from their lives: *H. Makart*, Charlotte Wolter as Messalina; *Fr. Lenbach*, Gottfried Semper; *H. Kaulbach*, Death of Mozart; *F. von Amerling*, Portrait of himself; *A. Jebens*, Pauline Lucca; *Amerling*, Grillparzer. On the window-wall to the left are sketches and water-colours by *R. von Alt*. In the middle is a large model of the inner city (1898). — Rooms III & IV. Paintings of the older Viennese school: **Waldmüller*, *Danhauser*, *Gauermann*, *Fendi*, *Amerling*, etc.; also drawings by *Moritz von Schwind*. — Room V (Schubert Room). Marble bust of the composer, by *K. Kundmann;* 'Schubert Evening' in the house of Ritter von Spaun, in sepia, by *M. von Schwind;* 'Schubert Evening' in a Viennese citizen's house, by *J. Schmid*. — Room VI. Landscapes by *Darnaut* and *Tina Blau;* Groups from the festival of 1879, by *H. Makart;* Forest-scene, by *Schindler;* Testing the new vintage, by *Larwin*.

Second Floor. Section IV. Museum of Weapons.

Room I (ante-room). Escutcheons used at the obsequies of Duke Albert VI., in 1463, and of Emp. Frederick IV., in 1493; two-handed and other swords (15th and 16th cent.); arquebuses (15th cent.); Gothic equestrian armour (15th cent.); artistically painted cavalry-shields (15th cent.). In the centre, the flag of Vienna (15th cent.) used during both the Turkish sieges. — Room III. Spanish armour (16th cent.); spears, pikes, finely chased armour. In glass-cases: cross-bows, wheel-lock muskets and revolvers, rifles, catapults (16-17th cent.). By the walls: groups of the rare 'Ahlspiesse', or pikes of the 15th cent. (a specialty of the collection), armour, shields, spears, etc. — Room IV. Iron-gray and black suits of armour; equestrian suits; trophies from the second Turkish siege (1683); portraits and busts of Charles of Lorraine and of Starhemberg; skull of the Grand Vizier Kara Mustapha(?), with the silken cord with which he is said to have been strangled at Belgrade in 1683; the 'Banner of Blood', captured from the Turks by Charles of Lorraine at Hamzabeg in 1684; other Turkish flags, horse-tails, weapons, shields, etc.; also lintstock and wheel-lock muskets. From the ceiling hangs the fine standard of Count Herberstein, a knight of St. John (1686). - Room V. Turkish weapons from the wars of Prince Eugene and Marshal Laudon; French weapons of 1805-1809, grouped round a bust of Emp. Francis II. Weapons and banners of the Municipal Guards of Vienna (18th cent.); blunderbusses; arquebuses of large calibre. In the cases and on the walls are superb swords, daggers, and Turkish 'hanjars'. Model of St. Stephen's (1:25). In the centre is a large model of the inner city with its bastions and glacis (ca. 1852-54). — Room VI (Corridor). Hofer's alpenstock; muskets of the Vienna National Guard of 1848; weapons and banners of the city-guards; uniform of Francis II. — Room VII. Weapons of the Vienna National Guard; banners of the Students' Corps of 1848 and the Tyrolese riflemen of 1848 and 1859; figures of Vienna Volunteers (1859 and 1866).

12. Museum of Austrian Ethnography.

The *Museum für Oesterreichische Volkskunde* affords a survey of the domestic arrangements, the costumes, and the habits of the Austrian peasantry. The 13,000 objects here exhibited are from the German Alpine districts, from the German Sudetic region, and from the Bohemian-Slavonic, the Polish-Ruthenian, the S. Slavic, and the Romanic countries. The collection occupies the upper floor of the Börse (Pl. B 1, *II;* p. 43); entrance by No. 34 Wipplinger-Str.; adm., see p. 19. 'Führer', or catalogue, 50 *h.*

In the Centre, near the entrance, is a **Manger* from Vill, near Innsbruck (18th cent.), with figures in wood and wax. Beyond it are **Peasants' Rooms:* (left) 1, 2. Upper Austrian sitting-room and bedroom; 3. Styrian room; 4. Goralian (Carpathian) weaver's room from Silesia; (right) 5. Slovak room; 6. Slavonic room from Moravia; 7. Istrian (Italian) kitchen; 8. Models of implements used in home-industries, tools, and large sepulchral reliefs (13th & 15th cent.).

Left Side-Passage. Objects from the German Alps: 1. Stove-tiles; 6, 7. Peasants' earthenware; 8-14. Older earthenware (17-18th cent.) from Lower and Upper Austria (in front of Cases 8-12 is a stand with table-requisites); 16-18. Pewter and copper utensils, glass, snuff-boxes, and pipes; 20-24. Wooden implements, musical instruments; 26-30. Wooden masks for popular comedies, love-letters, cards of congratulation, toys; 31. Painted fronts of bechives; 32-37. Figures of saints and objects used in divine service; 38. 'Totenbretter', or wayside memorial tablets.

Back Wall. 41. Rustic dramatic costumes from Tyrol; 42, 43. Pea-

sants' costumes from Salzburg, Styria, and Tyrol; Dramatic costumes from Salzburg and Tyrol; 46, 47, 49, 50. Costumes from Tyrol and Vorarlberg.

Side-Room. 53-55. Belts, girdles (17-19th cent.); 56-60. Costumes, caps, embroidery from Carinthia and Carniola; 62-66. Caps adorned with gold and lace; in front of these, rustic trinkets.

Right Side-Passage and Window Gallery: 72. Pottery from Bohemia; 73. Costume from Wischau (Moravia); 74-77. Costumes from German Bohemia and Moravia; in front of them, lace from the Böhmerwald; 78. Gold and silver caps from Moravia and Silesia; 79-83. Bohemian-Slavonic costumes, embroidered kerchiefs, aprons, caps; 93. 94. Glass and pewter vessels from German Bohemia and from Moravia; 95. 96. Wedding pictures, necklaces, sleeve decorations from Eger; 97-100. Gold and silver caps, manger-figures from German Bohemia; 106. Model of a house from the Böhmerwald; 109. 110. Painted Easter-eggs; above, Bohemian-Slavonic costumes; 111. Bridal crowns from Bohemia; 112. Slovak embroidery; 115, 116. Costumes of the Wallachians in Moravia and of the Goralians in Silesia. — 120-123. Costumes from E. Silesia and Galicia; 128-130. Easter-eggs from the Bukowina; 133. Wedding and holiday hats from the Bukowina; 136. Embroidered kerchiefs from the Bukowina; 137. Roumanian costumes from the Bukowina; 140-142. Costumes of Roumanians and Huzuls; in front of these, pearl ornaments from the Bukowina; 144. Dalmatian shirts, aprons, and kerchiefs; 145. Cowherds' implements from Dalmatia; 148-151. Costumes and embroidery from Dalmatia; in front of them, embroidery, women's trinkets, knives; 153, 154. Costumes from Bosnia; 159. Pottery from Istria; in front, Model of a Bosnian house.

III. QUARTERS BEYOND THE RING-STRASSE (FORMERLY SUBURBS).

13. North-East Quarters: Leopoldstadt and Prater.

Tramway O (p. 10) runs through the Tabor-Str. To the Prater run, among others, the lines A, B, C, H, H², L, 2, 5, 25, 75, and 80; to the N. Railway Station lines A, C, 2, and 5; to the N.W. Railway Station lines O, 3, and 5. — Junction Line (p. 13) from the chief Custom House to the Prater-Stern.

The *Leopoldstadt*, the Jewish quarter of Vienna (p. 21), is intersected by two important streets, the Tabor-Str., leading to the N.W. Railway Station, and the Prater-Str., which goes to the Prater and the N. Railway Station.

The Tabor-Strasse (Pl. F, 3, 2; *I*) starts from the Ferdinands-Brücke (p. 42). No. 10, on the right, is the *Produkten-Börse* (Pl. D 2, *II;* 'Produce Exchange'), in the French Renaissance style, by K. König (1890).

A little short of the middle of the Tabor-Str. the Obere Augarten-Str. leads to the left to the **Augarten** (Pl. E, F, 2, *I;* café; concerts, see p. 16), a park of 125 acres in the French style, laid out in 1665, and opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II. in 1775 (dedication over the entrance-gateway, No. 1). The large *Augarten Palace*, built in 1665, was remodelled by Maria Theresa, and is now the residence of the Dowager Archduchess Maria Josepha.

The Augarten is bounded on the N. by the *Brigittenau* quarter of the city (Pl. E, 1, 2, *I;* p. 21). The parish-church of **St. Brigitta,** with its two towers, was built by *F. Schmidt* in the early-Gothic style in 1867-73. The interior is adorned with frescoes by *K.* and *F. Jobst.* Altar-sculptures by *Fr. Erler;* stained glass by *K. Geyling.* — The *Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Brücke* (Pl. F, 1; *I*), constructed in 1876, crosses the Danube from Brigittenau to Floridsdorf (p. 346).

The Prater-Strasse (Pl. E, F, 2, 1; *II*), also beginning near the Ferdinands-Brücke (p. 42), receives its chief traffic from the Aspern-Brücke (p. 51) and the Asperngasse. No. 28 Prater-Str. (left) is the *Jewish Museum,* a collection of objects of art and historical memorials of the Jewish race (Sat. 11-1, free; Sun. 11-1, adm. 20 *h*). No. 31, farther on (left), is the *Carl-Theater* (Pl. E, 2, 1, *II;* p. 15), erected in 1847 by Ed. van der Nüll and A. von Siccardsburg, a little beyond which is the church of *St. John of Nepomuk* (Pl. E, 1; *II*), built by K. Rösner in 1845, and adorned with frescoes by Jos. von Führich and others (best seen on bright days). — Near the Prater-Str. are the *Israelitish Temple* (Pl. E, 2; *II*), Tempelgasse 5, a brick edifice in the Moorish style by Ludw. Förster (1858), and the *Synagogue of the Turkish Jews,* Zirkusgasse 22, by Wiedenfeld (1887), with a portico and a fine domed interior, lavishly decorated. — The Sophien-Gymnasium, Zirkusgasse 48, contains a small *Goethe Museum* (open free on Thurs., 4-6).

The Prater-Str. ends at the Prater-Stern (Pl. F, 1; *II*), in which rises the conspicuous *Tegetthoff Monument,* erected in 1886. It consists of a massive granite column, 64 ft. high, adorned with ships' prows in bronze, bearing the bronze statue of the admiral (12 ft. high), the victor in the naval battle of Lissa in 1866 (d. 1871), with figures of Battle and Victory below, in sea-horse chariots. Architectural part by Hasenauer; bronze figures by K. Kundmann.

The ***Prater** (Pl. G-I, 3-5; *I*), which had been imperial property since 1570, and had long been used as a deer-park, was opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II. in 1776. The part of the Prater between the Prater-Stern, the Ausstellungs-Str. (Feuerwerks-Allée), and the Haupt-Allée, is the Volks-Prater or Wurstel-Prater, a favourite Sunday and holiday resort, with numerous cafés, shows, marionette theatres, and other attractions. ('Wurstel', buffoon.) Near the entrance is Eisvogel's good *Garden Restaurant,* often crowded on summer-evenings with visitors of all classes. A great pleasure-resort here is *Venedig in Wien* ('Venice in Vienna'; p. 16), where the giant-wheel, 210 ft. high, affords a good survey of Vienna and the Marchfeld (p. 113); ascents begin daily at 2 p.m. (60 *h*, Sun. and holidays 40 *h;* in winter 1 *K*).

The Haupt-Allée, or principal avenue, with a quadruple row of fine chestnut-trees, first planted in 1537, extends $2^1/_2$ M. to the

Lusthaus mentioned below. It is a fashionable drive in spring, when society displays its gayest toilettes and finest horses. The busiest scene is in the nearer part of the avenue, by the restaurants. On the left are the *Three Cafés* (where a military band plays on summer-afternoons), *Hofbauer's Restaurant*, and the *Braune Hirsch;* on the right is the *Konstantin-Hügel*. Carriages usually drive on to the ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Rondeau* and ($1^1/_4$ M. farther) to the imperial *Lusthaus* (restaurant), near which the park contains some fine old timber and picturesque little lakes.

The Rotunda (Pl. H, 3; *I*), built for the International Exhibition of 1873, contains in its W. wing the interesting *Postal Museum* (adm., see p. 19), and from its roof affords an extensive view (9-5; ascent 40 *h*., lift to the inner gallery 20 *h*.). Adjacent is the *Trotting Course*. A little to the E. is the dairy of the *Krieau* (*Meierei:* Pl. H 4, *I*), with a good café.

At the end of the Prater, beyond the Lusthaus, lies the *Freudenau*, with the racecourse (p. 16) and the Winter Harbour, constructed in 1899-1903.

The Kronprinz-Rudolf-Strasse (Pl. G, 3, 2; *I*), the continuation of the Prater-Str., intersects the **Donaustadt**, a quarter of the city now springing up on the right bank, partly on a site once belonging to the Prater, and partly on sandbanks reclaimed from the river. — At the end of this street, in the Erzherzog-Karl-Platz (Pl. G, 2; *I*), rises the *Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Jubiläums-Kirche*, begun in 1900, in the Romanesque style, by V. Luntz and A. Kirstein. The *Kronprinz-Rudolf-Reichs-Brücke* (Pl. G, H, 2; *I*), crossing to the left bank of the river, affords a fine view in both directions.

14. South-East Quarters: Landstrasse, Wieden, Favoriten.

Tramways (pp. 10-12): Through the Landstrasse Haupt-Strasse, F, 75; through the Ungargasse and Fasangasse, O, 4; through the Rennweg and the Simmeringer Haupt-Strasse (ending at the entrance to the Central Cemetery), 71, 74. To the Wiedner Haupt-Strasse, 64; to the Favoriten-Strasse, N, 67, 68; to the *South* and *State Railway Stations*, D, O, 3, 4, 68. — Junction Line (p. 13) from the Prater-Stern to the Custom House and Arsenal.

The *Landstrasse* quarter of the city (p. 21), on the right bank of the Wien and the Danube Canal, extends W. to the Heugasse (p. 91). In the N. part of it is the Kolonitz-Platz, in which rises the Weissgärber-Kirche (*St. Othmar's;* Pl. F 3, *II*), erected by *Fr. Schmidt*, in the early-Gothic style (1866-73), with a tower 250 ft. high.

To the S.E. of the church, at No. 23 Rasumofskygasse, once the palace of Prince Rasumofsky, is the **Geological Institute** (Pl. F, 4; *II*), containing valuable collections (open May 1st to Nov. 1st, Mon., Tues., Thurs., & Frid., 2-4).

In the Linke Bahngasse, No. 7, is the *Veterinary College (Tier-*

ärztliche Hochschule; Pl. E 5, *II*), founded in 1777. — The tasteful *Karl Borromaeus Fountain*, in the Karl-Borromæus-Platz (Pl. F, 5; *II*), was erected in 1909, from the design of Engelhart, in honour of Burgomaster Dr. Karl Lueger (d. 1910).

One of the chief thoroughfares in the Landstrasse quarter is the Rennweg (Pl. F, G, 5; *I*), starting from the Schwarzenberg-Platz (p. 49). — Immediately on the right is the *Hochstrahl-Brunnen*, a fountain rising to 100 ft. (illuminated in summer on Tues., Thurs., Sat., & Sun. evenings, when a band plays), beyond which stands the princely **Schwarzenberg Palace** (Pl. F, 5; *I*), begun by *J. B. Fischer von Erlach* about 1697, and completed by *Jos. Em. Fischer* in 1725. The chief façade, at the back, overlooks the garden, which is open to the public in summer. — In the Schwarzenberg-Platz is the *French Embassy*.

No. 3 Rennweg is the *Palace of Countess Hoyos*, by Otto Wagner (1897). — No. 6, on the right, is the lower entrance to the garden of the Belvedere.

The imperial ***Belvedere Palace** (Pl. F, 5, *I; Lustschloss*, or summer palace), situated on a slope, with upper and lower suites of apartments and its thoroughly French garden, is an admirable example of the baroque style, and is probably the finest of the imperial palaces in Vienna. The building was begun for Prince Eugene of Savoy by *Joh. Luk. von Hildebrand* about 1713. The *Lower Belvedere*, with the stabling, was completed about 1716 and occupied by the prince. The *Upper Belvedere*, with its handsome flight of steps and arcades originally opening to the garden, has four octagonal corner-pavilions and a projecting central portion at the back, while the interior is richly decorated from designs by Claudius le Fort du Plessy. It was formerly used for great receptions and festivals. Being moderate in height, varied in outline, and rich in ornamentation, in contrast to the severer, many-storied city-palaces, it has quite the character of a princely suburban villa. After the death of Prince Eugene in 1736 the palace was neglected, but was purchased a little later by Francis I. In 1776 the Upper Belvedere was destined for the reception of the imperial collection of pictures, and after their removal to the Hofmuseum (p. 65) it was fitted up in 1904 as a residence for Archduke Francis Ferdinand (no admittance.) The Lower Belvedere, in which the Amras collection of weapons and the collection of antiques were housed down to 1889, has been occupied since 1903 by the modern picture gallery, and since 1905 by part of the Ephesus collections (comp. p. 58).

The **Garden* (open to the public; entered from the Rennweg or from the Heugasse, near the Upper Belvedere) was laid out in 1717, with terraces, flower-beds, lawns, and fountains, by the Bavarian garden-director Girard. In the middle, near a fountain,

are charming groups of children by H. Gasser ('the twelve months'). The upper part of the garden affords a fine view of Vienna. The S. Park, at the back of the Upper Belvedere, is not open to visitors.

The ***Modern Gallery** (temporarily closed; adm., see p. 19), in the Lower Belvedere, is entered from the garden. We turn to the left and walk through the rooms to the last, where their numbering begins. Catalogue 60 *h*. The rooms are fitted up in the old style.

Room I. *F. G. Waldmüller*, *325. Ruins at Schönbrunn. *323. Emp. Ferdinand I., *Fruit; *M. von Schwind*, 44. Number Nip, 50. Baron von Blittersdorf; *J. Danhauser*, Maternal love (1889); 46. *F. von Führich*, Christ taking leave of John and James.

Room II. *Hans Makart*, 39. Sketches for a ceiling-painting, 32-34, 36, 37. The five Senses (1879), 31. Mural decoration, 38. Design for a theatre-curtain.

Room III (which forms one large room with RR. IV and V). *Paintings by *F. G. Waldmüller*, Portrait of himself, Convent-meal (58), Portrait of a woman, Portrait of his mother, Carrying the Host to a dying man (54). — Room IV. *A. von Pettenkofen*, 75. Hungarian village-idyll, 326. Gipsy, 68. Portrait, 332. Harvest-wain, 71. Peasant maiden; *E. J. Schindler*, 67. Saw-mill at Goisern, 89. Wood-path with sheep; 333. *Karl Schindler*, The last morning of the condemned. — Room V. 231. *Rudolph Bacher*, Two women; 237. *W. Bernatzik*, Winter; 88. *Thomas von Hörmann*, Znaim in snow; 302. *August Roth*, Children dancing; 257. *K. Fröschl*, Portrait; 247. *H. Darnaut*, Harvest time. — In the drawers by the three windows are views of old Vienna, in water-colours.

Room VI. 189. *Zuloaga*, Don Miguel of Segovia, the popular poet; *E. Carrière*, Wife of the artist; 250. *H. Eeemepoel*, Return from labour; 249. *A. Egger-Lienz*, After the conclusion of peace in Tyrol (1809); 269. *W. E. Jäger*, Repose; *106-115, 118-127. *Rudolf von Alt*, Water-colours; 110. *Pochwalski*, Emp. Francis Joseph I.

Room VII (which forms one room with R. VIII). 256. *Stephan Filipkiewicz*, Mountain-torrent; 340. *B. Kustodijeff*, The family; 173. *L. F. Graf*, Study of a head; 104. *L. Michalek*, Village-church. — Room VIII. 193. *Count Leopold Kalckreuth*, Mucki; 176. *W. Püttner*, Tailor's room; *F. Stuck*, Gloaming; 159. *F. von Uhde*, Fisher-children; 343. *G. Schönleber*, Laufenburg on the Upper Rhine.

Room IX (forming one room with R. X). 188. *Charles Cottet*, Dead child; 345. *G. Courbet*, Landscape; 157. *M. Liebermann*, Cottage; *G. Segantini*, *178. Spring meadow, *171. The bad mothers; 179. *Claude Monet*, Cook; 346. *V. van Gogh*, Landscape. — Room X. 91. *Hans Thoma*, Landscape from 'Parsifal'; 96. *H. von Marées*, Study of a head; *Arnold Böcklin*, *192. Sea-idyll, 347. Venus genetrix, *191. Portrait of Lenbach; 194. *W. Leibl*, Portrait of a woman.

Room XI. 348. *Fr. Metzner*, The dance (relief); *208. *M. Klinger*. Judgment of Paris; 349. *G. Minne*, Bust; 209, 210. *Segantini*, Sketches; 216, 217. *Anselm Feuerbach*, Sketches.

Room XII. *M. Klinger*, *Christ on Olympus; 224. *A. Bartholomé*, Girl bathing (marble); 223. *A. Rodin*, Rochefort (in plaster); 222. *C. Meunier*, The burden-bearer (bronze).

Adjoining R. XII of the Modern Gallery is the **Ephesus Museum**, open at the same hours, being the second section of the collection chiefly preserved in the Art History Museum (p. 58). Illustrated catalogue of 1905 (1 *K*). — Room I. No. 2. Statue of Polemæanus, proconsul of Asia; 3. Portrait-head of a young Roman; 4. Bust of Emp. Hadrian; 5-8. Colossal reliefs from a triumphal monument, probably relating to the Parthian campaign of Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 165); 18. Bust of a man; 22. Statue of Arete, Hellenistic. — Room II. 9-14. Other reliefs from the monument just mentioned; 16. Head of a Centaur in marble. —

Room III. 31. Head of a philosopher; 32. Altar; 33. Head of Aphrodite; 35. Ganymede carried off by Jupiter's eagle.

The *Salesian Nunnery* (Pl. F, 5; *I*), No. 10 Rennweg, with its domed *Church in the Italian baroque style, was probably built by Fischer von Erlach (1717-30).

No. 27, on the left, is the Palace of Prince Metternich, now the *Italian Embassy*. What was once the Metternich park is now the site of the 'diplomatic quarter' of Vienna. No. 3 Metternichgasse (Pl. F, 5; *I*) is the *German Embassy*, built in 1877-79, and No. 6 is the *British Embassy*, built in 1875, both designed by V. Rumpelmeier. No. 37 Reisner-Str. is the *Russian Embassy*, erected in 1872-73 for the Duke of Nassau from plans by Al. Wurm, in the garden attached to which, adjoining the Richardgasse, is the *Russian Church*, built by Kotow and Giacomelli in 1899.

No. 14, Rennweg, is the entrance to the **Botanic Garden** (Pl. F 5, *I*; open April-Oct. only), with the *Botanic Institute*, built in 1904. No. 16 is the *State Printing Office (Staatsdruckerei;* Pl. F 5, *I*). Admittance on Frid., at 9 a.m.; apply at the office.

At the S. end of the Jacquingasse, No. 18, on the right, is the *Palace of Count Lanckoróński* (Pl. F, 5; *I*), built by Helmer and Fellner in 1895 in the baroque style, and containing very valuable art-collections (not accessible). — Farther on in the Rennweg, beyond the junction-railway, the Boerhavegasse diverges to the left to the *Arenberg Public Park* (Pl. F, G, 5; *I*).

Through *Simmering*, the 11th District of the city (p. 21), the Haupt-Strasse (tramway, see p. 88) leads to the —

Central Cemetery (beyond Pl. H, I, 7, *I*), laid out in 1873. Passing through the chief gateway, adorned with statues and reliefs, we reach the *Arcades*, to the left of which (S.E.) is a monument to the victims of the fire at the Ring Theatre in 1881 (p. 13). Among illustrious persons buried here, or whose remains have been brought from other cemeteries, are (left) Mozart, Beethoven, Gluck, Schubert, Joh. Strauss, Brahms, and Ghega; (right) Makart, Amerling, Tilgner, Ed. Herbst, and Hansen. Other monuments line the wall to the E. of the main entrance. The large *Cemetery Chapel* was built by Max Hegele.

The Landstrasse district is adjoined on the W. by the district of *Wieden* (p. 21). They are separated by the Heugasse (Pl. E, F, 5; *I*), which contains the palaces of *Baron Louis von Rothschild* (No. 26), erected by Destailleur of Paris (1884), and *Miller von Aichholz* (No. 36), by Streit (1880). In the Theresianumgasse (Pl. E, F, 5; *I*) is the *Palace of Baron Alfons von Rothschild* (No. 14), by J. Girette of Paris (1878). Other handsome residences line the Allégasse (Pl. E, 5; *I*). — The *Church of St. Elizabeth*, in the Karolinen-Platz (Pl. E, 5; *I*), is a Gothic edifice in brick.

The busiest streets in this quarter are the Wiedner Haupt-Strasse (Pl. E, D, 5, 6; *I*), starting from the Karls-Platz (p. 51), and the Favoriten-Strasse (Pl. E, 5; *I*), diverging from it to the left. The former contains the *Archduke Rainer Fountain* by Kauffungen

(1904), the *Engelbrunnen* by Ant. Wagner (1893), and the palace of *Archduke Rainer*. In the Mozart-Platz rises the *Mozart Fountain*, with bronze figures of Tamino and Pamina (from the Magic Flute) by Wollek (1905). In the Favoriten-Str., on the left, No. 13, is the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum (Taubstummen-Institut;* Pl. E 5, *I*). No. 15, next door, is the *Theresianische Ritter-Akademie*, a school founded in 1746, with a large garden. The building was originally the imperial villa 'Favorita', which has given its name to the 10th District of the city (see below). — The school-building No. 13 Rainergasse (Pl. E, 5, 6; *I*) contains the small *Museum Vindobonense* (Wed. 2-5, free), composed of Roman antiquities found in Vienna.

In the *Margareten* district (p. 21) is the Siebenbrunnengasse (Pl. D, 6; *I*), where we note the tasteful *Siebenbrunnen*, erected in 1904, with a medallion-portrait of Burgomaster Lueger (d. 1910) and a figure of Vindobona, by R. Kauffungen.

In the district of *Favoriten* (p. 21), which adjoins that of Wieden on the S., near the *South* and the *State Railway Stations* and the *Maria Josepha Park*, rises the imperial —

Artillery Arsenal (Pl. F, 6; *I*), erected in 1849-55, a rectangular edifice, 754 by 525 yds., with eight projecting blocks of barracks. It is entered through the *Kommandantur-Gebäude*, on the N.W. side, a fine edifice built by Ed. van der Nüll and A. von Siccardsburg. Over the entrance are statues in sandstone by H. Gasser. Within are the workshops, and opposite the Kommandantur is the —

Army Museum (*Heeres-Museum*), a building in a mixed Roman-Byzantine style, erected by *Förster* and *Hansen*, with an artistically adorned central block. Adm., see p. 19; catalogue (1903) $1\frac{1}{2}$ *K*.

In front of the Museum Building are placed 320 cannons: those on the left are Austrian, from the 15th cent. onwards; those on the right are foreign, mostly captured. We note in particular the huge mortar (early 15th cent.) and the pieces artistically decorated by *M. Hilger*, *H. C. Löffler*, *W. Neidhart*, *B. Heroldt*, *A. Benninger*, and other famous cannon-founders of the 16th and 17th centuries. — By the entrance to the Museum (right and left) is the iron chain, 638 yds. long, used by the Turks in 1513-1602 to block the Danube between Ofen and Pesth.

Ground Floor. The superb Vestibule, borne by twelve groups of pillars, is adorned with 56 marble statues of Austrian heroes. — On the left is the Library, containing engravings from the history of the Austrian army. — To the right are the Gewehr-Saal (with upwards of 500 guns, mostly end of 18th cent.) and the Artillerie-Saal, with about 200 models of cannon, a collection of ammunition, pictures of battles (incl. Cavalry Fight at Střezetic in the battle of Sadowa, by *W. Sochor*), casts, and a number of curious old guns: 1. Gun for firing stone-balls (early 15th cent.); 2. Breech-loader (end of 15th cent.); 4, 5. Japanese breech-loaders (16th cent.); 8. Ornate 'golden' cannon (1640); 12. 'Organ of death', by *Dan. Kollman* of Vienna (1678).

We return to the vestibule and ascend the Staircase, borne by four clustered columns and decorated with allegorical frescoes by *Rahl*, marble statues of generals Radetzky, Haynau, Windischgrätz, and Jelačić, and a group in marble, Austria protecting her children, by *Benk*.

First Floor. The Ruhmeshalle ('Hall of Fame') consists of a domed central hall, 87 ft. high, and two smaller rooms adjoining it. They contain memorial tablets to Austrian officers who have fallen in battle since 1618 and frescoes by *Karl Blaas* (1859-71). The central hall contains a Turkish tent captured in 1683; on the left, the Battles of Nördlingen 1634, St. Gotthard 1664, Zenta 1697, Turin 1706. In the dome are scenes from the earlier history of Austria. In the room on the left the central picture is the Foundation of the Maria Theresa Order (1758); on the left, Piacenza 1746, Kolin 1757, Hochkirch 1758, Belgrade 1789. In the room on the right, in the centre, the Entry of Francis II. into Vienna in 1814: on the left, Caldiero 1805, Aspern 1809, Leipsic 1813, Novara 1849. — Adjacent, to the left, is the —

I. Waffensaal (period 1618-1788). By the entrance-wall (X, right half), and in the window-bays I-IV, are weapons and armour of the 17th century. — Case 52. Trophies of the Thirty Years' War. — Stand 75. *Tilly's* sword(?); *Wallenstein's* written orders to *General Pappenheim*, found soaked in blood on the latter's dead body after the battle of Lützen; jerkin worn by Gustavus Adolphus when he fell at the battle of Lützen; old sketch of the position of the imperial army during the same battle. — Stand 119. Sword of *Emp. Ferdinand III.(?)*; Turkish watch, from the battle of St. Gotthard, 1664. — Case 170. Memorials of *Prince Montecuccoli*. — In Presses 203 & 204, Turkish trophies (horses' tails, quivers, sabres, hanjars, etc.); behind them, a Turkish tent said to have been captured at Peterwardein in 1716. — By the window-bays VI-IX, and by the entrance-wall (X, left half), weapons of the 18th cent. (VII, VIII. Spears and lances of the time of Maria Theresa; trophies of the Austrian War of Succession and the Seven Years' War); between VII and VIII is a bust of Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein, the founder of the collections in the Arsenal, by *Fr. X. Messerschmidt* (about 1762). — Case 240. Memorials of *Prince Eugene of Savoy*. — Cases 267, 268. Austrian ensigns, mostly of the time of Leopold I. and Charles VI. — Case 298. Sword of *Count Rüdiger von Starhemberg*. — Case 363. Memorials of *Marshal Laudon*. — Beyond the Ruhmeshalle we enter the —

II. Waffensaal (period from 1789 to the present day). By the entrance-wall (X, right half), trophies of the last Turkish war (1788-90). — In the window-bays I-III (left) and IX (right), weapons of the period 1789-1848 (II, III. Trophies of the wars with France, 1792-1815, including Montgolfier's balloon, captured at Würzburg in 1796). Stand 70. Cuirass of *Leopold II.*; two Turkish guns from Belgrade (1789); swords of marshals *Wurmser* and *Clerfayt*. Stand 111. War-medals of the period 1789-1848. — Cases 132, 134, 136. Memorials of the patriotic spirit of the Austrians in the wars of 1792-94. — Case 158. Memorials of *Archduke Charles*; on the left are the colours of the Zach regiment, with which the Archduke led the Austrians to victory at the battle of Aspern. — Stand 160. Memorials of *Francis II.* and *Prince Schwarzenberg*. — Window-bays IV & VI and back-wall (V). Weapons of the period 1848-60 (V. Trophies from the campaigns against Italy, 1848-49). — Case 282. Memorials of *Field-Marshal Radetzky*. — Stand 361. Memorials of Hentzi and Prince Windischgrätz. — Case 362. Uniforms of the mid-19th century. — Stand 383. War-medals since 1848. — Window-bays VII, VIII. Weapons since 1860 (VII. Trophies of the campaigns of 1859, 1864, and 1866); between VII and VIII, a bust of Archduke William, second founder of the Army Museum, by *Haag*. — Stand 385. Memorials of *Admiral Tegetthoff*, etc. — Case 408. Uniforms of *Archduke Albert*; others since the mid-19th century.

In the S. part of the Favoriten district rises the *Church of St. Anthony* (Pl. F, 7; *I*), built by F. von Neumann in 1900 et seq. in the Platz of that name, in the mediæval Lombard-Venetian style, decorated within with frescoes and mosaics.

From the Margareten-Gürtel the TRIESTER-STRASSE leads past the *Kaiser-Franz-Joseph Hospital* (Pl. D, 7; *I*), to the **Wiener Berg** (775 ft.), crowned with the *Spinnerin am Kreuz*, a Gothic memorial column, 52 ft. in height, erected in 1451 and restored in 1892. Near it is a *Water Tower* (Pl. D, 7; *I*) of the Vienna water-works (fine view; tickets at the Old Rathaus; Pl. C 2, *II*).

15. South-West Quarters: Neubau, Mariahilf, Fünfhaus, Hietzing. Palace of Schönbrunn.

TRAMWAYS (pp. 10-12) from the Opern-Ring through the Mariahilfer-Str. (Lines L, 52, and 59), or the Gumpendorfer-Str. (Line 57), or the Schönbrunner-Str. (Line 63) along the Wien to Schönbrunn and Hietzing. — STADTBAHN, see p. 12.

Adjoining the inner city, to the W. of the Justiz-Palast (p. 47) and the imperial museums (p. 48), lies the district of *Neubau* (p. 21), bounded on the N. by the Lerchenfelder-Strasse. At the corner of that street, in the Josephstadt district (p. 46), and facing the Auersperg-Str. (No. 1), is the **Palace of Prince Auersperg** (Pl. A, 3; *II*), built by *Fischer von Erlach* in 1722 for the Marchese di Roffrano. Since 1778 it has belonged to the Auersperg family, and it has lately had a polygonal structure added in front.

The ***Palace of the Hungarian Life Guards** (Pl. A, 4; *II*), No. 7 Hofstall-Str., at the corner of the Neustift-Str., was erected in 1720-30, from designs by *Fischer von Erlach*, for Prince Joh. Leop. Trautson, and in 1760 was assigned to the guard of Hungarian nobles. The chief façade, crowned with a gable in the centre, recalls the town-hall of Amsterdam; the portal and the masks and helmets on the keystones of the great central windows resemble those of Schlüter's edifices in Berlin. The staircase is superb. — A little to the W., No. 5 Mechitaristengasse, is the house where Lanner was born, containing the *Lanner Museum* (comp. p. 44; open free on Wed., 2-4). Still farther to the W., at the corner of the Neustiftgasse and the Schottenhof, is a fountain with a bronze figure of the bagpiper *Augustin* ('O du lieber Augustin'), by Scherpe (1908). — To the S. of the Justiz-Palast is the **Deutsches Volks-Theater** (Pl. A 4, *II*; p. 15), built by Fellner and Helmer in 1889 in the Italian late-Renaissance style. In front of it is a marble monument to the poet *Ferd. Raimund* (d. 1836), by Fr. Vogl (1898).

The ***Altlerchenfeld Church** (Pl. C 4, *I*; *Kirche zu den Sieben Zufluchten*), in the Lerchenfelder-Str., rebuilt in 1848-61 from designs by *J. G. Müller*, is a brick edifice in the Italian round-arch style, with two towers and an octagonal dome over the centre. The harmonious decoration of the interior was planned by *Ed. van der Nüll*. The vestibule contains a fresco of the Last Judgment by *Jos. von Führich*, who also designed the wall-paintings within the church.

The district of Neubau is separated from that of *Mariahilf* (p. 21) to the S. by the Mariahilfer-Strasse (Pl. A 5, *II;* Pl. C, D, 4, 5, *I*), starting from the Hofstall buildings (p. 49), and forming, with its numerous shops, the chief business-thoroughfare of the S.W. quarters. At the beginning of it, on the left, is the pretty *Gänsemädchen Fountain* (Pl. A, B, 5, *II;* 'goose-girl'), with a bronze figure by Ant. Wagner (1866). Farther on, in front of the *Mariahilfer-Kirche* (Pl. D, 5; *I*), rises a marble statue of *Jos. Haydn* (see below), by Heinrich Natter (1887). On the right, at the corner of the Kaiser-Str. (Pl. C, 5), rises the *Mariahilfer Central-Palast*, a large warehouse, completed in 1911.

In the Neubau-Gürtel, the next side-street to the right of the Mariahilfer-Str., is the *Church of the Lazarists* (Pl. C, 5; *I*), a Gothic church with nave and aisles of equal height and a central tower 223 ft. high. To the W. is the *West Railway Station* (Pl. C 5, *I;* p. 2), the vestibule of which is adorned with a marble statue of the Empress Elizabeth, by H. Gasser. The offices contain the *Historical Museum of the Austrian Railways* (entr. Mariahilfer-Str. 132; open free on Sat. 12-4, also on the first and third Sun. of each month 9-12; closed from July 15th to Sept. 15th).

To the right of the Mariahilfer-Str., at the point where it crosses the Neubau-Gürtel, an illuminated *Obelisk* recalls the construction of the Gürtel-Str. (p. 21). — Farther on in the Mariahilfer-Gürtel is the parish church of Fünfhaus, *Maria vom Siege* (Pl. C, 5; *I*), built by Fr. Schmidt in 1867-75, skilfully adapted in its octagonal plan to its limited site, with two towers and a lofty dome.

The Mariahilfer-Str. winds through the *Fünfhaus* and *Rudolfsheim* districts (p. 21), and ends at the Hof-Allée of the Schönbrunner Vor-Park (p. 96).

Two other important streets intersect the Mariahilf district. One is the Magdalenen-Strasse, on the left bank of the Wien (Pl. B 5, *II;* D, E, 5, *I*), while the Stadtbahn runs on the opposite bank. It starts from the Karls-Platz (p. 51) and passes the *Theater an der Wien* (p. 15), built by E. Schikaneder in 1797-1801 and renovated in 1900. The other street is the winding Gumpendorfer-Strasse (Pl. B, A, 5, *II;* C, D, 5, *I*), in which are situated the *Esterhazy Public Park* (No. 58), the *Ægidien-Kirche* (Pl. D, 5; *I*), built in 1770, and a *Protestant Church (Evangelische Kirche;* Pl. C 5, *I*) in the Romanesque style, by Förster and Hansen.

Between the Mariahilfer-Str. and the Gumpendorfer-Str. lies No. 19 Haydngasse (Pl. D, 5; *I*), where the composer Joseph Haydn died (1732-1809). It contains the *Haydn Museum* and the *Austrian School Museum* (both free; week-days 9-12 & 2-4 or 2-6; Sun. and holidays forenoon only).

We may now visit the palace of Schönbrunn, with its beautiful park, lying between the *Meidling* and *Hietzing* districts, about $2^1/_4$ M. from the Ring-Strasse. Tramway and Stadtbahn, see p. 94. The chief entrance to the park, which is open all day, lies to the S.W. of the Schönbrunn *Vor-Park*, by the *Schönbrunner-Brücke* (Pl. B 6, *I*; station of tramway No. 57). Near the terminus of tramway No. 59 is the *Park-Hôtel Schönbrunn* (Pl. w A 6, *I*; see p. 5). Close by is the *Kaiserstöckl* (Pl. A, 6; *I*), at the N.W. entrance to the park.

The imperial palace of ***Schönbrunn** (Pl. A, B, 6; *I*) is the usual summer residence of the emperor (accessible in his absence only). It stands on the site of a hunting-lodge of 1570, enlarged in 1619, and named after a 'beautiful fountain', but destroyed during the Turkish siege of 1683. A magnificent new building was begun in 1696 by *J. B. Fischer von Erlach*, but was left unfinished at the death of Emp. Joseph I. in 1705. Under Maria Theresa, who often resided here, the building of the château was resumed from new designs by *Nic. Pacassi* in 1744, and it owes its present form to her and to her son Joseph II. In plan it vies with the palace of Versailles, the model of all the royal residences of that period, but the edifice itself is only about 660 ft. in length.

From the Schönbrunner Brücke (see above) we enter the spacious forecourt, with its fountain-groups by *Fr. Zauner* and *J. B. Hagenauer*. The palace with its offices contains 1441 rooms and 139 kitchens. The Spiegel-Saal is adorned with pictures by Guglielmi, the Hamilton-Saal with pictures by P. and J. Hamilton, and the Ceremonien-Saal with historical paintings. The chapel and the theatre may also be visited. Napoleon I. had his head-quarters here in 1805 and 1809, and in 1832, in a room once occupied by him, died his son the Duke of Reichstadt (p. 36).

The Park, 494 acres in area, laid out in 1753-75 by *Steckhoven* and *J. F. von Hohenberg*, with its straight walks, clipped hedges, sculptures, grottoes, and ponds, is one of the best-preserved examples of the old French palace garden, being conceived as a link between the great masses of masonry and the open country. The palace, however, lies unusually low, while the park mounts the hill, terminating in the airy Gloriette. The statues in Tyrolese marble on the parterre and the groups on the great *Neptune Fountain* were executed or modelled by J. W. Beyer (d. 1806). A kind of arbour to the left of the central walk shelters the so-called *Schöner Brunnen*, with its beautiful female figure in R. Donner's best style. Near it are an artificial temple-ruin and an obelisk. To the right, on the W. side, is the *Menagerie*, a zoological garden open free from 6 or 7 a.m. till dusk (houses open in bad weather for two tickets at 40 *h* each). Adjacent is the *Botanic Garden*, founded in 1752, containing a small preliminary casting of Zauner's mon-

ument of Joseph II. (p. 37) and several hot-houses with fine exotic plants. The palm-house is open daily (except Frid.) 9-4 or 9-5, 40 *h*; free on Sat. 2-5. Lastly we may ascend to the *Gloriette* (778 ft.), a colonnade 104 yds. long and 62 ft. high, built in 1775. The platform, to which we mount from the right side of the colonnade (adm. 9-12 and 1-6; Oct. to end of May 1-4; 10 *h*), commands a splendid *View of the park, of the city below, and of the Kahlenberg in the background. The *Pheasant Garden*, beyond the Gloriette, is closed.

Outside the E. park-gate, 7-8 min. from the Gloriette, is the *Tivoli*, a recreation-garden, affording an extensive view. The Zenogasse, which passes here, leads S. to the Schönbrunner-Allée, the way to the château of Hetzendorf (1¼ hr.; p. 107).

From the park we proceed past the Kaiserstöckl (p. 96) to the villas and pleasure-resorts of *Hietzing*. We come first to 'Am Platz', with its bronze statue of *Emperor Maximilian of Mexico* (d. 1867), by Joh. Meixner (1871). A little to the S. is the *Maxing Park*, which was laid out by Maximilian.

On the left bank of the Wien, opposite Schönbrunn, lies the suburb of **Penzing** (Pl. A, B, 5; *I*), now included in the district of Hietzing. Here is situated the *Palace of the Duke of Cumberland*, containing the famous *Guelph Collection of the house of Brunswick-Lüneburg, which consists mainly of valuable Romanesque and other ecclesiastical vessels. Among the finest objects are a large reliquary in the form of a domed Byzantine church (Rhenish work; ca. 1200); a portable altar by Eilbertus of Cologne (12th cent.); portable altar of the Margravine Gertrude (Saxon; early 12th cent.); standard-cross of copper-gilt (12th cent.); the so-called Guelph Cross (11th or 12th cent.); monstrance, with the paten of St. Bernward of Hildesheim (ca. 1000). To the E. of the *Palais Zichy* (formerly *Palais Sina*; Pl. B 5, *I*) is the new *Technical Museum*. No. 10 Gyrowetzgasse is indicated by an inscription as the house of the poet *Ludwig Anzengruber* (1839-89).

Adjacent, on the N., lies **Breitensee** (Pl. A, 5, 4, *I*; a station on the suburban railway), formerly a separate suburb. Here, in front of the *Infantry Cadets' School*, rises a marble statue of Emp. Francis Joseph I., by Benk (1904). The Hütteldorfer-Str. leads thence to the W., by (1¼ M.) *Baumgarten*, to Hütteldorf (p. 124). Opposite the last two places, on the right bank of the Wien, lies *St. Veit* (see p. 124), another suburb belonging to Hietzing.

Farther on are the villages of *Lainz* and *Speising* (station on the junction railway, p. 13), near which is the *Rosenhügel* (800 ft.), with a reservoir of the Vienna water-works. — From Speising the Hermes-Str. leads W. to the beautiful **Lainzer Tiergarten**, an imperial game-preserve laid out by Charles VI. and Joseph II. (adm., in the absence of shooting-parties, on application at the Burghauptmann's office, p. 18). The small imperial *Jagdschloss* (shooting-lodge), built by Hasenauer for Empress Elizabeth, has a group of figures in front by Rud. Weyr. Near it are fountain groups by Viktor Tilgner. — On the hillside, by the wall of the Tiergarten, is the municipal *Versorgungsheim* (provident home), consisting of 32 houses built in 1902-1904, with spacious grounds.

16. North-West Districts: Alsergrund, Währing, Döbling.

Tramways (pp. 10, 11) through the Alser-Str. (Line G), through the Währinger-Str. (E, F, 37-39, 41), Liechtenstein-Str. (36, 40), and Porzellangasse (D); by the Währinger-Gürtel (8); to Pötzleinsdorf (41); to Döbling (34, 37); to Nussdorf (36). — Stadtbahn (p. 12) along the Gürtel, and from the Schotten-Ring to Heiligenstadt (Nussdorf). — Railway (pp. 340, 104) by Heiligenstadt to Nussdorf.

The district of *Alsergrund* (p. 21) extends from the Alser-Str., the continuation of the Universitäts-Str. p. 43), to the Danube Canal. In the N. part of the Elisabeth Promenade Pl. E. 2, 3; *I*) is the *Rossauer Fountain*, with a bronze figure of Danubia.

In the Währinger-Strasse (Pl. B, 2, 1, A, 1, *II;* C, D, 2, 3, *I*), which begins at the Schotten-Ring (p. 43), are, on the left, the Votive Church (p. 43); on the right, No. 10, the *Chemical Institute* (Pl. A, B, 1; *II*), built in 1872 by Ferstel; on the left, Nos. 11 and 13, the *Anatomical Institute*, in the early-Renaissance style (1886), containing the *Anatomical Museum* (adm. on application). — Then, on the right, stand the *Palace of Count Chotek* (No. 28), re-erected by Abel in 1874, and on the left the Josephinum (No. 25; Pl. A 1, *II;* Pl. D 3, *I*), founded in 1785 by Emp. Joseph II. as a medical-surgical academy, and now containing the *Anatomical and Pathological Museum* (open on Sat., 9-1).

The main building of the **Technological Museum** (*Gewerbe Museum;* Pl. D, 2, 3, *I*), Währinger-Str. 59, contains interesting collections (entered from Eisengasse 7; open on Sun. 9-12, Tues. and Thurs. 10-4; and in the new building (Severingasse 9) is a large Machinery Hall (Sun. 9-12, Mon. to Frid. 10-4; machines in motion on Sun. and on Tues. and Thurs. 2-4). — No. 78 Währinger-Str., by the Währinger-Gürtel, is the handsome *Volks-Oper und Jubilaeums-Theater* (Pl. D 2, *I;* p. 15).

In the streets crossing the Währinger-Str. are, to the S.W., several large hospitals, and to the N.E. (Berggasse 16) the *Export-Akademie* (Pl. B, 1; *II*), a commercial school. In the Waisenhausgasse, on the left, is the *Institute for the Investigation of Radium*, and farther on, on the right, is the imperial *Consular Academy* (Pl. D, 3; *I*), in the baroque style (1754), for the training of candidates for the consular service. Opposite the latter is the *Waisenhaus-Kirche*, erected under Charles VI. in 1722 as a national church for the Italian and Netherlandish subjects of the emperor, with a rich high-altar. At No. 54 Nussdorfer-Str. (Pl. D, 2, 3; *I*) *Franz Schubert* (1797-1828), the composer, was born.

The Liechtenstein-Strasse (Pl. B 1, *II;* D, E, 3, 2, *I;* tramway, see above), beginning at the Schotten-Ring, near the Börse (p. 43), leads in 10 min. to the large garden (entered from the short Fürstengasse diverging to the right) of the —

Old Summer Palace of Prince Liechtenstein (Pl. D, E, 2, 3; *I*), built in 1701-12 for the prince by Dom. Martinelli. It is approached by a highly ornate quintuple passage, between the outer and the principal garden. The latter extends N. behind the building to a *Garden Palace*, built by H. von Ferstel in 1876 in the Renaissance style, on the site of an old summer-house. The pretty gardens, originally laid out in the French style, but refashioned in English taste by Marshal Prince Johann of Liechtenstein (d. 1836), are open all day in summer.

We ring for admission and enter the old palace by the passage just mentioned. The superb staircase, adorned with ceiling-paintings by Rottmayr, ascends to the upper floors, which contain the ****Liechtenstein Gallery** (adm., see p. 49), one of the most valuable private collections in the world (over 800 pictures). It was founded by Prince Charles Eusebius in the 17th cent. and raised to its present importance by Prince Wenzel in the 18th century. Its chief treasures are works by *Rubens* and *Van Dyck*. The six pictures of Decius, though not entirely the work of Rubens's own brush, are among the finest existing works of the master. His Daughters of Cecrops, the portraits of his sons, and a number of spirited sketches are also noteworthy. Van Dyck's portrait of Maria Louisa de Tassis is one of the finest female portraits of the 17th century. The other Netherlandish and the early German and Italian pictures also repay careful inspection. The present prince, John II. (b. 1840), has further enriched the collection with admirable Florentine Renaissance sculptures and other works of art. The collections are most tastefully arranged in rooms richly decorated with stucco and ceiling-paintings by Pozzo, Belluzzi, and Franceschini.

The staircase contains a piece of Brussels tapestry after the Decius pictures by Rubens. The five others are in the first room.

Room I (Sculptures and artistic manufactures). *Luca* and *Andrea della Robbia*, Terracotta reliefs; *Style of Donatello*, Terracotta bust of St. Lawrence; *Benedetto da Majano*, Relief figure of a woman; *Antonio Rossellino*, *Relief of the Madonna, *Terracotta bust of a man; *Mino da Fiesole*, *Madonna; majolica vessels; glass; fine Limoges enamels (plaques by *P. Courteys* with scenes from the Trojan War; dish by *Jean Courtois* with the worship of the brazen serpent).

Room II (Italian masters of the 15th and 16th cent.). To the right: *36. *Franc. Francia* (perhaps an early work of *Raphael?*), Portrait; no number, *Franciabigio*, Portrait (1517); *Bern. Luini*, Holy Family; *32. *Unknown Master (Leon. da Vinci?)*, Ginevra dei Benci (ca. 1472); unnumbered, *Sandro Botticelli*, *Madonna and Child, *Portrait; *Bastiano Mainardi*, Holy Family. — *Paris Bordone*, Portrait of a man; 13. *Moretto*, Madonna with the Child and St. Anthony; *12. *Andrea del Sarto*, St. John the

Baptist; 20. *P. Perugino,* Virgin and Child (replica of the picture in the Pitti Palace at Florence); *734. *Antonello da Messina,* Man and wife (miniatures); above, *Bronzino,* Portrait of a man; *Franciabigio,* Madonna with St. John; unnumbered, *Moretto,* St. Jerome; *G. B. Moroni,* Portrait; 228. *Girolamo Savoldo,* Portrait; 24. *Cotignola(?),* Holy Family; 7. *Titian(?),* Madonna and Child with John the Baptist and St. Catharine; 22. *After Raphael,* St. John in the desert (a good old copy). — No numbers, *Filippino Lippi,* Story of Esther (two paintings on the panels of a chest); *Marco Zoppo,* Ecce Homo; *C. Crivelli,* Madonna and Child; *Cosimo Tura(?),* St. Clara, in its old frame. — To the left is —

Room III (Italians, 16th and 17th cent.). To the right, 45. *Guido Reni,* St. John; 230. *Tintoretto,* Father and son; 23. *Sassoferrato,* Madonna praying. — 43. *Domenichino,* Sibyl; 41. *Ribera,* Crucifixion of St. Peter; *40. *Guido Reni,* Adoration of the Shepherds, one of his finest works; 229. *Paolo Veronese,* Betrothal of St. Catharine (studio-piece). — *Caravaggio,* *31. Lute-player (early work), 231. Lucretia. Cabinet with various objects of art. — From R. II we proceed straight on into —

Room IV. **47-52. *Rubens,* History of the Roman consul Decius Mus, who in obedience to a dream devoted himself in a battle with the Latins, six large pictures in admirable old frames, with numerous figures, based on a careful study of the antique and executed in 1618, partly by *A. van Dyck,* for the Brussels tapestry manufactory: 47. Announcement of the dream; 48. Taking the augury; 49. Consecration of Decius; 50. Lictors sent back; 51. Battle, with death of Decius; 52. Funeral. — On fine baroque tables are a large bust by *Lodovico Lombardi,* an equestrian statuette by *Riccio,* a Christ by *A. de Vries,* and other excellent bronzes.

Room V. To the right, *Rubens,* 64. Entombment (after Caravaggio); 62. Same subject (ascribed here to *Van Dyck*); 60. St. Francis at the foot of the Cross; 59. Allegory, sketches. *Van Dyck,* *61. L. Odescalchi (formerly supposed to be Wallenstein; 1624); **58. Maria Louisa de Tassis of Antwerp; 56. St. Jerome; 152. Frans Snyders, the painter. — ***75. *Frans Hals,* W. van Heythuysen, a citizen of Haarlem (ca. 1630). *Van Dyck,* 76. Young lady, 68. Lady in Spanish dress, 67. Virgin and Child (original at Dulwich), 66. Portrait, 69. Ryckaert the painter, 73. Clergyman, 74. Old man, 70. Portrait of a man, 71. Old woman (both ascribed to *Rubens*).

Room VI (Netherlandish Masters, 17th cent.). To the right, 109. *Rubens,* Apollo in the sun-chariot (sketch); 98. *A. van Dyck,* Archduchess Isabella Clara Eugenia when a widow; 107. *Sam. van Hoogstraten,* Young man (1645); 91. *Bockhorst,* The five Foolish Virgins; *Rubens,* 105. *Portrait of a boy (perhaps his son Albert?), *87. Portrait of Jean Vermoelen (1616), *95. Old man (Van Dyck?);

A. van Dyck, 102. Crucifixion (grisaille), *94. Count John of Nassau; 96. *Th. de Keyser*, Portrait of a man. — 89. *A. de Gelder*, Young man; *Rembrandt*, *Portrait of his sister Lysbeth, *The same at her toilet; *80. *Rubens*, Assumption. *Rembrandt*, *84. Portrait of himself; unnumbered, Portrait of a man, *Portrait of a woman (1636). 83. *G. Flinck* (not *Rembrandt*), Diana and Endymion. — 120. *Rubens*, Toilet of Venus (after Titian); 118. *Jac. Jordaens*, Man at table. *Rubens*, 117. Nuptials of Cupid and Psyche (sketch); 115. Tiberius and Agrippina (after an antique cameo); **114. Rubens's two sons (of which there is a studio replica in Dresden); *111. Daughters of Cecrops with the infant Erichthonius; 113. Rombouts, the painter; 116. St. Anna and Mary. Other excellent sketches, both by Rubens and Van Dyck. — Adjoining R. V, on the left, is —

Room VII (less important works of various schools). To the right, 137. *B. van der Helst*, Young man; 156, 157. *Pourbus the Elder*, Old man and woman. — 159. *Er. Quellinus*, Old man. — 127. *Ch. Le Brun*, Portrait of a general; 153. *Van Dyck*, G. de Crayer, Fr. Snyders, and other painters; 122. *Rubens*, Ajax and Cassandra; unnumbered, *M. Mierevelt*, Portrait of a man.

The second floor contains smaller pictures, chiefly by Netherlanders of the 17th cent., and a few by French masters of the 18th.

Room I. Tapestry. Among the pictures: 270. *Tiepolo*, Gethsemane; 21. *Nic. Poussin*, Holy Family after Raphael; *Bern. Belotto (Canaletto)*, 215. View of Pirna, 218. The Königstein in Saxony; 226. *Paolo Veronese*, Betrothal of St. Catharine (studio piece).

Room II. Vienna porcelain and Delft and Japanese fayence. Numerous *Views of Venice by *Ant. Canale (Canaletto)*, *Bern. Belotto (Canaletto)*, and *Francesco Guardi* (Santa Maria della Salute). — Rooms III-V are closed at present.

Room VI. To the right: Sea-pieces and landscapes by *Jos. Vernet*, *Gasp. Poussin (Dughet)*, and *Fr. Millet*. Also, *Chardin*, 371. The admonition (1735), 379, 376, 369. Cooks; unnumbered, *Gainsborough*, Portrait. — 415. *G. Honthorst*, Dentist. — 414. *Simon de Vlieger*, Silvan landscape (1640); 434. *Brekelenkam*, Oyster-seller; unnumbered, *M. Hobbema*, *Forest-scene with a pond; *Nic. Maes*, *Lace-maker; 410. *R. de Vries*, Landscape. — Landscapes by *A. van der Neer* and *J. van der Meer van Haarlem*.

Room VII. Landscapes by *Jan Wynants*, *A. Cuyp* (*River-scene), *Berchem*, *S. van Ruysdael*, *J. van Ruysdael* (513. Landscape with high trees), and *J. van Goyen*; interiors, peasant scenes, and family groups by *D. Teniers the Younger*, *Jan Steen* (*The letter, unnumbered), *Molenaer*, *Gonzales Coques*, *Fr. van Mieris*, *Dusart*, and *A. Brouwer* (*470, *469. Old peasants, both on the wall of exit); also, 510. *G. Terburg*, Portrait of a man; 465. *J. B. Lampi the Younger*, Marshal Prince John Liechtenstein.

Room VIII. Landscapes by *Bakhuyzen*, *Wynants*, *Jac. van Ruysdael* (*Forest-scene, unnumbered), *Elsheimer* (548. Flight into Egypt), *Hobbema* (*Oaks by the water, unnumbered), and *S. de Vlieger*. Also genre-pieces by *Ant. Palamedes*, *D. Teniers the Younger* (553. Stable), *D. Ryckaert* (554. Musical party), *Ph. Wouverman*, *Adr. Brouwer* (539. Dentist), and *Molenaer;* flower-pieces by *J. van Huysum* and *Rachel Ruysch*.

Room IX (Same and Similar Masters). Without a number, *J. van der Meer of Haarlem*, Landscape; 645. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Royal banquet; 596. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants dancing. — Unnumbered, *J. van de Cappelle*, Calm sea; 696. *S. de Vlieger* (not Rembrandt), Calm sea; unnumbered, *J. van der Heyde*, Church ruins; *J. van der Heyde* and *A. van der Velde*, *Château; *689. *A. van de Velde*, Argus and Io. — 670. *H. Rigaud*, Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein; 669. *P. Codde*, Musical party (early work).

Room X (Masters of the 15th and 16th cent., mostly German and Netherlandish). To the right, 713. *Master of the Female Half-Figures*, Lady with parrot; unnumbered, Mary Magdalen. Portraits by *Jan van Scorel* (704, 707), *B. Beham*, *Quinten Matsys* (*Portrait of a clergyman, unnumbered), *Jan Joest of Calcar(?)*, and *H. Aldegrever;* unnumbered, *B. Strigel*, *B. Zeitblom*, two pictures of St. Nicholas; 710. *Lucas van Leyden(?)*, Hermit in the desert; *Memling*, *725. Madonna with the adoring donor, 733. Madonna. Entrance-wall: *718. *M. Wohlgemut*, Portrait of a man; *735-737. *Hugo van der Goes*, Adoration of the Magi (triptych); 724, 726. *B. van Orley*, Donors and saints (wings of an altar-piece); unnumbered, *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, SS. Mary Magdalen and Catharine; *729. *Jean Fouquet*, Portrait of a man (1476); *730. *Quinten Matsys* (not *Patinir*), Christ on the Cross; above, 720. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Winter-landscape.

Rooms XI and XII contain animal, fruit, and flower pieces by **J. D. de Heem*, *Frans Snyders*, *Jan Fyt*, *M. d'Hondecoeter*, *Jan Weenix*, *Jur. van Streek*, *Fr. W. Tamm*, and **W. Claesz Heda;* also landscapes by *Jan Both*, *S. de Vlieger*, and *Bakhuyzen*.

At Seegasse 9 (Pl. E, 3; *I*), a little to the E. of the Liechtenstein Gallery, is a *Jewish Cemetery* (16th cent.).

Adjoining the district of Alsergrund, beyond the Gürtel-Str. (p. 21; Währinger-Gürtel), lies the district of *Währing* (p. 21), in the N. part of which a villa quarter, called the *Cottage-Anlagen* (Pl. C, D, 2; *I*), has sprung up since 1870. To the W. of this quarter, at Türkenschanz-Str. 17, rises the *Observatory* (*Sternwarte;* open 9-11 a.m.), built by Fellner and Helmer in 1878, and to the N.W., in the district of *Döbling* (p. 21), is the hilly **Türkenschanz Park** (Pl. C 1, *I;* restaurant; concerts), with its *Belvedere* (Aussichts-Turm), which affords a superb *View of Vienna, the

Wiener Wald, and the Schneeberg (open on week-days 4-8, in winter 2-4 p.m.; on Sun. all day; 10 *h*). — On the N. side of the park is the imperial Hochschule für Bodenkultur (*Agricultural School*; Pl. C 1, *I*), containing an *Agricultural and Forestry Museum*. Near by is the *Erzherzog-Karl-Ludwig-Brunnen*, by Hofmann von Aspernburg (1906).

The Döblinger Haupt-Strasse (Pl. D, 2, 1; *I*) is prolonged to the N. by the Hohe Warte, with its numerous villas, a *Restaurant*, the *Meteorologische Central-Anstalt*, and the beautiful **Park of Baron Rothschild* (gardens and hothouses open from mid-April to mid-June, Wed. & Frid. 2-6; adm. 1 *K*). The Hohe Warte, passing near the *Heiligenstädter Park*, with a marble monument of Beethoven by Weigl (1910), leads to *Heiligenstadt* (Pl. E, 1; *I*), where No. 2 Pfarr-Platz was once occupied by *Beethoven*, and to the favourite pleasure-resort of —

Nussdorf, the terminus of tramway No. 36, and a station on the Stadtbahn and the State Railway (p. 104; *Bockkeller zur Rose* and *Brauhaus Restaurant*, opposite the rail. station). Ascent of the Kahlenberg, see p. 104. Nussdorf lies at the upper end of the Danube Canal (p. 20), which is protected against flooding by a huge *Barrier*, 33 ft. above the bottom of the water, with figures of lions and an iron bridge across it, and against floating ice by a *Schwimmtor*, or floating gate. Farther on, by station Kahlenbergerdorf, is the *Kuchelau Winter Harbour*, constructed in 1899-1903.

2. Environs of Vienna.

The hills of the Wiener Wald, to the N. and N.W. of the city, the *Kahlenberg* and *Leopoldsberg* (p. 104), the *Sophien-Alpe* (p. 105), and the *Hermannskogel* (p. 105), with their views of the great city, of the extensive plain to the N.E., and of the Lower Alps as far as the Styrian Mts. to the S., offer much charming scenery. They are easily reached by the Kahlenberg rack-and-pinion line and by several tramways, and are to be admirably opened up by a hill-road 18 M. long, begun in 1905 by the town-council at the instance of the burgomaster Dr. K. Lueger (d. 1910), sweeping round the heights in a great curve to the S. from the Kahlenberg to the prolongation of the Mariahilfer-Strasse. To the S.W. are the romantic valley of the *Brühl* (p. 108), *Laxenburg* (p. 109), and *Baden* (p. 111), all within a short railway journey. The various footpaths have their distinguishing coloured marks. Comp. also p. 17.

Excursions by the *State Railway*, see pp. 124 et seq.; to *Greifenstein* and *Kreuzenstein*, see p. 136; to the *Schneeberg*, see R. 3; to the *Semmering*, see R. 5.

a. Kahlenberg, Leopoldsberg, and Hermannskogel.

Nussdorf is reached by the STADTBAHN (p. 12: from the Schotten-Ring in 16 min., 24 trains daily; 30 or 20 *h*); by the STAATSBAHN (p. 340; from the Franz-Josephs-Bahnhof in 10 min.: 50, 30, 20 *h*); or by TRAMWAY (p. 11; Line 36, from the Börse in 20 min.: 20 *h*). From Nussdorf up the Kahlenberg by the *Zahnradbahn* (rack-and-pinion railway) in $^1/_2$ hr. (fare $1^1/_2$ or 1 *K*, return 2 *K* or 1 *K* 20 *h*, Sun. and holidays 1 *K* 40 *h*; family-ticket for 5 pers., there and back, $5^1/_2$ (Sun. and holidays 6) *K*; trains in summer hourly, in the afternoon half-hourly. — Also TRAMWAY to Grinzing (Line 38) and to Sievering (39).

Nussdorf, see pp. 103, 340. From the railway-station we follow the tramway line to the W. to (4 min.) its terminus by the station of the Zahnradbahn.

The *Zahnradbahn*, or 'rack-and-pinion line', ascends through the extensive vineyards of ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Grinzing* (910 ft.: Café Rudolfshof, with garden; Berger's Garden Restaurant), above the charmingly-situated village, with its numerous villas. 2 M. *Krapfenwaldl* (1090 ft.). To the right we have a view of the Kahlenberg, adjoined by the Leopoldsberg on the right; to the left we see the château of *Kobenzl* (p. 105). The line rounds the *Wildgrube*, and runs through pleasant woods to ($3^1/_4$ M.) its terminus on the —

Kahlenberg (1585 ft.). Just beyond the station rises the *Stephaniewarte* (ascent 20 *h*; 'panorama' 10 *h*), a tower which affords a splendid view of Vienna and the Marchfeld, as far as the Lesser Carpathians, and of the Wiener Wald and the Styrian Alps to the S., while to the N. the castle of Kreuzenstein is visible. We may now walk to the S.E., past the *Elisabeth-Ruhe* (a bench to the right, with a portrait of the late empress in relief), to the (5 min.) *Hôtel Kahlenberg* (military band on Sun. afternoons). Hence to the Hermannskogel, see p. 105.

Walkers may ascend the Kahlenberg from Nussdorf by a footpath (1 hr.). We cross the Zahnradbahn beyond its station, and ascend along the *Schreiberbach*. After a hundred paces we cross the brook to the left (or we may take the direct path marked red and white), and follow the shady *Beethoven-Gang*, with a bust of the composer, who often visited this spot. We then ascend to the right by the Kahlenberg road, passing a café, named Beethoven-Aussicht (No. 111). Beyond the ($^3/_4$ hr.) Inn Zur Eisernen Hand we either take the steep path to the right to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the Hôtel Kahlenberg or continue to follow the road. — From the Kahlenberg to (1 hr.) *Weidling*, or by the Josephs-Steig to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Klosterneuburg*, see pp. 107, 106.

A forest-path (marked) leads from the hotel to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) **Leopoldsberg** (1390 ft.), the eastmost spur of the Wiener Wald, rising abruptly 875 ft. above the Danube. On the foundations of an old castle, in which the Babenberg dukes (p. 22) resided in 1101-47, instead of at Melk, is a château (now Hofbauer's Restaurant), with a small church (1705). The *View from the balcony of the château is more picturesque than from the Kahlenberg: N.W., Klosterneuburg, and opposite to it, on the left bank of the Danube,

KLOSTERNEUBURG
Kierling
Kierling-B.
Kierlinger Forst
Greiss M.
Amalienhof
Antons-Bründ.
Brunn-w.
Kierling-B.
Buchberg
Lange Gasse
Haschhof
Haschberg
Sekt-Hausstieg
St. Klubs-Weidling
Hohenau
Rotes Kreuz
Eichenhain
Kreit
Rotgraben-Bach
Weidling
Gsangerhütte
Hammers-B.
Weidling-B.
Seitze Tal
Wiesenbergweg
Wendischhütte
Tafelberg
Rahmberg
Ober-
Weidlingbach
Unter-
Whs.
Agnes Brindl
Jäger-Whs.
Vogelsang-B.
Hermannskogel
Hansburg W.
Silberhuber H.
Sauberg
Fischerhaus
Holzknecht J.H.
Latis-B.
Schl. Kobenzl
Kobenzl Hof
Am Himmel
Rest.
Simons-B.
Schützen-Gr.
Förster-Ws.
Weidling-B.
Asperlreiten
Toifelhütte
Dongraben
Dreimarkstein
Richter-Warte
Hameau
Salmannsdorf
Whs.
Waldandacht
Gran-B.
Rosskopf
Rotes Kreuz
Sophien-Alpe
Neustift
am Walde
Dornbach
Neuwaldegg
Pötzleinsdorf
Ob-Döbling
Kahlen-B.
Leopolds-B.
Stephanieward.
Sidzwiese
Wildgrube
Josefsdorf
Kahlenbergerdf.
Schreiberbach
Nussberg
Eichelhof
Bockkeller
Nussdorf
Bellevue
Unter-
Grinzing
Sievering
Kacken-B.
Ober-
Heiligenstadt
Grinzingerstr.
Krapfenwaldl.
Reisenberg-B.
Schl.
Gruben-B.
Kreuzeckweg
Kahlenbergerstr.
Hochschul-Str.
Probusgasse
Kollerstieg
Florianigasse
Florianigl.
Donauwarte
Elisabeth-Ws.
Stadlau
Floridsdorf
Hochau
Mühlschütt-Au
Mühlwasser
Lang-Enzersdorf
Laner-B.
Kuhau
Antons-Bründ.
Pfarrer-Kirs.
Gartenbau-Gesellschaft
Franz-Josefs-Bahn
Nordwestbahn
Nordbahn
Stadtbahn
Donaukanal
Franzensbrücke
Nussdorf
Heiligenst.
Tull

the Bisamberg and the suburb of Floridsdorf (p. 21); N., the hilly region from the Manhartsberg to the Polau hills; E., the Lesser Carpathians; S.E., the Leitha Mts.; S., the Wiener Wald, with the distant Alps; in the centre lies the great city. We also observe the new channel of the Danube (p. 20); in the foreground is the Kuchelauer Hafen, at the upper entrance to the Danube Canal.

From the Leopoldsberg we may either return to the Kahlenberg or we may descend to the S.E. by a steep zigzag path ('Nasenweg') to (1/2 hr.) *Kahlenbergerdorf* (rail. stat., see p. 340; the path leads to the S. from the gateway of the tavern, skirts the wall, and descends by the notice-board). Another path (yellow marks) diverges a hundred paces short of the tavern, and descends to the N. by the Kollersteig to (1 hr.) *Klosterneuburg* (p. 106).

From the Kahlenberg a red-marked path leads viâ the *Jägerwiese* (passing near the *Jungfern-Bründl*) to the top of the (1 1/4 hr.) **Hermannskogel** (1780 ft.), where the *Habsburgwarte* (10 *h*) affords an extensive view. Somewhat below the top is the *Silberhuberhaus* (restaurant). The descent may be made viâ the Jägerwiese, then by following to the right the yellow-marked path leading to the *Am Himmel Hotel* (view from the *Elisabeth-Kapelle* near by), and thence continuing to (1 hr.) *Sievering* (Zur Heiligen Agnes; Wildschütz; dairy-garden of Katharinenhof). — About 1/4 M. to the N. of the Am Himmel Hotel is the château of *Kobenzl*, now a hotel (R. from 4, pens. from 9 *K*).

b. Dornbach and Neu-Waldegg.

Tramway (p. 11; Line 43) to Dornbach and Neu-Waldegg.

Dornbach (*Restaurant Waldschnepfe; Kaiserin von Oesterreich*) and **Neu-Waldegg** (*Zum Hirsch*, R. 2-2 1/2 *K*), situated in a valley of the Wiener Wald, and belonging to Hernals, the 17th District (p. 21), are favourite resorts. At Neu-Waldegg is *Prince Schwarzenberg's Park*, through which a shady road gradually ascends. From the park we may go to the N. by a road or by a footpath (marked blue) to the *Hameau* or *Holländer-Dörfl* (1515 ft.; restaurant; 1 1/4 hr. from the tramway-terminus; carr. 3-4 *K*), near which we obtain a view of part of Vienna to the E., with the Marchfeld and the Lesser Carpathians, and the mountains to the S., as far as the Schneeberg. A pleasant forest-path (marked red as far as the 'Rote Kreuz', then blue) leads to the S.W. from the Hameau to the (3/4 hr.) **Sophien-Alpe** (1545 ft.; restaurant), which may also be reached direct in 1 1/4 hr. by a picturesque path from Neu-Waldegg viâ the *Rohrer-Hütte* (restaurant). The *Franz-Karl-Aussicht*, 10 min. to the S.W. of the Sophien-Alpe, is another fine point, affording a splendid *View of the Wiener Wald as far

as the Schneeberg. We may then descend by a path, marked blue, past the 'Knödelhütte' Inn, to (1½ hr.) *Hütteldorf* (p. 124).

We may also descend from the Sophien-Alpe by a fine hill-road to *Hinter-Hainbach* (p. 124), or from the Hameau by a steep path, marked yellow, to (½ hr.) *Weidlingbach* (p. 107).

Another good point of view is the *Wilhelminenberg* or *Galizynberg* (1275 ft.; Steinbruchwirtshaus), 3 M. to the S.W. of Dornbach. It may also be reached from Ottakring (p. 21) in ½ hr. by the Galizyn-Str., passing through the colony of villas in the Liebharts-Tal. — A still finer view is commanded by the *Jubilaeumswarte* (10 *h*; restaurant) on the *Vogeltennwiese* (1410 ft.), ½ hr. to the W. of the Wilhelminenberg (reached at first by a road, and then by a forest-path marked black and yellow). Thence to Hütteldorf-Hacking (p. 124) in 1 hr. (green marks). — On the slope of the Wilhelminenberg is the Lower Austrian Lunatic Asylum (*Heil- und Pflege-Anstalt für Geisteskranke*). Its 34 pavilions, church (by Otto Wagner), and offices cover a large area.

c. Klosterneuburg.

Stadtbahn (p. 12; from the Schotten-Ring in 27-31 min.; 22 trains daily) or Staatsbahn (p. 340; from the Franz-Joseph Station in 16-26 min.; fares 80, 50, 30 *h*). Besides the Klosterneuburg-Weidling station there is a flag-station at Klosterneuburg-Kierling (nearer to the monastery).

Klosterneuburg (560 ft.: see Map, p. 104; *Goldenes Schiff*, Pl. a, R. 2-3 *K*; *Restaurant Herzogshut*, Pl. b, both in the Rathaus-Platz) is a small town (14,800 inhab.) on the right bank of the Danube, 3 M. above Nussdorf (p. 103). The Augustine Monastery here, founded in 1108, is the oldest and wealthiest in Austria (attendant 1-2 *K*). The church, consecrated in 1136, originally a Romanesque basilica with Gothic additions, was rebuilt in the baroque style in 1689-1714, and modernized by *Jos. Kornhäusel* in 1836. The fine Gothic cloisters date in part from the end of the 13th century. The palatial abbey-buildings were erected in 1730-50 by *Felice Donato d'Allio*. On the W. dome rises the imperial crown, on the E. dome the archducal hat, in wrought iron. Within the abbey is preserved the archducal hat used at the ceremony of swearing allegiance, and there is a collection of pictures, chiefly by Austrian masters (15th and 16th cent.).

The valuable Treasury (apply to the treasurer, best at 10.30 a.m.) and the 'Kaiserzimmer' with its fine tapestry deserve a visit. The Leopolds-Kapelle contains the famous *Altar of Verdun*, made in 1181, by Nicholas of Verdun, of 51 plaques of gilded bronze, with Biblical scenes in 'niello'. The windows of the old chapter-room have stained glass of the late 13th century.

Good wines are to be had at the *Stiftskeller* (Pl. c), Albrechtsbergergasse 3; fine view from the terrace. Opposite, to the W., is the *Schiess-Stätte* (restaurant). A small house to the left of the church contains a monster cask (Pl. d). — In the Rathaus-Platz rises a '*Plague Column*' of 1381.

From Klosterneuburg to the *Kahlenberg* (1½ hr.; green way-marks), or to the *Leopoldsberg* (1½ hr.; yellow marks), see p. 105.

In the *Weidlinger-Tal*, 2 M. to the S.W. of Klosterneuburg, 1¼ M. from stat. Klosterneuburg-Weidling (tramway 30 *h*), lies the pleasant village of **Weidling** (*Zum Goldenen Strauss*, with garden; *Zum Tiroler*), in the churchyard of which reposes the poet Lenau (d. 1850; p. 517). Farther up the valley are *Unter-Weidlingbach* (Schleinzer's Inn zur Schiess-Stätte) and (4½ M.) *Ober-Weidlingbach* (Wallner's Restaurant). The *Kahlenberg* (green way-marks) or the *Hermannskogel* (p. 105) may be ascended from Weidling in 1¼ hr.; from Unter-Weidlingbach over the Klosterberg to *Neu-Waldegg* (p. 105) 1 hr., to the *Hameau* (p. 105) ¾ hr.; from Ober-Weidlingbach over the *Toifl* to the *Sophien-Alpe*, ¾ hr. (p. 105).

From **Kierling** (*Zum Grünen Baum*; *Fuchs*), 2½ M. to the W. of stat. Klosterneuburg-Kierling (omn. 40 *h*), pleasant wood-paths (2 hrs.) lead to the S. to the *Eichenhain* (1345 ft.; rfmts.), and thence by the *Windisch-Hütten* to *Unter-Weidlingbach*, or by the *Gsänger-Hütte* to *Weidling* (see above).

d. Mödling, Laxenburg, Baden.

Southern Railway (comp. RR. 3b & 5) to (10 M.) *Mödling* in 20-35 min. (fares 1 *K* 60, 1 *K* 20, or 80 *h*); to (13 M.) *Laxenburg* in ca. ¾ hr. (2 *K*, 1 *K* 50 *h*, or 1 *K*); to (17 M.) *Baden* in ¾-1 hr. (2 *K* 40, 1 *K* 40 *h*, or 1 *K*). — Electric Railway to *Baden*, see p. 13. — Or we may take the Aspangbahn (p. 111) to stat. *Biedermannsdorf* (11 M., or from the Haupt-Zollamt 12½ M.), and walk thence in 20 min. to *Laxenburg*.

The Südbahn or Southern Railway skirts the Gürtel-Str. (p. 21; Margareten-Gürtel) to (2½ M.) *Meidling* (Pl. C 7, *I*; p. 96), where a branch-line diverges to Wiener-Neustadt (32 M.; passing Achau, Pottendorf-Landegg, junction for Grammat-Neusiedl, p. 444, and Ebenfurth, p. 116). The main line crosses the Verbindungsbahn or junction railway. On the hill to the right is the gloriette in the park of Schönbrunn (p. 97). 3½ M. *Hetzendorf* (Pl. B, 7; *I*), situated between *Altmannsdorf* and *Hetzendorf*, suburbs belonging to the 12th District, and not far from the imperial château of that name, built by Nic. Pacassi in 1744.

To the left we have a view of the vast plain extending to the Leitha Mts., while on the right rise picturesque hills with countless country-houses and populous villages. 5½ M. *Atzgersdorf-Mauer*. — 6 M. *Liesing* (710 ft.; Pibitz's Inn, by the station; pop. 8800), a little town with cabinet-makers' shops, chemical works, and a large brewery.

From Liesing to Kaltenleutgeben, 1½ M., branch-railway in ca. 22 min. (fares from Vienna 1 *K* 50, 1 *K* 10, 80 *h*). — The chief intermediate station is (1¼ M.) **Perchtoldsdorf** or *Petersdorf* (840 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*, R. 2-5 *K*, good wine), also a station on the steam-tramway to Mödling (p. 13). The Gothic church, destroyed by the Turks in 1683, has been restored. — 4½ M. **Kaltenleutgeben,** a charming village with numerous villas and two hydropathics, in the valley of the *Dürre Liesing*. A very fine excursion thence is the ascent, by the (½ hr.) *Gaisbergwiese*, of the (1 hr.) *Höllenstein* (2120 ft.), the *Julienturm* on which commands a superb view (rfmts. in summer). The path (green marks) leads to the S.W. Another fine point of view is the *Josephswarte* (1885 ft.), on the *Föhrenberg* or *Parapluieberg* (refuge-hut), reached in 1¼ hr. from Kaltenleutgeben or from Perchtoldsdorf. Pleasant walk (1½ hr.) from the Föhrenberg to the Julienturm. From Kaltenleutgeben to Heiligenkreuz (p. 109) 3 hrs.: by the church we ascend (guided by the green marks) to

the *Kreuz-Sattel*, and then turn to the left (blue marks), passing *Neuweg* and *Sittendorf*.

8 M. *Brunn-am-Gebirge-Maria-Enzersdorf*. Farther on, to the left, is the large missionary establishment of *St. Gabriel*.

10 M. **Mödling.** — Hotels. *Kursalon* (Pl. a), Brühler-Str., R. from 3 *K*; *Deisenhofer zum Lamm* (Pl. b), Klostergasse 22, by the steam-tramway station, R. from 2, pens. 6-12 *K*, good wine; *Stadt Mödling* (Pl. c), Schrannen-Platz, R. from 2, pens. 6-12 *K*; *Riedl* (Pl. d; Brunner Brauereihof), by the S. rail. station; *Kaiser von Oesterreich* (Pl. g), Haupt-Str., R. from 2 *K*. — *Café Weisskirchner*, Elisabeth-Str. 19. — *Goldener Hirsch*, concerts in summer.

Electric Tramway in connection with the trains of the Südbahn station viâ *Klausen* and *Vorderbrühl* (20 *h*) to (2¾ M.) *Hinterbrühl* (30 *h*). We should take the car to the Klause, go on foot to Vorderbrühl, ascend to the Husaren-Tempel, and descend to Hinterbrühl (2 hrs.). Or we may reverse this order. — Steam Tramway to Vienna (see p. 13), starting a little to the N. of the Franz-Joseph-Platz.

Post & Telegraph Office, Schrannen-Platz. — Visitors' Tax 4 *K* (first three days free).

Mödling (790 ft.; pop. 18,100), an old town, at the entrance of the Brühler-Tal, is a favourite haunt of the Viennese. From the Süd-Bahnhof we turn to the right, then follow the main street to the left, and cross the Franz-Joseph-Platz and the Schrannen-Platz to the (20-25 min.) *Church of St. Othmar* (begun in the Gothic style in 1454; restored in 1690), with its old crypt. Adjacent to it is a round Romanesque burial-chapel ('Karner'), dating from the 12th cent., but entirely modernized. To the S. of the church is the *Stadt-Park*, with the Kursalon (see above).

About ½ hr.'s walk to the S. of the Stadt-Park is the hydropathic of *Priessnitztal*; and ½ hr. farther is the *Richardshof* dairy-farm (1210 ft.; a favourite resort); thence to (½ hr.) Gumpoldskirchen, see p. 111.

The **Brühl** (electric tramway, see above), a picturesque ravine belonging to Prince Liechtenstein, is reached by a road leading to the W. of the Kursalon, and passing under the Vienna water-conduit. The path on the right bank, to which we cross before the aqueduct is reached, is preferable. The **Klause* (the houses on the road-side being known as *Klausen*), the nearer part of the valley and its chief attraction, is a deep ravine, flanked with pine-clad rocks, and adorned with promenades and artificial ruins. At the upper end of the ravine, on the left, rises the ruin of *Mödling*. The valley then expands, about 1 M. from Mödling, into the pleasant dale of the *Vorderbrühl* (*Hôt. Hajek, Pl. e, R. from 3, pens. 3 *K*; *Zwei Raben, Pl. f; Goldener Stern, plainer; café at the prince's dairy). To the N.E., ¼ hr. above the Vorderbrühl, is the *Hôtel-Restaurant Radetzky*, charmingly situated.

Another very attractive path leads over the *Kalenderberg* to the (40 min.) Vorderbrühl. Beyond the church of St. Othmar (finger-post) we ascend in 10 min. to the *Schwarzer Turm* (1150 ft.), cross the hill, and then descend into the Brühl by steps cut in the rock. Or we may take a path to the right upon the hill, passing some artificial ruins, to (¼ hr.) the restored castle of *Liechtenstein*. Adjoining it is a modern

Perthof
Giesshübl
Hochleiten
Enzersdorf a.G.
Schloss
Hunds-Kg.
Grillenbühel
Tempel
Ruine
MÖDLING
Eichberg
Hinterbrühl
Kalender B.
Pachner Kg.
Weissenbach
Vorderbrühl
Kl. Anninger
Schweizer Bg.
Mühlbach
Jenny B.
Bad
Gips M.
Vorder-Otter
Brenten-B.
Mitter-Otter
Hinter-Otter
Anninger-Forst
Eich Kg.
Unt.-Mt. Gaaden
Jubiläumswarte
Eschenkogel
Eschenbrunner Bayrl
Vierjoch Kg.
Baystein
Thalern
Gumpoldskirchner Steig
Anninger
Gumpoldskirchen
Taubenbründl
Lehnstuhl
Tiefer Tal
Hühner-B.
Saugraben
Pfaffstättner Kg.
Sattelriegel
Richtberg
Mitterberg
Pfaffstätten
Traiskirchen
Rauhenstein
St. Helena
BADEN
Josephstal
Weikersdf.
Tribuswinkel
Wienersdf.
Leesdorf
Braiten
Allagt
Dörfl
Tlamingasse
Bahnhof
Schwechat
Wiener Neustadt
1:75 000

château (1827). We then pass the Hôt. Radetzky (p. 108) and descend by a road to the left to (1/4 hr.) the Vorderbrühl.

To reach the Husaren-Tempel from Vorderbrühl station (3/4 hr.) we diverge to the left from the highroad beyond the Goldener Stern Inn (Husarentempelgasse), and follow first the road to the gravel-pit and then the footpath going on in the same direction. The *Husaren-Tempel* (1620 ft.), erected by Prince Liechtenstein in 1813 over the grave of the officers of his regiment who fell at Aspern, crowns the summit of the *Kleiner Anninger*. It affords an extensive view, reaching on the E. to the Leitha Mts.

The terminus of the electric tramway is at *Hinterbrühl* (Hôtel-Restaurant Helmstreitmühle; Hôt. zur Weintraube; Hôt. Paulinenhof, R. 3-5 *K*), whence the Husaren-Tempel is reached in 1 hr. We start at the route-indicator in Park-Str., ascend (7 min.) to the left to the Gaaden road, and reach (1/4 hr.) the mouth of the *Kiental*. Here a finger-post indicates our blue-marked path to the left. [A diverging path leads to the left to the Hexensitz.]

An attractive drive (carr. & pair 15 *K*) may be taken from Hinterbrühl viâ *Gaaden* (1035 ft.) to (2 1/2 hrs.) the Cistercian abbey of ***Heiligenkreuz.** The Romanesque church, erected in 1150-87, and partly rebuilt in the Transition style in the 13th cent., has a grand choir in three bays, and fine cloisters. The chapter-house contains the dilapidated tombstone of Frederick the 'Streitbare' (d. 1246), the last of the Babenbergers (p. 22). Restaurant in the court-yard of the abbey. Motor-diligence from Heiligenkreuz to Baden, see p. 113. Walkers (3 hrs.) follow a path, indicated by yellow marks, by *Siegenfeld* (1155 ft.) and through the Helenen-Tal. — From Heiligenkreuz to Kaltenleutgeben, see p. 107.

The ascent of the **Anninger** (2210 ft.), 2-2 1/2 hrs. from Mödling (path with red marks), is interesting. From stat. *Klausen* on the electric tramway we ascend by the 'Goldene Stiege', and past the 'Breite Föhre' (1240 ft.), to the *Wilhelmswarte*, on the summit of the plateau, a superb point of view. At the *Buchenbrunnen*, to the N.W., 1/4 hr. below the tower, is the *Anningerhaus* (restaurant). The Anninger may also be ascended from Gumpoldskirchen (p. 111) in 1 1/2 hr.

From Mödling a branch-railway runs to (3 M.) Laxenburg in 10 min. (return-fares 80 & 60 *h*).

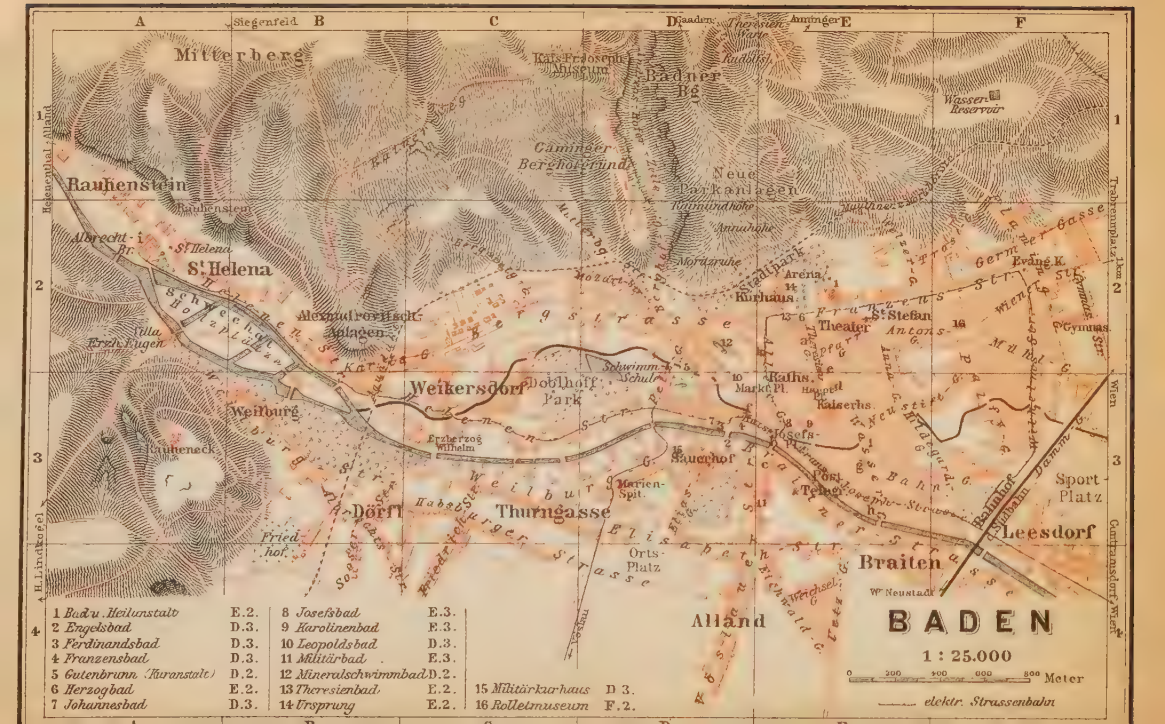
Laxenburg. — Hotels, all with garden-restaurants. *Goldenes Kreuz* (Pl. a), R. 3-6 *K*; *Stadt Wien* (Pl. b), R. 3-5 *K*, these two in the Bahnhof-Str.; *Hôtel-Restaurant Hartmann* (Pl. c), Park-Str., near the rail. station; *Goldener Stern* (Pl. d), Johannes-Platz. — Refreshments at the *Park-Kaffeehaus*, to the S. of the Turnier-Platz, beyond the canal.

A visit to the park, including the Franzensburg, takes 1 1/2-2 hrs. From the rail. station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. and then the Hof-Str. (r.) to the Schloss-Platz. Tickets for the Neues Schloss and the Franzensburg (shown from 9 a.m. till 1 hr. before dusk) are obtained at the automatic machines (40 *h*) by the entrances. The park is open to the public. Boat on the large pond 1-2 *K* per hr., with boatman 1 *K* more.

The imperial château of *Laxenburg* (570 ft.), which is adjoined by a small village, lies in an old hunting-ground of the

Dukes of Austria. The *Altes Schloss*, used only by shooting-parties, was rebuilt in 1693 et seq., after its destruction by the Turks. The *Neues Schloss* ('Blauer Hof'), a plain two-storied edifice, with extensive out-buildings, dates from the reign of Maria Theresa and Joseph II. (ca. 1752 et seq.). The main entrance is in the Schloss-Platz, opposite the parish-church. Only a few rooms are shown.

The magnificent *Park, laid out in the English style in 1782 and 1798, with fine groves, stately single trees, expanses of green sward, island-dotted lake, and far-reaching vistas, is one of the most successful creations of its kind in Europe. Passing the house formerly belonging to Count Uhlefeld on the left (Pl. 17), we cross the little river Schwechat and reach a monument of Francis I. (Pl. 4). We then turn to the left, skirting the great pond, and


A
B
C
D
E
F
Siegenfeld
Jaaden
Anninger
Mitterberg
Kais. Franz Josefs Museum
Badner Bg
Theresien Warte
Radstein
Wasser-Reservoir
Cämmerer Berghofgründe
Neue Parkanlagen
Rauhenstein
Rauhenstein
Albrecht-i Pr.
St Helena
St Helena
Mexandrowitsch Anlagen
Villa Erzh. Eugen
Schwarzer Hof
Weilburg
Cauneneck
Weikersdorf
Doblhoff Park
Schwimm-Schule
Erzherzog Wilhelm
Dörfl
Thurngasse
Weilburg
Habsburg
Friedhof
Orts-Platz
Alland
Braiten
Leesdorf
Sport Platz
Arena
Kurhaus
Theater
St. Stefan
Gymnas.
Rathaus
Markt Pl.
Kaiserhs.
Josefs-
Teiner
Marien-Spit.
Annahöhe
Mayerhofgrund
Mayerhofgrundstrasse
Mayerhofgrundstrasse
Mayerhofgrundstrasse

turning again to the left, reach the ferry crossing to the *Franzensburg*, which is situated on an island. [We ring for the ferryman.] The Franzensburg, erected in a modern-Gothic style in 1801-36, is richly furnished with wooden ceilings, panelling, leathern wall-hangings, cabinets, and tables of the 16-17th cent., brought from older châteaux and convents. It also contains numerous portraits of princes and ceremonial paintings by Joh. Bapt. and Joh. Nep. Hoechle and other artists of the beginning of the 19th century. From the Franzensburg we go on across the bridges to the *Turnier-Platz* (Tournament Ground) and then skirt the canal to the waterfall (Pl. 18). [Beyond the Cascade Bridge is the Park-Kaffeehaus.] Leaving the waterfall, we cross the Löwen-Brücke (Pl. 10), pass the Altes Schloss, and regain the entrance.

The Südbahn (S. Railway) from Mödling to Baden passes (12¹/₂ M.) *Guntramsdorf* and (13 M.) *Gumpoldskirchen* (Bayrischer Hof; Ratskeller; wine at Rasser's), famed for its wine. Short tunnel.

17 M. Baden. — Hotels. *Sacher's Hotel (Pl. i; A, 2), in the Helenen-Tal (p. 112), with garden, R. 5-10, B. 1, D. 5-7, pens. 15-20 *K*; *Grüner Baum (Pl. a; E, 2), Renngasse, well situated, R. from 5, B. 1¹/₂, D. 6 *K*; Bristol (Pl. b; E, 3), Josephs-Platz, hôtel-garni, R. 5-10, B. 1¹/₂ *K*; Goldener Löwe (Pl. c; E, 3), Weilburggasse 1, with garden, R. 3-8, B. 1, pens. from 12 *K*, well spoken of; Stadt Wien (Pl. d; E, 3), Haupt-Platz, R. from 3, B. 1, D. from 1 *K* 70 *h*; Goldner Hirsch (Pl. e; E, 2, 3), Haupt-Platz 12; Schwarzer Bock (Pl. f; D, 3), Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str. 56; Schäferin (Pl. g; E, 3), Wassergasse 26, R. 3-6 *K*, B. 80 *h*, D. 4, pens. 9-12 *K*; Hôt. Brusatti (Pl. h; E, 3), Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str. 15, R. from 3, board 7-10 *K*; Stadt Baden (Pl. k; E, 2), Alléegasse 13, R. 3-4, pens. 6-10 *K*; Kolbe (Pl. l; E, 3), Wassergasse 31, R. 3-5 *K*, B. from 60 *h* to 1 *K* 20 *h*.

Pensions. *Julienhof*, Franzens-Str. 15 (Pl. E, F, 2), with garden, pens. from 12 *K*; *Quisisana*, Elisabeth-Str. 65 (Pl. D, E, 4), pens. 8-13 *K*. — Lodgings. *Herzoghof*, *Mozarthof*, *Theresienhof*, *Elisenhof*, R. in all these 70-150 *K* per month. — **Sanatoria.** *Städtische Bade- und Heil-Anstalt* (Pl. 1; E, 2), in the Stadt-Park; *Kuranstalt Gutenbrunn* (Pl. 5), Schlossgasse; *Sacher's Helenental Hydropathic*, connected with Sacher's Hotel (see above).

Restaurants at the hotels; in the *Kurhaus* (p. 112); *Sauerhof*, Weilburggasse 11 (Pl. C, D, 3); *Bahnhofs-Café*, by the Bahn-Park; *Gröger*, opposite the station. — **Cafés.** *Kurhaus; Schopf*, Weilburggasse 5 (Pl. C, D, 3); *Français*, Haupt-Platz (Pl. E, 3); *Fischer*, Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str., by the Josephs-Platz (Pl. E, 3), with garden; *Doblhoff Dairy*, in the Doblhoff Park (p. 112). — Wine at the *Batzenhäusl*, adjoining the theatre (Pl. E, 2).

Cab from the station to the town 1 *K*, with two horses ('Fiaker') 2 *K*; luggage 40 or 60 *h*; night-fares one-half more. Drives in the environs, see tariff. — Motor Diligence to (5 M.) the *Krainer-Hütte* and (8¹/₂ M.) *Heiligen-Kreuz*, see p. 113.

Electric Tramways. 1. From the *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. F, 3) by the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str. (Pl. E, 3) and Helenen-Str. to *Rauhenstein* (Pl. A, 1; 2 M., in ¹/₄ hr., 24 *h*). — 2. From the *Süd-Bahnhof* by the Franzens-Str. (Pl. F, E, 2; Kurhaus) and Alléegasse to the *Josephs-Platz* (Pl. E, 3; in 12 min.; 12 *h*). — 3. From the *Pelzgasse* (Pl. D, 2, 3) by Soos (20 *h*) to *Vöslau* (p. 115; 3 M., 30 *h*). — 4. From the *Josephs-Platz* (Pl. E, 3) to *Vienna* (Gisela-Str.), see p. 13.

Visitors' and **Music Tax,** after the first two days: for three weeks 4 *K* per week; whole season 23 or 15 *K*. — Concerts (May 1st to Oct. 15th) thrice daily in the Stadt-Park or in the Kurhaus. — Theatre (Pl. E, 2); also in summer in the Arena (see below). — Trotting Races (beyond Pl. F, 1, 2) in July and August.

Baths. Sulphur Baths (either private or common to both sexes, in suitable costumes, 1 *K* to 1 *K* 80 *h*): *Karolinenbad & Frauenbad* (Pl. 9); *Herzogsbad & Antonsbad* (Pl. 6), open in winter also; *Theresienbad* (Pl. 13), all in the Franzens-Str.; *Mineral Swimming Bath* (Pl. 12), Berg-Str. 13 (water 73° Fahr.; bath 80 *h*); *Doblhoff Park* (Pl. C, 2, 3), swimming and other baths of river water (70 *h*).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str. 35.

Baden (790 ft.), a town with 14,100 inhab., prettily situated on the *Schwechat*, among the spurs of the Wiener Wald, is famed for its warm sulphur springs (80-96° Fahr.), which were known to the Romans (*Aquae Pannonicae*), and are now annually visited by about 30,000 bathers. The chief spring (*Römerquelle* or *Ursprung;* Pl. 14) rises in the dolomite limestone at the base of the Calvarienberg. A passage, 37 yds. long (fee 50 *h*), leads to a large cavern where the hot water wells up in a tank 19 ft. deep (167,275 gals. daily). In the shady *Stadt-Park* (Pl. D, E, 2; entrance opposite the theatre) are situated the *Städtische Bade-Anstalt* (p. 111), the *Kurhaus* (on the left), the *Trinkhalle*, the *Arena*, and the *Undine Fountain* (by Kassin; 1903). The *Kaiser-Jubilaeums-Stadt-Theater* (Pl. E, 2) was built by Helmer & Fellner in 1909. The *Rollett Museum* (Pl. 16; F, 2) contains Gall's collection of skulls (adm. free in summer, Sun. and Thurs. 3-6). In the Haupt-Platz (Pl. E, 3) is a Trinity Column, by Stanetti (1718).

A path flanked with oratories ascends the (¼ hr.) *Calvarienberg* (1070 ft.), where we obtain several fine views (*Moritzruhe, Annahöhe, Raimundhöhe;* Pl. D, 2). The (½ hr.) *Theresienwarte* (1365 ft.; Pl. D, E, 1; Restaurant Rudolfshof at the foot) is another fine point. — On the slope of the Gaminger Berg is the *Kaiser-Franz-Joseph Museum* (Pl. C, D, 1; adm. 40 *h*), belonging to the Lower Austrian 'Landesfreunde'. The baptismal and confirmation tokens in R. IV are interesting.

The ***Helenen-Tal,** a picturesque wooded dale, is the favourite promenade. It is reached from the S. station by the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str. and the Helenen-Str. (tramway No. 1, p. 111), or from the Kurhaus by the Berg-Str. (Pl. C, D, 2), with its villas on the slope to the right, and the Karlsgasse (Pl. B, C, 2). The entrance to the valley is crossed by the aqueduct of the Vienna water-works. Farther up, on the left bank of the *Schwechat*, are the villages of *St. Helena* and *Rauhenstein* (Sacher's Hotel, see p. 111), commanded by the extensive ruin of *Rauhenstein* (restaurant; to which a pleasant hill-path leads through the Alexandrowicz grounds; from the Berg-Str., ½ hr.). — Opposite St. Helena, on the right bank, at the foot of a hill crowned with the large ruin of *Rauheneck*

(three-cornered keep; rfmts.), rises the *Weilburg*, a château of Archduke Frederick, built by Jos. Kornhäusel in 1820-25 for Archduke Charles. Above the Weilburg are pleasant grounds extending past the *Villa of Archduke Eugene* up to the *Hauswiese* (café) and the small ruin of *Scharfeneck*.

Beyond Rauhenstein the valley is closed by the *Urtelstein* (1/2 hr. from Baden), a rock through which a tunnel was driven in 1827. Paths on both sides ascend to the top, which affords a good survey of the wooded valley (Café Jammer-Pepi). Beyond the tunnel is the *Cholera-Kapelle*: then (3 M. from the tramway-terminus) the *Old* and *New Krainer-Hütte* (motor-diligence from Baden in 1/2 hr., see below; fare 70 *h*), all three with good restaurants.

From Baden to Heiligenkreuz, 8 1/2 M., motor-diligence, starting at the post-office (Pl. E, 3), thrice daily in 50 min. (fare 1 *K* 30 *h*). — The road runs through the valley of the Schwechat. 2 1/2 M. *Rauhenstein*; 4 M. *Cholera-Kapelle*; 5 M. *New Krainer-Hütte* (see above); 6 1/2 M. *Sattelbach* (to Klausen-Leopoldsdorf, see below). We then follow the valley of the *Sattelbach* towards the N. — 8 1/2 M. *Heiligenkreuz*, see p. 109.

From Baden to Klausen-Leopoldsdorf, 14 1/2 M., motor-diligence twice daily in ca. 1 3/4 hr. (fare 2 *K* 20 *h*). As far as (6 1/2 M.) *Sattelbach*, see above. 9 1/2 M. *Mayerling*, the hunting-lodge in which Crown Prince Rudolph died in 1889 (now a Carmelite nunnery). — 10 1/2 M. *Alland* (1150 ft.; Lamm), a village with 1700 inhabitants. About 1 1/2 M. to the S.W. is a sanatorium for tuberculous patients; 3 M. to the E. is the abbey of *Heiligenkreuz* (p. 109). — 14 1/2 M. *Klausen-Leopoldsdorf* (1230 ft.; Drei Linden), with a kind of sluice ('Holzklause').

The ***Eisernes Tor** (*Hoher Lindkogel*; 2725 ft.), the highest hill near Baden, is ascended in 3 hrs.: from the station (blue way-marks) to the shooting-lodge in the *Weichsel-Tal* 1 1/4 hr., and 1 3/4 hr. more to the top (restaurant; view-tower). Marked paths ascend also (in 1 1/2 hr.) from the *Krainer-Hütte* (see above) and from *Merkenstein* (p. 115).

The *Anninger* (p. 109) is 2 1/4 hrs. to the N. of Baden (red way-marks).

The fertile plain of the **Marchfeld** to the E. of Vienna, lying between the left bank of the Danube and the right bank of the March, has frequently been the scene of momentous battles. It was here that the Romans fought against the Marcomanni and Quadi (p. 22). In 1260, at *Kroissenbrunn*, King Ottocar II. of Bohemia defeated King Béla IV. of Hungary, but he was himself defeated and slain by Rudolph of Hapsburg at *Dürnkrut* in 1278 (p. 22). At *Aspern* and *Essling*, on May 21st and 22nd, 1809, Napoleon, who, after the capitulation of Vienna, had crossed the island of Lobau to the left bank of the Danube, was defeated for the first time by Archduke Charles. On the second day, after sanguinary struggles with varying fortunes, the archduke succeeded in storming Aspern, flag in hand, and in compelling the French by his artillery fire to retreat across the Danube. The Austrians lost 23,340 dead and wounded, or nearly one-third of their army, while the French loss amounted to 44,373, including prisoners, being nearly half of their whole forces. The battlefield may be reached by steam-tramway (p. 13). The most important spot is marked with a stone lion by Fernkorn.

Battlefield of *Wagram*, 12 M. to the N.E. of Vienna, see p. 346.

3. The Schneeberg.

Comp. also Map, p. 234.

The ***Schneeberg** (6805 ft.), a limestone 'massif' rising precipitously on all sides and intersected by deep ravines, lies 38 M. to the S.W. of Vienna and is separated from the Raxalpe (p. 119) on the S. by the Höllen-Tal (p. 119). It is the highest mountain in Lower Austria and the last important summit of the Austrian Alps before they break into the plain of Vienna. — The Schneeberg may be conveniently visited from Vienna in one day.

a. Aspang Railway from Vienna viâ Sollenau (*Wiener-Neustadt*).

57½ M. Ordinary railway to Puchberg, and thence rack-and-pinion railway to the summit (from the middle of May to the beginning of Oct.) in 4-4¼ hrs. Fares 11 *K*, 6 *K* 90 *h* (no first class); there and back (available for 8 days) 18 *K* or 11 *K* 80 *h*; week-day return-tickets (available for 6 days), including dinner (12 o'clock) at the Hochschneeberg Hotel, 16 *K* 50 or 12 *K* 30 *h*.

Vienna, see p. 2. The trains start from the Aspang Railway Station (Pl. F, G, 5; *I*) or from the Haupt-Zollamt (Pl. F 4, *I*; in connection with the City Railway, see p. 12). The train traverses the district of Simmering to (5 M.) the station at the *Central Cemetery* (p. 91). — 11 M. *Biedermannsdorf*. 1 M. to the N. of Laxenburg (p. 109); 15½ M. *Traiskirchen*, with an artillery cadet-school, also a station of the electric railway from Vienna to Baden (p. 13). We now cross the *Schwechat*.

25½ M. **Sollenau** (870 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*), a village with 2300 inhab., the junction of the local railway from Ebenfurth to Wittmannsdorf (p. 116), 1 M. to the E. of the station of the same name on the South Railway (p. 116). Our railway forks, the S.W. branch leading to Puchberg, while the S. branch runs viâ (1¼ M.) *Felixdorf* (p. 116) to (7 M.) *Wiener-Neustadt* (Aspang; p. 116).

On the Puchberg line we next reach (30 M.) *Steinabrückl* (p. 116). — 33½ M. **Fischau** (920 ft.; *Zur Schneebergbahn; Haberler*), with warm baths, a château, and a military school, is the junction of the railway from Wiener-Neustadt to Puchberg (p. 118). Branch-railway to (3½ M.) Wöllersdorf (p. 116). — 36½ M. *Winzendorf*, 1 M. to the S.E. of the Teichmühle Inn; near by, on a hill, are the ruins of the castle of *Emmerberg*. — 40½ M. *Willendorf*, the junction of a branch-railway to (7½ M.) Neunkirchen (p. 120). — The train enters the hills and ascends along the steep S. bank of the *Hohe Wand* (3285 ft.) to (45½ M.) *Grünbach* (1825 ft.; Railway Restaurant). — Beyond (48 M.) *Grünbach-Klaus* (2225 ft.) we descend viâ *Pfennigbach* to —

51 M. **Puchberg** (1910 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Schneebergbahn*, at the railway-station, R. 4-5 *K*, very fair; *Puchberger Hof; Schwarzer Adler*), a prettily-situated market-town with the ruins of a castle, dominated on the W. by the Schneeberg. — Here

begins the rack-and-pinion railway (1¼ hr.), the greatest gradient of which is 1 : 5 (best views to the left). — 51½ M. *Schneeberg-dörfel* (2005 ft.), 1 M. to the E. of the village. We now ascend through the *Hengsttal* to (53 M.) *Hauslitz-Sattel* (2785 ft.), with a beautiful retrospect of Puchberg. — We pass the *Kaltwasser-Sattel* (4360 ft.) and reach (56½ M.) the *Baumgartner* (4595 ft.), 1 M. to the N.E. of the Baumgartner-Haus (p. 118). We then ascend abruptly and, after threading two tunnels, reach the terminus at —

57½ M. **Hochschneeberg** (5890 ft.), with the **Eisenbahn-Hôtel Hochschneeberg* (R. 4-12, B. 1, D. 5, pens. from 12 *K*), from the terrace of which a beautiful view is obtained. Somewhat farther up is the little Church of St. Elizabeth, built in 1901. From here we may ascend round the *Waxriegel* (6180 ft.; ascent from the hotel in 20 min.), by the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph Promenade, following this either to the right to (1¼ hr.) the *Kaiserstein* (6760 ft.), with its refuge-hut (rfmts. on Sun. in summer), or to the left to the (1¼ hr.) *Klosterwappen* or *Alpengipfel* (6805 ft.; from one peak to the other 20 min.). A magnificent *View is obtained, extending on the W. as far as the Dachstein.

b. Southern Railway from Vienna viâ Wiener-Neustadt.

57½ M. Railway in 4-4½ hrs. (S. Railway to Wiener-Neustadt, beyond that the Aspang and Schneeberg lines). Fares from Vienna to Wiener-Neustadt 3 *K* 90 *h*, 3 *K*, 1 *K* 90 *h*; express fares 5 *K* 10, 3 *K* 80, 2 *K* 50 *h*. From Wiener-Neustadt to the top of the Schneeberg 8 *K* 20, 5 *K* 40 *h* (no first class); there and back 13 *K* 30 or 8 *K* 80 *h*. Carriages are changed at Wiener-Neustadt. No through-tickets are issued from Vienna. — The Aspang Railway also runs from Vienna viâ Sollenau to (32½ M.) Wiener-Neustadt (comp. R. 3a).

From Vienna to (17 M.) *Baden*, see pp. 107-111. To the right are the ruins of Rauhenstein and Rauheneck (p. 112); to the left lies the wide plain dotted with villages and bounded by the Leitha Mts. — 19½ M. **Vöslau-Gainfarn** (815 ft.; **Bellevue*, ¾ M. from the railway-station, R. 5-10, B. 1½, D. from 4½ *K*; **Hallmayer; Jägerhorn; Vöslauer Hof*), a popular watering-place with 4000 inhab. and an important wine-growing industry. The large pond fed by a thermal spring (75° Fahr.) contains a large and a small swimming basin drained by a waterfall, which is utilized for shower-baths. Electric Railway to Baden, see p. 111.

About ½ M. to the W. of Vöslau is the prettily-situated village of **Gainfarn** (*Hirsch*), with a hydropathic. — About 3½ M. to the N.W. of Gainfarn are the château and ruins of *Merkenstein*, with an inn. The *Eiserne Tor* is ascended from Merkenstein in 1½ hr. (see p. 113).

20½ M. *Kottingbrunn*, with a steeplechase-course. — At (21 M.) **Leobersdorf** (855 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Schwarzer Adler*) the Schneeberg (see p. 114) rises into view; 1¼ M. to the E. is *Schönau*, with a park. To St. Pölten, see p. 125.

From Leobersdorf to Gutenstein, 23 M., railway in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_4$ hrs. Beyond (2 M.) *Wittmannsdorf* (p. 125) the train diverges to the left from the St. Pölten line and runs viâ ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Matzendorf* into the smiling *Piesting-Tal*. — 7 M. *Steinabrückl* (p. 114). — 8 M. *Wöllersdorf*. Branch-railway to ($3^1/_2$ M.) Fischau (p. 114). — $12^1/_2$ M. *Ober-Piesting* (1150 ft.: Reisinger). About $1^1/_4$ M. to the S. are the considerable ruins of the castle of *Starhemberg*, once a seat of Frederick 'der Streitbare'. — 20 M. *Pernitz* (1405 ft.; Schwarzer Adler). About $1^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. is *Muckendorf* (to the Steinwandklamm, see p. 125). — 23 M. **Gutenstein** (1530 ft.; *Goldener Löwe*, R. 2-4 *K*; *Bär*), a prettily-situated market-town, $1^1/_2$ M. to the W. of the railway. Beautiful views are obtained from the ruin of Gutenstein (1900 ft.), from the park of the Count of Hoyos, and from ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Mariahilfer-Berg* (2315 ft.; inn). To the Hôtel zur Singerin, see p. 119.

From Wittmannsdorf a railway runs viâ (2 M.) *Sollenau* (p. 114) to ($9^1/_2$ M.) **Ebenfurth** (*Goldener Hirsch*, R. from 60 *h*), a small industrial town with an old castle, and the junction of the local railway from Vienna to Wiener-Neustadt viâ Pottendorf (p. 107). — From here to *Sopron (Oedenburg)* and *Győr (Raab)*, see p. 445.

$24^1/_2$ M. *Sollenau* (station on the S. Railway). For the Sollenau station on the Aspang Railway, see p. 114. — 25 M. *Felixdorf*, at the beginning of the *Steinfeld*, has an artillery-range.

$30^1/_2$ M. **Wiener-Neustadt.** — *Southern Railway Station* (Pl. A, 4; good restaurant), on the W. side of the town, also used by the Aspang trains; *Schneeberg Railway Station*, a little to the W., for trains to Fischau and Puchberg.

Hotels. *Goldener Hirsch* (Pl. a; B, 4), Neunkirchner-Str.; *Goldenes Kreuz* (Pl. b; C, 3), Wiener-Str. 12; *Central*, Haupt-Platz (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Weisses Rössl* (Pl. d; B, 3, 4), Haupt-Platz 3, R. 2-3 *K*. — Cafés. *Lehn*, Wiener-Str. 10 (Pl. B, C, 3), near the chief square; *Stadler*, opposite the S. Railway Station (Pl. A, 4). — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 3; B, 3), in the Pfarr-Platz. — Carriage from the railway-station to the town 1 *K*, with two horses $1^1/_2$ *K*; at night $1^1/_2$ *K* or $2^1/_4$ *K*.

Wiener-Neustadt (920 ft.), a town with 36,150 inhab., the birthplace of Emperor Maximilian I. (1459-1519), rebuilt after the fire of 1834, is now an industrial town with important locomotive, iron, leather, and other manufactures.

From the *Southern Railway Station* (Pl. A, 4) we proceed in a straight direction through the Bahngasse, to the S. of which lies the *Stadt-Park* (Pl. A, B, 4), and through the Burggasse to the ($^1/_2$ M.) former ducal Castle of the Babenbergs, founded at the end of the 12th cent., remodelled in 1457-75 by Emperor Frederick III., and converted in 1752 by Empress Maria Theresa into the *Theresianische Militär-Akademie* (Pl. C, 4; 450 students). In the late-Gothic *Schloss-Kapelle* (admission obtained from the commandant of the academy, at the head of the flight of steps in the court) are three superb stained-glass windows of 1479, that in the centre with portraits of the Emperor Maximilian I. and his two wives and the Baptism of Christ above. By the high-altar, beneath which is the burial-vault of the emperor (comp. p. 185), is an admirable bronze statue of St. George, dating from the 15th century. On the N. wall is a terracotta relief of the Archduke Maximilian III. praying to the Virgin (16th cent.). In the court,

WIENER-NEUSTADT
1:20.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
1 Lehrerseminar B 3
2 Museum C 2
3 Post u. Telegraph B 3
4 Reckturm B 3
Wien
Semmering a. Kreuz
Industriegasse
Wiener Neustadt-Schottwien
Bereinsgasse
Fischauer Gasse
Pottendorfer
Ris-Teich
Grabengasse
Hammerbach
Wiener Str.
Wetzstein G.
St. Leopold
Kaiserbrunn
Mühle
Obst-G.
Baumkirchnerring
Ober-Peters-Gymn.
Frauen-G.
Bischof Hof
Pfarr-Lieb-Garten
Grünanger G.
Brettsch-G.
Rosen-G.
Herren-Gasse
Hauptplatz
Rathaus
Schul-G.
Neu-Kloster
Neukloster-Garten
Kaserne
Kanzl-K.
Brauhaus-G.
kath. Kinsky
Theresian. Militär-Akademie
Maria Theresia
Kais. Joseph II
Kais. Franz Joseph I
Stadt Park
Süd-Bahnhof
Schneeberg-Thor
Schneeberg
Grabner Ring
Maria-Theresien-Ring
Baumgartner
Polleros
Station Bretenstein
Polleroswand
Pfefferwand
Weinzettelwand
Kalte Rinne
Spieswand
Spies
Tunnel
Graben
Doppelreiterkgl.
Wolfsberg-kogel
Rathaus
Baufelsen (Felsstein)
Restaur. Wolfsbergkgl.
II. St. Wolfsbergkogel
Gyps-M.
Kap.
Südbahn-Bot.
Tunnel
Adler-Wand
Weberkogel
Südbahn-Bot.
Kurtnerkgl.
Wasserleitungsst. Semmering
Pinken-Kogel
Bahnen-Stand
Hot. Panhans
Stat. Semmering
WH. z. Baren
Einsiedelei
Jagd-Schl.
Semmering
Grill-Rest. Erzh. Johann
Alte Semmering-Str.
Mauthaus
Myrtenbrücke
Neue Semmering-Str.
Sonnwendstein
Myrten-Graben
Schottwien
1:50.000
Kilom.
Engl. Mile

over the entrance, are the armorial bearings (107 quarterings; in part quite imaginary) of Emp. Frederick III., with his motto: A. E. I. O. U. ('Austria erit in orbe ultima' or 'Austriæ est imperare orbi universo'); below is a statue of the emperor (1453). In the garden are a statue of the Empress Maria Theresa (Pl. C, 4; ca. 13 ft. high) by Gasser (1862) and a monument to former students of the academy who have fallen in battle.

The late-Gothic *Neukloster-Kirche* (Pl. C, 4) contains the monument of Eleanor of Portugal (d. 1467), wife of Frederick III., by Nicolas Lerch. The convent library contains ancient miniatures, a collection of early-German paintings, ivory-carvings, majolica, and other objects of interest (adm. on application to the custodian).

The *Liebfrauen-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3; key at the 'Propstei'), with a late-Romanesque nave of the 13th cent., late-Gothic choir and transept of the 15th cent., and two towers added in 1899, contains interesting tombstones and sculptures. Thus, by the pillars of the nave, are painted statues of the Apostles of the 15th cent., in the style of Veit Stoss, and a St. Sebastian, of the end of the 14th century. In the choir, to the right, is the cenotaph of Cardinal Khlesl (d. 1630), the minister of Emperor Matthias. — At the N. end of the Wiener-Str. rises the *Town Museum (Städtisches Museum;* Pl. 2, C 2; adm. obtained on application at the Burgomaster's office in the Rathaus, Pl. B 4), containing the State Archives (charters of the 13th cent.) and the so-called Corvinus tankard of silver-gilt and enamel, $2^1/_2$ ft. high (Hungarian; 1462); also old codices (incl. a copy of the Gospels of 1325), weapons, prehistoric and Roman antiquities, and other objects. — In the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Volks-Park, the young trees of which give as yet but little shade, is the *Spinnerin am Kreuz* (beyond Pl. C, 1), a piece of Gothic sculpture from the end of the 14th cent. (freely restored, however, in 1897).

About 2 M. to the N. of the town, on the Steinfeld (p. 118), is an *Aviation Ground.*

From Wiener-Neustadt to Aspang, 22 M., railway in ca. $1^1/_4$ hr. (from Vienna to Aspang, $53^1/_2$ M., in $2^3/_4$-$3^1/_4$ hrs.; fares 7 *K* 10 *h*, 5 *K*, 3 *K* 20 *h*). — 5 M. *Klein-Wolkersdorf* (p. 527); 8 M. *Pitten*, with a château and a park; $10^1/_2$ M. *Seebenstein* (1150 ft.; Fuchs), commanded by the large castle of that name, belonging to Prince Liechtenstein (1575 ft.; $^1/_2$ hr.); $13^1/_2$ M. *Scheiblingkirchen*, 3 M. to the E. of which are the ruin and château of *Thernberg*. — $16^1/_2$ M. *Edlitz-Grimmenstein*. About $4^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. lies the ruined castle of *Thomasberg*; $2^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. is the *Grimmenstein Sanatorium* (2295 ft.; pens. 16-22 *K*). — 22 M. **Aspang** (1555 ft.; *Railway Restaurant*), $^3/_4$ M. to the N. of the pleasant village of *Ober-Aspang* (1660 ft.; Goldener Löwe; Goldener Hirsch). The ascent of the *Wechsel* (5700 ft.) may be made hence in 5-6 hrs. A highroad leads from Aspang to the W. viâ *Feistritz* to (8 M.) *Kirchberg* (1895 ft.; Zur Linde), on the Wechsel, with the *Hermann-Höhle*, an interesting stalactite cavern, a visit to which takes $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. (adm. 1 *K*). From Kirchberg the road leads viâ the old château of *Kranichberg* to ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) Gloggnitz (p. 121). From Aspang to *Fehring*, see p. 253.

From Wiener-Neustadt to *Meidling*, see p. 107; to *Schloss Forchtenstein* and *Sopron (Oedenburg)*, see p. 527.

The Schneeberg Railway runs from Wiener-Neustadt (special station, comp. p. 116) to the W. through the *Steinfeld* to (34 M.) *Fischau*, where it merges with the Sollenau line. For the continuation of the journey to Puchberg and Hochschneeberg, see p. 114.

c. On Foot from Payerbach.

For walkers the shortest and most attractive route to the top of the Schneeberg (5½ hrs.) is that from *Payerbach* (p. 121). From the railway-station we ascend rapidly to the right to the (¼ hr.) *Schneedörfl*, and then through a wood (red way-marks) to the (½ hr.) *Eng*, a narrow defile between the Feuchter and the Saurüssel. We next mount the *Mariensteig* and through the *Gahnsriese* (a timber-slide in a deep gorge) to the (1¼ hr.) *Lakaboden* (3870 ft.; inn in summer). We then ascend in a straight direction by the *Pürschhof-Weg*, and then to the left viâ the *Alpelleiten* and the (1 hr.) *Krummbach-Sattel* (4300 ft.) to the (20 min.) *Baumgartner-Haus* (4715 ft.; a very fair inn, bed 4½ *K*), situated on the steep S. slope of the Schneeberg. From this point we ascend by the *Fischersteig* (green way-marks) viâ the *Kühplatte*, circling the summit of the Waxriegel (leaving the Schneeberg Hotel on the right), and reach (1¼-1½ hr.) the *Damböckhaus*, on the Ochsenboden 5910 ft.; rfmts. in summer); we then proceed either to the right green way-marks) to (1 hr.) the *Kaiserstein*, or to the left (yellow way-marks) to (1 hr.) the *Klosterwappen* (p. 115).

4. Höllen-Tal. Raxalpe.

The ***Höllen-Tal**, through which flows the *Schwarza*, divides the Schneeberg (p. 114) on the N. from the Raxalpe on the S. The ***Raxalpe** (6590 ft.), after the Schneeberg the highest mountain in Lower Austria, is a limestone plateau bounded on every side by precipitous slopes, with numerous cones and depressions and an interesting flora. The highest point is the *Heukuppe* (6590 ft.), on the S.W. side. In the centre of the plateau rises the *Scheibwaldhöhe* (6380 ft.). The buttress projecting on the E. into the Höllen-Tal and culminating in the *Preiner Wand* (5885 ft.) and the *Jakobskogel* (5700 ft.) is called the *Grünschacher*.

a. Höllen-Tal.

Diligence from the rail. station of Payerbach viâ (1¼ M.) Reichenau, (3½ M.) Hirschwang, and (10½ M.) the Singerin to (11½ M.) Schwarzau twice daily, in 1¼ hrs. (fare 2 *K* 10 *h*); to the Singerin in 3¼ hrs. (2 *K*). - Carriage from Payerbach to Reichenau with one horse 2, with two horses 3 *K*, omn. 60 *h*; carr. & pair to the Singerin and back 15 *K*.

Payerbach (1620 ft.), a station on the Semmering Railway, see p. 121. The road to the Höllen-Tal leads to the W. through the valley of the *Schwarza* to (1¼ M.) **Reichenau** (1590 ft.), a favorite summer-resort in a protected situation, with 1200 inhab., numerous villas, lodging-houses, and a pretty park. The hotels are as follows: **Fischer*, with a garden (R. 3-7, D. 4 or 6, pens. 9-12 *K*);

**Talhof*, about 1 M. above the village, to the N. (R. 2-5 *K*; *Anker; Kraft; Hochwartner*. Halfway to the Talhof Hotel is the hydropathic establishment and sanatorium of *Rudolfsbad*. Ascent of the Grünschacher, see p. 120.

Farther on the road passes the park of the imperial château of *Wartholz* and the château of *Hinterleiten*, a foundation of Baron Rothschild for invalid officers. To the left opens the Preintal (to Edlach and Prein, see R. 4 b). — 3 1/2 M. *Hirschwang* (1620 ft.; Fink). The valley now contracts, and we enter the ***Höllen-Tal.** The road crosses the Schwarza several times. — 6 M. *Kaiserbrunn* (1760 ft.; hotel), with the walled enclosure of the Kaiserbrunnen, the most copious of the springs which supply Vienna with drinking-water. We now pass through a particularly picturesque part of the valley. After twice crossing the Schwarza, we reach (7 1/2 M.) the *Weichtal Inn* (1780 ft.), for tourists. — About 3/4 M. farther on is a finger-post on the left showing the way to the **Grosse Höllen-Tal* (inn at the entrance), a grand basin, enclosed by the rocky walls of the *Loswand* on the left and the *Kloben* on the right, with the *Losbühel* to the left in the background (chamois are often seen). Good view near the large stone in the meadow, 10 min. from the entrance to the valley.

The road next passes (9 1/2 M.) the *Weinzettel Inn* (1805 ft.; closed) and reaches the (10 1/2 M.) *Hôtel zur Singerin* (1890 ft.), prettily situated at the confluence of the *Nass* with the Schwarza.

From the Singerin a highroad leads viâ the *Vois-Mühle* to (3 1/2 M.) *Schwarzau im Gebirge* (2025 ft.; Singer). — From the Vois-Mühle a highroad leads to the N.E. to (13 M.) Gutenstein (p. 116).

From the Singerin to Kapellen, 16 M., is an attractive excursion. The road leads to the W., through the picturesque *Nasstal*, to the (1 1/2 M.) *Reithof* (inn) and to (3/4 M.) *Oberhof* (2025 ft.; Post). The valley then contracts. In 2 1/2 M. more we reach the scattered village of *Nasswald* (2330 ft.; Post). About 2 1/4 M. farther to the S. is the *Binder Inn* (2800 ft.), in a fine situation at the head of the valley. From the Binder Inn we ascend rapidly through beautiful wood to the (3 M.) *Nasskamm* (3955 ft.), a saddle between the Raxalpe and the Schneealpe. We then descend, viâ *Altenberg*, and reach (6 M.) *Kapellen* (p. 234).

b. Raxalpe.

Diligence from Payerbach viâ (1 1/4 M.) Reichenau and (3 1/2 M.) Edlach to (6 M.) Prein, several times daily in 1 1/2 hr. (fare 1 *K* 20 *h*). Carriage 6, with two horses 8 *K*; hotel-omnibus 1 *K* 40 *h*. — For further details concerning the Raxalpe, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Payerbach to the top of the Heukuppe, 5 3/4 hrs. — For the road from *Payerbach*, a station on the Semmering Railway (p. 121), through the valley of the Schwarza as far as Wartholz, see p. 118 and above. Our road here branches to the S.W. into the *Preiner-Tal* and leads to (3 1/2 M.) **Edlach** (1900 ft.; **Edlacher Hof*, R. 3-5, pens. 9-11 *K*; *Rax*), a summer-resort with 390 inhabitants. Another road leads hence to the S. to (3 hrs.) the Sem-

mering Hotel (p. 122). — About $2^1/_2$ M. farther on we reach **Prein** (2260 ft.; *Preinerwand*, R. from 2, pens. 8-10 *K.* very fair; *Kaiserhof; Eggl*, a summer-resort in wooded environs, at the foot of the Raxalpe. — We now proceed to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the *Preiner Gscheid* (3540 ft.; passing an inn $^1/_4$ M. short of it., and thence follow a cart-track leading to the right through the *Siebenbrunnkessel* as far as the (1 hr.) *Halter-Hütte* (4320 ft.). From this point we ascend by the easy Schlangen-Weg to the (1 hr.) *Karl-Ludwig-Haus* (5915 ft.; very fair inn), with a beautiful view. — Hence we go on over turf, passing the *Lackenhofer-Hütte* (6350 ft.), and after $^3/_4$ hr. reach the top of the **Heukuppe** (6590 ft.), the highest cone of the Raxalpe, with an extensive and magnificent view.

Ascent of the Grünschacher from Reichenau, 5 hrs. — *Reichenau*, see p. 118. We follow the Schwarza-Tal to the (1 M.) point where the road diverges into the Preiner-Tal (p. 119). Beyond the bridge, we ascend to the left (red and blue way-marks) to the (1 hr.) *Knappendorf* (2700 ft.; Knappenhof) and thence mount in windings by the 'Törlweg' (red way-marks) through the Törl to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Erzherzog-Otto-Schutzhaus* (5630 ft.; very fair inn; view-tower near by), beautifully situated at the top of the **Grünschacher.** It takes 10 min. to pass from here to the top of the *Jakobskogel* (5700 ft.), with its rich flora.

5. The Semmering.

The ***Semmering** (3215 ft.) a mountain-saddle on the boundary between Lower Austria and Styria, 50 M. to the S.W. of Vienna, separates the valley of the Mürz on the W. from that of the Schwarza (Höllen-Tal) on the E. In the 13th cent. it was crossed by a bridle-path, which was replaced by a road completed in 1728 under Emperor Charles VI. Until the beginning of the 19th cent. this was, with the exception of the Brenner and the Radstätter Tauern, the only pass in the Eastern Alps traversed by a road. A new Semmering road was completed in 1841, but has, however, lost its earlier importance through the building of the railway.

The *Semmering Railway* a part of the Southern Railway from Vienna to Trieste, the first of the great Alpine railways, was built by Ghega in 1848-54. It is remarkable alike for the boldness of its engineering and the beauty of the scenery. Its length from Gloggnitz to Mürzzuschlag (p. 231) amounts to 34 M.; it threads 15 tunnels and crosses 16 viaducts; the maximum gradient is 1:40. The cost of construction was 2,291,600*l.* ($ 11,458,000). — The journey from Vienna to Semmering takes from $2^1/_4$ to $3^3/_4$ hrs. Fares 9 *K* 40, 7 *K* 10, 4 *K* 60 *h*; express fares 12 *K* 30, 9 *K* 20 *h*, 6 *K*. Best views to the right as far as Gloggnitz, then chiefly to the left.

From Vienna by the Southern Railway (Südbahn) to ($30^1/_2$ M.) *Wiener-Neustadt*, see R. 3b. — To the right, beyond Neustadt, the Schneeberg (p. 114) is visible; to the left are the Leitha Mts. — 39 M. *Neunkirchen* (1205 ft.; Goldene Birne), a manufacturing town with 11,900 inhabitants. Branch-railway to ($7^1/_2$ M.) Willen-

dorf, see p. 114. — 42½ M. *Ternitz* (1290 ft.), with iron-foundries; 43½ M. *Pottschach*, with spinning-mills.

46½ M. **Gloggnitz** (1440 ft.; *Baumgartner*, R. 2½-3 *K; Pirner*, R. 2-5 *K; Grüner Baum*) is a pretty little market-town (5300 inhab.), on the *Schwarza*. On a hill to the left is *Schloss Gloggnitz*, with its numerous windows, until 1803 a Benedictine abbey and now private property.

From the railway-station a steep path ascends to the N. to the (¾ hr.) **Heinrichshöhe** on the *Silbersberg* (2355 ft.), with a hotel and a beautiful view. — A road (omn. to the Schlagl 1 *K*; carr. & pair 10 *K*) leads to the S.W., passing (5 M.) the partly rebuilt castle of *Wartenstein* (2490 ft.; the property of Prince Liechtenstein), to the (½ M.) *Schlagl Hotel* (very fair), commanding a superb panorama. Hence we may proceed to the W. in 1¼ hr. to Maria-Schutz (p. 122), or to the E. to the (10 min.) village of *Raach*, from which point a blue-marked path returns to (1¼ hr.) Gloggnitz. — The Semmering road leads to the S.W. from Gloggnitz to (3 M.) *Weissenbach* (1605 ft.; Pfletschinger, R. 3-4 *K*, very fair), a summer-resort in the smiling *Auerbach* valley, and thence to (3 M.) *Schottwien* (see below; diligence from Gloggnitz in ¾ hr., fare 80 *h*).

At Gloggnitz the Semmering Railway (p. 120) begins. The train ascends with the aid of a mountain-locomotive. In the Schwarza-Tal is the large paper-factory of *Schlöglmühl*, partly burned down in 1909. On the left rises the Sonnwendstein; to the W., in the background, the Raxalpe (p. 119).

50½ M. **Payerbach-Reichenau** (1620 ft.; *Railway Restaurant & Kampitsch Villas*, R. 2-4 *K; Payerbacher Hof*, R. 2-4 *K; Hüttl;* carr. & pair from the station to the town, ¼ M. farther down, ca. 3 *K*), a summer-resort with numerous villas. A beautiful new road leads from Payerbach viâ the *Kreuzberg* (3550 ft.; view-tower) to *Schottwien* (see below). To the Höllen-Tal, see R. 4 a; ascent of the Schneeberg, see R. 3 c; ascent of the Raxalpe, see R. 4 b.

The railway now crosses the Schwarza by a viaduct of 13 arches (250 yds. in length, 95 ft. in height) and rapidly ascends the S. slope of the valley (gradient 1 : 40). 53 M. *Küb* (1970 ft.; *Kastell Küb, R. 2-4 *K*). We thread two tunnels and cross three viaducts. — 56½ M. *Eichberg*. To the left we have an extensive view of the plain; about 550 ft. below lies Gloggnitz. The train next skirts the *Gotschakogel*, threads three tunnels, and reaches (60 M.) the station of *Klamm-Schottwien* (2290 ft.; Zur Ruine). Near by, on a steep cliff, rises the half-ruined castle of Klamm (very fair inn).

From the station a footpath descends S.W. to (10 min.) **Schottwien** (1895 ft.; *Zum Touristen*, R. 1½-2½ *K; Drei Lerchen; Post*), a summer-resort at the foot of the Semmering (to Gloggnitz or Payerbach, see above; to Maria-Schutz, see p. 122). Schottwien is the starting-point of the annual Semmering Motor Race, the goal of which is the Erzherzog Johann Hotel (p. 122).

Beyond the next tunnel we have a retrospect of the castle of Klamm. Farther on, a fine view is obtained of the deep *Adlitzgraben*, with its rocky walls and pinnacles. The train is carried along the steep *Weinzettelwand* by three tunnels with apertures for

light and connected by galleries (total length 752 yds.). — 64½ M. *Breitenstein* (2595 ft.). Two more tunnels. The train then crosses the *Kalte Rinne*, by a viaduct 200 yds. long and 150 ft. high, and ascends in a wide sweep (fine retrospect, to the left, of the Raxalpe) to the last large viaduct (165 yds. long, 80 ft. high), which spans the *Unterer Adlitzgraben*. The train threads three more tunnels, beyond the second of which is (69 M.) *Wolfsbergkogel*.

69½ M. **Semmering** (Map, see p. 116). — Hotels. **Südbahn-Hôtel Semmering* (3260 ft.), R. 3-9, B. 1¼, pens. 11-17 *K*, 1¼ M. to the N. of the railway-station (omn. 80 *h*), situated on the slope of the Kartnerkogel and affording fine views, crowded during July and Aug., also open in winter; somewhat farther down are the two so-called 'tourist-houses', belonging to the hotel, the *Restaurant Wolfsbergkogel* and the *Pension Alpenheim*). **Panhans* (3360 ft.), R. 4-12, B. 1½, D. 5-6, pens. 10-20 *K*, 1 M. to the W. of the railway-station (omn. 80 *h*), in a beautiful situation on the highroad, with baths and café (concerts); **Hôtel Erzherzog Johann* (dépendance of the Panhans Hotel), R. 3-9 *K*, B. 1 *K* 20 *h*, D. 4-6, pens. 10-18 *K*, at the top of the pass (3215 ft.); *Stefanie*, at the railway-station, R. from 3, D. 4-5, pens. 9-10 *K*, very fair; *Hôtel-Pension Einsiedlei*, to the N. of the Hôtel Erzherzog Johann, with café-restaurant. — **Kurhaus Semmering*, 250 yds. from the station of Wolfsbergkogel, pens. 20-30 *K*; *Dr. Vécsei's Sanatorium*, to the E. of the railway-station, pens. 17-29 *K*. — *Café Nowak*, with terrace, ¼ M. to the N. of the Panhans Hotel.

Semmering (2935 ft.), with numerous villas, is much frequented both as a summer-resort and for winter-sports. At the railway station, to the right, is a bas-relief of Carl von Ghega (p. 120), the builder of the railway. Numerous picturesque walks in the neighbourhood (all paths marked): to the *Dairy* (*Meierei*; also rooms), either direct (25 min.) by the green-marked path starting at the Südbahn-Hôtel, or (40 min.) by the shady path along the water-conduit; to the top of the *Doppelreiterkogel* (1¼ hr. from the Südbahn-Hôtel; red way-marks), with a view of the Semmering Railway as far as Payerbach; to the top of the (¾ hr.) *Pinkenkogel* (4235 ft.), with open huts and an extensive view, either by the blue-marked path starting from the Panhans Hotel or by the yellow-marked path starting from the Südbahn-Hôtel; to the *Hôtel Erzherzog Johann*, at the head of the pass (3215 ft.), about 10 min. to the S. of which is the *Emmahöhe*, with a beautiful view.

The **Sonnwendstein** or **Göstritz** (4995 ft.), 1¾ hr. to the E. of the Erzherzog Johann Hotel, commands an extensive and picturesque panorama. Far below is the Semmering railway. About 6 min. below (S.) the summit is the *Friedrich Schüler Alpenhaus* (4765 ft.; inn, very fair). The 'Fischersteig' (green way-marks) descends rather abruptly from the Sonnwendstein on the W. to (1¼ hr.) **Maria-Schutz** (2490 ft.; *Bellevue*, R. 2-3, pens. 7-10 *K*; *Auerhahn*), a resort of pilgrims, in a charming situation, to which a diligence plies from the Semmering railway station in ¾ hr. (fare 1 *K*; carr. 5, with two horses 8 *K*). From Maria-Schutz the Semmering road leads viâ Schottwien (p. 121) to (6 M.) Gloggnitz (p. 121).

From Semmering a road runs to Edlach (p. 119). — Southern Railway to *Gratz* (Trieste), see R. 31.

II. UPPER AND LOWER AUSTRIA, SALZKAMMERGUT, AND SALZBURG.†

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† *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* (12th Edit., 1911) contains fuller details of the routes in this section.

6. From Vienna to Linz *(Salzburg)*.

Comp. Map before the title-page and Maps, pp. 131, 133.

117½ M. Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 3¼-7¼ hrs. (fares 17 *K* 20, 10 *K* 50, 6 *K* 70 *h*; express fares 22 *K* 60, 13 *K* 80, 8 *K* 80 *h*). The Orient Express and the Ostend Express are both available (ca. 3 hrs.); the former runs from Vienna to Salzburg in 5½ hrs. (fare 46 *K* 50 *h* and to Paris in 23 hrs. (fare 194 fr. 90 c.), while the latter runs to Brussels in 21¼ hrs. (fare 166 fr. 90 c.; to London viâ Ostend in 29¼ hrs., fare 214 fr. 40 c.). — Down Stream (Linz to Vienna) the steamboat is preferable (8 hrs.); comp. R. 7.

Vienna, see p. 2. Soon after starting from the W. station we see *Schönbrunn* (p. 96) on the left. 2 M. *Penzing* (p. 97); to the S. is *Hietzing*. 3 M. *Baumgarten*. On the right are the buildings of the lunatic asylum for Lower Austria (p. 106); on the left rises the archiepiscopal château of *Ober-St.-Veit*, which contains an altar-piece from the studio of A. Dürer (1502). Beyond (3¾ M.) *Hüttel-dorf-Hacking* the imperial game-preserve lies on the left (p. 97), to the Sophien-Alpe, see pp. 106, 105). On the left is *Mariabrunn*, with its pilgrimage-church. — 6 M. *Hadersdorf-Weidlingau*.

A little to the N. (green way-marks) lies *Hadersdorf*, once the seat of Marshal Laudon (d. 1790), who is interred in the park (sarcophagus by F. Zauner). Thence through the pleasant Mauerbach-Tal to (2½ M.) *Vorder-Hainbach*, from which a road to the right leads through a wooded ravine to (1 M.) *Hinter-Hainbach* (inn; ascent of the Sophien-Alpe, ¾ hr., see p. 106). Above Vorder-Hainbach is (¼ hr.) another lateral valley (r.), containing the charming hamlet of *Steinbach*. In the main valley, 1½ M. farther on, is the old Carthusian monastery of **Mauerbach** (now a branch of the poor-house of Vienna), founded by Frederick the Handsome in 1313 and remodelled in the 18th century. A good path thence (yellow marks) ascends the (1½ hr.) ***Tulbinger Kogel** (1625 ft.), a fine point of view, with a belvedere and an inn; descent by *Tulbing* to (2¼ hrs.) Tulln (p. 136).

7½ M. *Purkersdorf* (795 ft.; inns).

To the N.W. (green way-marks) rises the (2 hrs.) *Troppberg* (1770 ft.), with a tower affording a fine view. — A shady path (red way-marks) leads to the N. over the *Eichberg* (1380 ft.) to (1 hr.) Vorder-Hainbach (see above).

The train turns to the left and ascends the *Wolfsgraben* and the *Pfalzau* towards the hills of the *Wiener Wald*. To the S.W. of (12½ M.) *Tullnerbach-Pressbaum* (1040 ft.) are the sources of the Wien. — 15½ M. *Rekawinkel* (1185 ft.; Rail. Hotel), a summer-resort. The *Wienerwald-Warte* on the *Jochgrabenberg* (2120 ft.; blue-marked path), 1¼ hr. to the S., commands an extensive view; we may then go on to *Hochstrass* and ascend the *Schöpfl* (3½-4 hrs.; see p. 125). — The train descends through two tunnels and across a viaduct, 82 ft. high, to (19 M.) *Eichgraben*, whence the *Kohlreitberg* (1685 ft.; inn and view-tower) is ascended in 1¾ hr. — 24½ M. *Neulengbach* (790 ft.) lies prettily on a hill; above it, on the right, rises a château of Prince Liechtenstein (now a pension; from 8 *K*). The *Buchberg* (1525 ft.), 1½ hr. to the N., is a fine

point of view; to the N.W. rises the long hill of the *Haspelwald*. Beyond (34 M.) *Pottenbrunn* we cross the *Traisen*.

38 M. **St. Pölten** (875 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, very fair; **Hôt. Pittner*, R. 2-5 *K; Hôtel Bahnhof*, both near the station; pop. 21,700), an episcopal town, has a *Cathedral*, founded in 1030, but restored in the baroque style early in the 18th century.

From St. Pölten to Leobersdorf, 47 M., railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 3½ hrs. — The train traverses the *Steinfeld*, on the left bank of the *Traisen*, to (11½ M.) **Scheibmühl.** Branch-line to (23½ M.) *Kernhof*, whence a road (no diligence; carr. & pair 18-20 *K*) leads to (18 M.) *Mariazell* (p. 137). — The train follows the valley of the *Gölsen* to the E. to (20 M.) **Hainfeld** (1380 ft.; *Weintraube*, R. 2-6 *K; Ploberger*, at the railway-station), a market-town with 3800 inhabitants. A pleasant excursion leads from Hainfeld through the valley of the Ramsau to the S. viâ (1 hr.) *Ramsau* (Zum Touristen) to (1 hr.) *Adamtal* (2125 ft.; inn, very fair), whence the *Unterberg* (4400 ft.) is easily ascended in 2½-3 hrs. A road (8 M.; diligence in 1¾ hr.) leads hence viâ (7 M.) *Salzerbad* to *Klein-Zell* (1549 ft.; Zum Touristen; Weintraube), situated at the N.E. base of the *Reisalpe* (4585 ft.), a fine point of view, ascended by a blue-marked path in 3-3½ hrs. — Beyond (24½ M.) *Gerichtsberg* the train descends into the valley of the *Triesting*. — 30½ M. *Altenmarkt-Thenneberg* (inn). Opposite the church of (¼ hr.) *Dornau* a blue-marked shady path ascends in 2½ hrs. to the top of the *Hocheck* (3400 ft.), with a view-tower and a shelter-hut. — 32 M. *Altenmarkt an der Triesting* (1330 ft.; Weisses Lamm). Hence we may proceed to the N. viâ (2¼ hrs.) *St. Corona* (1835 ft.; Zum Touristen) to the top of the (1¼ hr.) *Schöpfl* (2930 ft.), the highest point of the Wiener Wald, also with a belvedere and shelter-hut. — 35½ M. *Weissenbach-Neuhaus*, station for the market town of *Weissenbach an der Triesting* (1165 ft.; Weintraube; Linde), at the mouth of the *Further-Tal*. About 3½ M. to the S.W. is the Hönigsberger Hotel (Furthnerwirt), at the entrance of the Steinwandgraben, in which (omn. in summer daily), about 4 M. up (blue marks), is the interesting **Steinwandklamm*. At the entrance of the gorge is Kohl's Inn. From (20 min.) the upper end of it we proceed through the *Türkenloch*, a rock-tunnel, to the (20 min.) hamlet *Am Kreuth*, whence we descend in 40 min. to Muckendorf (p. 116). — 41 M. *Berndorf-Fabrik*, station for Krupp's large metal-ware factory; 45½ M. *Wittmannsdorf* (p. 116). — 47 M. *Leobersdorf* (p. 115).

From St. Pölten to Tulln, 29½ M., railway in 2 hrs. We descend the valley of the *Traisen* to (6 M.) *Herzogenburg* (715 ft.), a fine old abbey, with collections and a good library, where the line forks: to the W. to *Furth-Göttweig* (comp. p. 135), and (25½ M.) *Krems* (p. 135); to the E. to *Traismauer* (p. 136) and (29½ M.) *Tulln* (p. 136).

From St. Pölten to *Mariazell*, see p. 137.

43 M. *Prinzersdorf* (855 ft.) on the *Pielach*. Near the *Dunkelsteiner Wald* (5 M. to the right) is the ruin of *Hohenegg*. — Near (46 M.) *Gross-Sirning* is the half-ruined *Osterburg*, with its old 'Palas'; 49 M. *Loosdorf*. To the S. (3 M.) is the château of *Schallaburg*, with a Renaissance court; to the N. (1½ M.) are the château and ruin of *Albrechtsburg*. Beyond the *Wachberg Tunnel* we reach (52 M.) **Melk** (690 ft.; p. 134), backed by its grand Benedictine monastery on the right, the finest point on the line. We cross the *Melk*, and then skirt the *Danube;* opposite is the ruin of Weitenegg (p. 134). On the hill, farther on, is *Schloss Artstetten*, the property of Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

58½ M. **Pöchlarn** (880 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant;* p. 134).

From Pöchlarn to Waidhofen, 72½ M., railway in 5¼-6 hrs. Stations: 3 M. *Erlauf;* 13 M. *Purgstall* (965 ft.), with a château of Count Schaffgotsch; 17 M. **Scheibbs** (1090 ft.; *Goldenes Kreuz; Weisse Rose; Goldener Adler*), prettily situated; 23½ M. *Kienberg-Gaming* (1275 ft.), where the narrow-gauge Ybbstal line begins.

26½ M. **Gaming** (1410 ft.; *Post*, R. 2-4 *K; Lechner*), with the ruins of a Carthusian abbey. Interesting excursion through the romantic *Erlauf-Tal* to the (6¼ hrs.) *Lassing Fall* and the *Oetschergraben* (comp. p. 137). — Ascent of the *Oetscher*, easy and attractive (diligence to Lackenhof in summer daily in 3¼ hrs.). We follow the road to Lunz (see below) to (1 hr.) where it forks on the *Grubberg* (2450 ft.; Jagersberger Inn), and then the road to the left to (2¼ hrs.) *Lackenhof* (2650 ft.; Fallmann); thence by a red-marked path to (1 hr.) the *Riffel-Sattel* (4215 ft.) and (20 min.) the *Oetscherhaus* (4660 ft.; inn), owned by the Austrian Tourists' Club; lastly to the E. up the crest of the hill to the (1¼ hr.) summit of the ***Oetscher** (6210 ft.; extensive view).

40 M. **Lunz** (1920 ft.; *Grubmayr*, R. 1-3 *K; Weinzettl*), charmingly situated on the *Ybbs*, is a favourite summer-resort. The *Untere Lunzer See* (2020 ft.) lies 1¼ M. to the E.; near its E. end is *Schloss Seehof*, with a biological station. — 45½ M. **Göstling** (1720 ft.; *Goldener Hirsch; Bahnhofs-Hôtel*), prettily situated at the confluence of the Ybbs and the *Göstlingbach*. Interesting walk to the *Steinbach-Tal*, by the '*Not*' (a bridge over the gorge) to the (1½ hr.) *Meisterhaus* (inn). About 5½ M. to the S. of Göstling (road) lies *Lassing*, whence the *Hochkarr* (5930 ft.) may be ascended in 3¾ hrs. — 72½ M. *Waidhofen* (see p. 165).

Beyond Pöchlarn we cross the *Erlauf*. On the right lies Marbach (p. 134); on the hill above it, Maria-Taferl. 61½ M. *Krummnussbaum;* in the distance, on the left bank of the Danube, lies Persenbeug, and, on the right bank, Ybbs (p. 133). — Near (67 M.) *Ybbs-Kemmelbach* we quit the Danube and enter the valley of the *Ybbs*. Electric tramway to (1¼ M.) Ybbs (p. 133), 12 *h*.

77½ M. **Amstetten** (900 ft.; *Hofmann's Bahnhofs-Hôtel & Restaurant*, R. from 2 *K* 60 *h; Goldener Adler*, R. 2-3 *K*, both very fair; *Goldenes Lamm*). To *Selztal*, see R. 15 a.

We leave the Ybbstal. 90 M. *St. Peter* (1065 ft.); 2¼ M. to the S.E. is the Benedictine abbey of *Seitenstetten*. 94 M. *Haag;* to the left, *Schloss Salaberg*.

102 M. **St. Valentin** (885 ft.; *Bahnhof-Hôtel & Restaurant*), junction for *Budweis* (p. 339).

From St. Valentin to Krems, 71½ M., railway in 5 hrs. — We cross the Danube to (1½ M.) *Mauthausen* (p. 132). — 7½ M. *Schwertberg*, with a large water-tower (13-17th cent.). — 15½ M. *Baumgartenberg*, with a monastery founded in 1141, now an ecclesiastical seminary; the church, originally Romanesque, with a late-Gothic portico, was partly altered in the baroque style in 1684. — 18½ M. *Saxen;* about 1½ M. to the N. is the *Klammer-Schlucht*, and 1½ M. farther on is the restored castle of *Klamm* (12-16th cent.). At (20½ M.) *Dornach* we reach the Danube, which we now skirt to Krems. — 23½ M. *Grein* (p. 133); 41 M. *Marbach* (p. 134); 49 M. *Emmersdorf* (p. 134); 54 M. *Aggsbach* (p. 134); 59½ M. *Spitz* (p. 134); 67 M. *Dürnstein* (p. 135). — 71½ M. *Krems* (p. 135).

From St. Valentin to Klein-Reifling, 41½ M., railway in 1¾-2 hrs. — At (4½ M.) *Ernsthofen* the train enters the valley of the *Enns*.

12½ M. **Steyr** (1005 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Steyrer Hof*, R. 2-6 *K*, good; *Goldenes Schiff*: pop. 17,450), a pleasant old town, prettily situated

at the confluence of the *Steyr* and the Enns, and connected by bridges with the suburbs of *Ennsdorf* and *Steyrdorf*. From the station we turn to the right, and then follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the left and cross the Enns to the (10 min.) end of the tongue of land between the rivers. On a rock here rises *Burg Steyr*, the property of Count Lamberg. To the S.W. of the castle is the Franz-Joseph-Platz, adorned with a *Statue of Jos. Werndl* (d. 1889; see below), in bronze, by Tilgner (1894). To the E. of the Franz-Joseph-Platz is the old-fashioned Stadt-Platz, on the E. side of which rises the *Rathaus*, a rococo edifice completed in 1778, with a square tower. From the S. end of the Stadt-Platz the short Pfarrgasse leads S.W. to the Gothic *Pfarrkirche* (1412-1628), which contains stained glass of the 16th cent. and a bronze font of 1569. The tower, 282 ft. high, was restored by Fr. Schmidt (p. 25) in 1885-89. In the Pfarr-Platz is a bronze bust of the composer *Ant. Bruckner* (d. 1896), by Tilgner (1898). — A little to the E. of stat. Steyrdorf (see below) is the *Industrie-Halle*, containing the municipal museum (adm. 10 *h*; on Sun. and holidays, 9-12, 20 *h*) and a permanent industrial exhibition (adm. free; Sun. and holidays 9-12). To the N. are the extensive works of the Austrian *Waffenfabriks-Gesellschaft*, founded by J. Werndl. — On the left bank of the Enns, at the suburb of Ort, is a factory for making cutlery (Meister-Atelier für Stahlschnitt). The *Hohe Ennsleithe* (1/4 hr. to the E.), the *Tabor* (1/2 hr. to the N.), and the *Dachsberg* (1/2 hr. to the N.W.) afford fine views of the town and environs. To the S.E. rises the (1 3/4 hr.) *Damberg* (2660 ft.), with a tower commanding a superb panorama (Inn zur Dambergwarte, 1/4 hr. from the top). — From Steyr by Garsten to Bad Hall, see below.

We cross the Enns to (14 1/2 M.) *Garsten*, with an old Benedictine abbey (now a house of correction). To Agonitz, see below. — We skirt the left bank of the Enns. 26 M. *Losenstein*, with a ruined castle. Beyond (34 M.) *Grossraming* we thread a tunnel. 40 M. *Kastenreith*, at the influx of the *Gaflenzbach* into the Enns. — 41 1/2 M. *Klein-Reifling* (p. 165).

From Garsten (see above) to Agonitz, 20 M., railway in 2 1/3 hrs. through the pretty and industrial *Steyrtal*. — 2 M. *Steyrdorf*, 1 M. from Steyr (p. 126). 4 1/2 M. *Pergern*; branch in 1 hr. to (10 M.) Bad Hall (p. 138). 7 M. *Letten*, with extensive works of the Waffenfabrik Co. (see above). We now enter a hilly region. 18 M. *Leonstein* (1320 ft.; Linde), a summer-resort, with a château and park of Count Sallburg. 19 1/2 M. *Molln*. To the E. (1 1/2 M.) lies the charming village of that name, at the mouth of the *Krumme Steyrling*. — 20 M. *Agonitz* (1385), with its scythe-factory, is connected by railway with (6 M.) *Klaus* (p. 138).

We cross the *Enns*, which separates Lower and Upper Austria.

105 1/2 M. **Enns** (920 ft.; *Goldene Krone; Goldener Ochs*, R. 2-3 *K*; pop. 4440) lies picturesquely, 3/4 M. to the S. of the rail. station. It has a curious old isolated tower of 1565 (213 ft. high), a museum of Roman antiquities (main square; daily 8-12 & 2-5, 20 *h*), and the château of *Ennsegg* (Count Fürstenberg).

A little to the S. of the rail. station lies *St. Lorenz*, the Roman *Laureacum*, with an old Gothic church. About 3 M. to the E. of Enns is *Albing*, on the site of a Roman camp.

109 1/2 M. *Asten* (820 ft.).

About 3 M. to the S.W. is the Augustine abbey of **St. Florian**, one of the oldest in Austria. The present large buildings, designed by *Carlone* and *Prandauer*, are of the early 18th cent., the low crypt is of the 13th. The library of 100,000 vols. contains many MSS. and incunabula. Great marble hall. Sumptuous suite of imperial reception-rooms on the second floor.

Near (114 M.) *Kleinmünchen* we cross the *Traun*. — 117 1/2 M. *Linz* (Rail. Restaurant).

Linz.

HOTELS. *Erzherzog Karl* (Pl. a; D, 2), by the pier, R. 3-6, B. 1, omn. 1 *K*; *Roter Krebs* (Pl. d; D, 3), on the Danube, R. 2-5, B. 1 *K*, omn. 50 *h*; *Stadt Wien* (Pl. h; E, 5), near the station, R. 1½-2½ *K*; *Goldenes Schiff* (Pl. g; E, 4), Land-Str. 36, R. 2-4 *K*; *Goldene Kanone* (Pl. c; D, 3), Land-Str. 18, R. 1¾-4 *K*; *Goldener Löwe* (Pl. e; D, 3), *Stadt Frankfurt* (Pl. b; D, 3), Franz-Joseph-Platz 26 & 10; *Goldener Adler* (Pl. f; D, 2), Adlergasse 3; *Englischer Hof* (Pl. i; E, 5), R. 2-3½ *K*. — At *Urfahr* (tramway from station, see below): **Achleitner* (Pl. k; D, 1), Haupt-Str. 20, with garden, R. 2-3 *K*.

CAFÉS. *Central*, Land-Str. 38 (Pl. D, E, 3, 4); *Traxlmayr*, Promenade 16 (Pl. D, 3); *Fischer*, next to the Roter Krebs; *Schönberger*, Land-Str. 58 (Pl. D, E, 3, 4). *Zach*, confectioner, Land-Str. 23 (Pl. D, 3), sells 'Linzer Torte'. — RESTAURANTS at the hotels; also *Volks-Garten* (Pl. E, 5; band on Sun.); *Kaufmännisches Vereinshaus* (Pl. E, 4), Land-Str. 49, with garden; *Eurich*, Domgasse 5 (Pl. D, 3); *Schwarzer Bär*, Herren-Str. 9 (Pl. D, 3, 4), with garden; *Märzenkeller* (brewery; Pl. D, 6), Kellergasse 16. — WINE ROOMS. *Winzerhaus*, Pfarr-Platz 9 (Pl. D, E, 2); *Fiorioli*, Domgasse 8 (Pl. D, 3).

CAB into the town from the station 1 *K* 40 *h*, with two horses 2 *K*; from the pier 1 *K* 20 *h* or 2 *K*; by time, ½ hr. 1 *K* or 1 *K* 60 *h*, each ½ hr. more 60 *h* or 1 *K*.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS from the station past the Volks-Garten, and by the Land-Str., Franz-Joseph-Platz, and Danube bridge to Urfahr (see below), every 5 min. (10 or 20 *h*). — ELECTRIC RAILWAY from Urfahr up the Pöstlingberg (25 min.; p. 130), ascent 50, descent 30 *h*, or, incl. street-tramway there and back, 1 *K*.

THEATRE (Pl. D, 3), in winter only.

RIVER BATHS on the upper and lower Donauländе.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. 4; D, E, 3), Domgasse.

CHIEF SIGHTS (half-day): Museum, Franz-Joseph-Platz, Landhaus, Marien-Dom, and thence to the Franz-Joseph-Warte. — The Pöstlingberg (p. 130; railway, see above) well deserves a visit.

Linz (865 ft.), the capital of Upper Austria ('ob der Enns'), with 67,860 inhab. and a garrison of 3670 men, lies picturesquely on the right bank of the *Danube*, and is connected with *Urfahr* (15,440 inhab.) on the left bank by an iron bridge 306 yds. long (view; tramway, see above).

In the spacious FRANZ-JOSEPH-PLATZ (Pl. D, 2, 3), which rises from the Danube, stands a lofty *Trinity Column* (1723). The Schmiedtor-Str. leads thence S. to the Land-Str., the main street. In the Domgasse, diverging from the S.E. corner of the Platz, rises the *Alte Domkirche* (Pl. 6; D, 3), built for the Jesuits in 1669-82 in the baroque style. Beyond it, in the Pfarr-Platz, is the **Pfarrkirche** (Pl. 7; D, 3); outside the choir is a marble statue of St. John of Nepomuk, by *R. Donner*; to the right of the high-altar a marble slab marks the tomb of Emp. Frederick III., who died at Linz in 1493.

Near this, in the Museum-Str., is the interesting **Museum Francisco-Carolinum** (Pl. 11; E, 3), in the late-Renaissance style, erected in 1892 from designs by *Bruno Schmitz*. Above runs an immense frieze (360 ft. long, 8 ft. high) in white sandstone, designed by *Prof. zur Strassen* and illustrating the progress of

culture in Upper Austria from ancient times down to the accession of the House of Hapsburg. The gate, artistically executed in wrought iron (end of 17th cent.) once belonged to the *Landhaus*. Adm. in summer on week-days 9-12 and 2-5, 40 *h;* Sun. and holidays 9-12, 10 *h;* in winter 10-12 and 2-4, except Mon. and Thurs.; illustrated catalogue 1 *K*.

Ground Floor. Room XXV, to the right, contains coins and seals. The other rooms contain botanical and zoological collections. The group of New Zealand birds (kiwi, ground-parroquet) is especially interesting. — First Floor. To the right. Room I. Prehistoric and Roman antiquities. Room II. Weapons. Room III. Art-industrial objects. We pass through the staircase to Room IV. Musical instruments, including, by the window to the left, a piano of Beethoven by Erard Frères. Room V. Carvings and paintings from churches. Room VI. Gothic furniture. We return to R. V and turn to the left into Room VII. Ecclesiastical art. A passage (VIII) leads to Room IX. Costumes (caps adorned with gold, embroidered bodices, shoes; Renaissance coffered ceiling from Mitterndorf, 1593). In Room X are furniture and objects of industrial art. From the landing we pass to the left into the Hall (XI), containing two large landscapes by Obermüllner (Burial-ground at Hallstatt and View from Kreuzen near Grein). — Second Floor. Rooms XII-XVI. Mineralogical and geological collections; relief-maps of Upper Austria and the Salzkammergut; also a picture gallery; collection of Count E. Ludolf (Room XVII); Schwanenstadt Collection (household gear of 1671). — Sunk Floor. Weapons from the peasants' war, cannons; rustic tavern and dwelling-room; furniture and implements. Objects in iron, tombstones, etc.

In the Promenade (Pl. D, 3), is a monument to *Adalbert Stifter*, the poet (Pl. 15; 1805-68), by Rathausky (1902). Here, too, rises the *Landhaus* (Pl. 3), or *House of the Estates*, built in 1562, restored in 1800, with an arcaded court. The fine marble portal, facing the Altstadt, and the Hall of the Estates date from the original building. By the portal is a marble bust of Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898), by Rathausky (1903).

To the S. of the Promenade rises the **Marien-Dom** (Pl. D, 4), begun in 1862 by *V. Statz* in the early-Gothic style; the choir and the tower (443 ft. high) have alone been completed. — To the S. of the town is the shady Volks-Garten (Pl. E, 5), containing the civic assembly-rooms (Saalbau) and a bronze statue of the dialect poet *Stelzhamer* (d. 1874), by Metzner (1908).

From the Marien-Dom a walk of $^1/_4$ hr. brings us to the *Bauernberg* (Pl. C, 5); a gradually winding road (with several short-cuts) ascends in $^1/_4$ hr. more to the top of the **Freinberg** (Pl. A, 4, 5). The massive tower erected here by Archduke Maximilian of Este, who fortified Linz with a girdle of 32 towers in 1830 (some of which still exist), afterwards belonged to the Jesuits, whose monastery, however, has been suppressed. Adjacent is a small church. A road leads hence to the N. to the (10 min.) **Jägermayr** (Pl. A, 4; *Restaurant;* cab from Linz 3 *K*) and the grounds of the *Verschönerungs-Verein*, where we may enjoy many fine views. A beautiful panorama is afforded by the ***Franz-Joseph-Warte** (Pl. A, 3; below which is a tavern), a tower 66 ft. high, on the N.

margin of the plateau, 10 min. from the Jägermayr (adm. 10 *h*). The Franz-Joseph-Warte may also be reached from the Promenade (Pl. D, 3) by the Römer-Str. (about 1½ M.).

The view from the once fortified ***Pöstlingberg** (1760 ft.; electric railway, see p. 128), on the left bank, 1 hr. to the N.W. of Urfahr, is still more extensive, and is finest by evening-light. The cars (see Map, p. 128; views on the right) ascend past the château of *Hagen* (now a brewery); to the right is the conspicuous *Petrinum*, a seminary for boys. From the terminal station (1705 ft.), in an old tower, we ascend a few paces to the pilgrimage-church and the Hôtel-Restaurant Bergbahn (very fair), with its view-terrace.

From the Pöstlingberg a marked path leads in 1½ hr. to the ***Gisela-warte** (inn) on the *Lichtenberg* (3040 ft.), a belvedere commanding an extensive view. Beyond it is (1 hr.) *Kirchschlag* (2935 ft.), a summer-resort with baths. The Giselawarte may also be reached from Linz direct by marked paths in 3 hrs. — *St. Magdalena*, a pilgrimage-church (inn) ¾ hr. to the N. of Urfahr, is another admirable and favourite point of view (carr. there and back, incl. stay of 2 hrs., 7 *K*, with two horses 10 *K*) and may easily be combined with the Pöstlingberg. — Ascent of the *Pfenningberg* by a marked path from *Windegg* (p. 339), 1½ hr. — The Cistercian abbey of *Wilhering* (p. 132), 4 M. down the Danube, may be reached by road or by a path through the Kürnberger Forst.

From Urfahr to Aigen-Schlägl, 36 M., railway in 3 hrs. (Mühlkreisbahn). The train ascends the left bank of the Danube to (6 M.) *Ottensheim* (865 ft.; p. 132), turns N.W. to (20½ M.) *Neufelden* in the valley of the *Grosse Mühl*, and follows that stream. 22½ M. *Pürnstein*; above it, to the right, is the grand ruin of *Pürnstein*. — 36 M. **Aigen** (1785 ft.; *Almesberger*, R. 1½-2 *K*) is a pretty village, amidst finely wooded hills. To the S. lies (¼ hr.) the old Præmonstratensian abbey of *Schlägl*, with an interesting Gothic church.

From Linz to *Salzburg*, see R. 10; down the *Danube* to *Vienna*, see R. 7; to *Selztal*, see R. 9; to *Budweis*, see p. 339.

Linz is a junction of the express route from Berlin to Prague and Trieste (R. 37).

7. The Danube from Passau to Vienna.

Steamboat to *Linz* twice daily in 3½-4 hrs., fares 5 *K* 60 or 3 *K* 10 *h* (upstream in 8¼-8¾ hrs.; fares 3 *K* 60, 2 *K* 70 *h*); from Linz to *Vienna* once daily in 8 hrs., fares 9 *K* 40 or 5 *K* 20 *h* (upstream in 18½ hrs.; fares 4 *K* 70 or 3 *K* 40 *h*). Austrian custom-house formalities at the quay in Passau. The journey may be broken once, on attestation. Berth (for saloon-passengers only) 2 *K*; stateroom for 1-3 pers. from Linz to Vienna 8 *K*. Dinner at noon 2 *K* 60 *h* (second cabin 1 *K* 60 *h*), at 2 p.m. 4 *K*. Luggage up to 25 kilog. (55 lbs.) free. — Railway from Linz to Vienna, see R. 6. Downstream the steamer is far preferable.

The names of the steamboat-stations in the following description and on the maps are distinguished by a dot (•).

***Passau.** — Hotels. *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. a; C, 3), Ludwig-Str., R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; *Passauer Wolf* (Pl. h; B, 3), R. 1¾-3, B. ¾ *M*, *Zur Eisenbahn* (Pl. d; A, 3), *Deutscher Kaiser* (Pl. e; A, 3), all in the Bahnhof-Str. — For fuller details, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

Passau (995 ft.), a Bavarian town with 19,000 inhab., is charmingly situated at the influx of the broad *Inn* into the nar-

PASSAU
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Meter
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
Freudenhain
Sturmberg
Stadtberg
Stadtpark
Weinzierl
ANGER
Inger
Bootshaus
Holzgarten
Stadt. Badeanst.
DONAU
Brücke
Mühlinsel
Badeanstalt
Lagerhaus d. k.k. Donau Dt. Ges.
Joh. Spinal K.
Strauben
Römer-Wehr
Semin. Dom
Bez. Amt
Rchsb. P.
Rathhs.
Bahnhof
Post
Bayr. Bank
Ludw. Pl.
Ursul. Geist
Votiv-K.
Prot. K.
Kirche u. Krankenhs.
K. Filialkirche
Paradeplatz
Dom
Resid. Pl.
Bischöfl. Rs.
Theat.
Landger.
Studien-K.
K.k. Kreuz (Niederung)
Lyceum
Waisenhs.
Güterexpedition
Güterhallstrasse
Peschkellerl
St. Nicola
Exerzier-Platz
Grüne
Grünau
Schmerold K.
Aussere Lueg
Kaserne
Spitzberg
Hochreservoir
Stockbauer Keller
Nicola-Schanz
Friedens-Linde
Inn-Str.
Inn-Brücke
Ludwigs-Brücke
INNSTADT
St. Gertraud K.
Lederer-Gasse
Schule
Kapuziner-Platz
Innstadt-Brauerei
Rosenau
St. Severins-K.
K. Marianhill
Waldschloss
Bahn-Brücke
Festung Oberhaus
Oberhaus
Kulzurlen
Aussichts-Turm
Salvator K.
Badeanst.
Felsenthor
Niederhaus
Bschütt
Holzlagerplatz
Brauhaus-Gasse
Ilz
ILZ-STADT
Innstadt-K.
Kloster Nonnenwerth
Berg
Ledeplatz d. k.k. Montan-Dampfschiff. Ges.
Dampfschiff-Gasse
Am Fe...
Hauptzollamt
Stadtkommandantur
Bischof-Gasse
Ludwig-Str.
Schrannen-Platz
Schmiedt-Str.
Schustergasse
Schiffergasse
Theresien-Str.

Hauzenberg
Dampfboot
DIE
von PASSAU
Putzlein
Ober Dienhart
Schaching
Odsdorf
Vorholzbg
Karlesbach
Thyrnau
Racking
Griesbach
Wesselsdorf
Pfarrkirchen
Kellberg
Oberneukirchen
Gottsdorf
Neustift
Wehrbach
Hofkirchen
Rosenau
Erlau
Pyrawang
Engelhartszell
Raning
Engelszell
Ranneritzell
Ilzstadt
Freinberg
Ob. Eisenberg
Haugstein
Sau-Wald
Andi
PASSAU
Riedlbach
Stall
Ganzlitzerl
Dorf
Auerling
Asing
Aschenberg
Hackendorf
Wallern
Kohlberg
Schardenberg
Hörzing
Schaberg
Dirthaling
Münzkirchen
Brakenberg
Neukirchen
Wernstein
Ranzen
Kopfing
Bernsdorf
Neuburg
Wullenschau
Eisenbirn
Rainbach
Pfarrkirchen
Kenading
Veltenbach
Allenberg
Lichtenberg
Gramastetten
Magdalena
Amberg
Katzbach
Kaid
Kattsdorf
Setzdt.
Holding
Postlingberg
Schattenwirth
Flennigby
Ebelsberg
LINZ
STEYRE66
Pulgarn
Georgen
Frankenbg.
Wilhering
Kalvarb
Peter
Dorf
Luftenberg
Abwinden
Mühlbach
Kirnig
Steining
Gusen
Schönering
Leonding
Hörnbach
Pasching
Ruffling
Reut
Holzheim
Pichling
Asten
ENNS
Fischdorf
Daumleiten
Todtling
St. Florian
Rotzbach
Thalheim
Ansfelden
Hochstraß
Bruck
Moos
Offering
Hörsching
Wels
Neubau
Aremsdorf
Fleckendorf
Enzing
Thalling
Haid
Ansfelden
Neufelden
Gedruckt bei Austalt von

N
Schlad
Aigen
AU
ENSHEIM
Ried
Neufelden
Niedwaldkirchen
Meusserling
Felsleiten
Hzogldorf
Eidendorf
Altenfelden
Hemberg
Hasselgrub
Achlberg
Lembach
Hämmerl
Windorf
St. Nikola
Grossendorf
Engleising
Grammastetten
Seibersdorf
Oberneudorf
St. Martin
Escheberg
Rottenegg
Niederkappel
Kirchberg
Unterneudorf
Gerling
Waldiny
Dreischen
Grafenau
Rossgraben
Mühltacken
Orlansheim
Au
Dorf
Haibach
Mussbach
Aschach
Bergheim
Pesen
Purgarth
Arch
Schlägen
Bachelham
Lowlslug
Mühldorf
Parz
Stadt
Hilkering
Haidkirchen
Feldkirchen
Gabdorf
Etzling
Agatha
Earing
Wiesendorf
Brandstatt
Berghamm
Rieshang
Mairhof
Schanz
Puppaig
Aud
Allkoven
Berg
Strohamm
Seebach
Inn
Strass
Estinden
Ebelsberg
Ritzing
Rudling
Raffelding
Ischagerreth
Lahlthen
Wikersbach
Evaham
Polzing
Axberg
Heiligenberg
Sussenbach
Walzenkirchen
Prambachkirchen
Kapelding
Leppersdf
Reichberg
St. Thomas
Pfaundorf
Sauenegg
Vetzelsd
Dörfel
Fuerland
Allerheiligen
Windhaag
Kreuzen
Schd. Kreuzen
Neu Kreuzen
St. Nikola
Struden
Wendeck
Pilgram
Warzenberg
Wibel
Hinzbach
Hochgotteret
Sommerhäuser
Schwertberg
Brockhof
Wies
Durchberg
Perg
Mitterperg
Graising
Granaring
Klamm
Aschatzing
Pergkirchen
Buchberg
Saxen
Neustadtel
Ob-Wagram
Baumgarten
Suxendt
Wetzelsdf
Nied
Haarn
Maria Lab
Mettensdorf
Etzendf
Ardagger
Rollmitzberg
Stein
Lab
Stiftling
Mitterkirchen
Reitersdorf
Pantaleon
Loit
Ob. Taber
Mitting
Bruck
Viehdorf
Erlakloster
Wörth
Wallsee
Stefanshart
Dornach
Erla
Dort
Ingersberg
Amstetten
Thirnbuch
Sindelburg
Schwarzenberg
Zeilern
Laabberg
St. Valentin
Schondorf
Strengberg
Oed
Neubing
Reinthal
Waidhofen
Hofkirchen
Eigen
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

rower Danube. In the Dom-Platz rises *St. Stephen's Cathedral (Stephans-Dom;* Pl. D, 3), dating perhaps from the 5th cent. and rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 15th, but in its present form (imposed upon it in 1662) a fine example of baroque architecture. By the steamboat-pier rises the handsome *Rathaus* (Pl. E, 3), with its lofty tower; the rooms contain historical pictures by F. Wagner. — On the right bank of the Inn, reached by the Ludwigs-Brücke, is the pilgrimage-church of *Mariahilf* (Pl. E, 4), a fine point of view. — From the lower end of the town we may cross the river by a foot-bridge to *Niederhaus*, whence a short tunnel leads to the river *Ilz;* we may then ascend to the left, past the *Salvator-Kirche*, to the (¼ hr.) *Oberhaus* (1400 ft.; Pl. E, 2), a castle built in 1219, now a prison. Fine view (best by evening-light) from the *Aussichts-Turm* (50 pf.). — Farther to the E., on the left bank of the Ilz, is the *Klosterberg* (Pl. F, 2), another interesting point.

Railway from Passau to *Wels* (Linz), see p. 140.

On leaving Passau we obtain a splendid view astern of the town and environs. The waters of the grey Inn and of the dark-brown Ilz disappear gradually in the green water of the Danube. Below Passau the right bank is Austrian, and the left bank, as far as Engelhartszell, Bavarian. A little below Passau the railway crosses the river to *Hanzenberg* by a new bridge; it then runs parallel with the stream to Erlau (see below), where it turns to the N. Steep wooded hills soon rise on each side; only occasional cottages or hamlets are seen on the banks. There is little traffic on the river, and the scenery is of a somewhat sombre character.

L. *Erlau;* right, *Schloss Krämpelstein*, on an abrupt cliff.

R. •*Pyrawang.* — L. •**Obernzell** or *Hafnerzell* (970 ft.; *Post*), with graphite quarries and an old château, is the last Bavarian village. Railway to (3 M.) Erlau.

R. *Viechtenstein*, on a hill, with an old château, now owned by Count Pachta. Farther on, the *Jochenstein*, jutting into the river on the left, was once the boundary between Bavaria and Austria. The present boundary is a wooded ravine lower down.

R. •**Engelhartszell** (910 ft.; *Post*), prettily situated; Austrian custom-house. Near it is *Engelszell*, once a Cistercian monastery, now belonging to Count Pachta.

L. *Rannariedl*, an ancient castle, still inhabited; lower down, at the foot of the hill, is the village of •*Nieder-Ranna.* In the Ranna-Tal is (2 M.) the romantic ruin of *Falkenstein.*

R. •*Wesenufer*, an old village, formerly owned by the cathedral-chapter of Passau.

L. *Marsbachzell*, with the castle of *Marsbach.*

L. The ruin of *Haichenbach*, or the *Kerschbaumer Schloss*, on a steep height (1530 ft.), destroyed by Emp. Maximilian I., is seen a second time below a bend in the river.

The Danube now narrows to about half its width higher up, and is flanked by abrupt wooded hills, 600-1000 ft. in height. This is one of the grandest parts of the river. At —

L. •*Obermühl* the *Kleine Mühlbach* falls into the Danube.

L. •*Neuhaus*, the handsome château of Herr von Plank, on a bold wooded height, has a pentagonal keep. The Danube emerges on the plain near —

R. •**Aschach** (875 ft.: *Sonne*), a pretty little town with a château and park of Count Harrach. Opposite is *Landshag*, with a shooting-lodge. The Pöstlingberg (p. 130) now comes in sight: in clear weather the Styrian and Austrian Alps form the S. background. To the right rises the Traunstein, but the view is soon concealed by the numerous bushy islands between which the river flows. — Railway to *Wels*, see p. 140.

About 1½ M. to the E., on the left bank of the Danube, are the chalybeate baths of *Mühllacken* (Kur-Hôtel), in well-wooded environs. Adjacent is the ruin of *Ober-Wallsee*.

Beyond Aschach the channel is marked by red buoys. Perched on the hills to the right are the ruins of *Stauf* and *Schaumburg*. The latter was once the seat of a powerful family, who held sway over this part of the valley of the Danube till they became extinct in 1559.

R. •*Brandstatt* is 1½ M. from Eferding (p. 140). Far away, to the left, the Pöstlingberg (p. 130) is again visible.

L. *Ottensheim*, with the conspicuous château of Hr. von Weissenegg. — Railway to Aigen, see p. 130.

R. •**Wilhering**, a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1146. The church, with the Romanesque portal of the original building, and the monastery were re-erected in the 18th century.

L. *Schloss Puchenau*. Then the *Pöstlingberg*, crowned with its pilgrimage-church. Right, the *Calvarienberg*. The steamer passes under the bridge and stops at —

R. •**Linz** (see p. 128). The steamboat-pier (Pl. D, 2) is 1½ M. to the N. of the rail. station (Pl. E, 6); electric tramway from the Franz-Joseph-Platz.

Below Linz the right bank of the river is flat. Astern we have a fine view of the town and environs; the Pöstlingberg remains long visible. We steer under the Linz and Budweis railway-bridge (p. 339).

L. At some distance from the river is *Schloss Steyregg* (p. 339). Numerous islands (Auen). On one of these (l.) is the considerable ruin of *Spielberg*.

L. •**Mauthausen** (*Post*, by the pier). The old château of *Pragstein* projects far into the stream. On the right the green *Enns* falls into the Danube, where it long retains its colour. Below the village we pass under the bridge of the St. Valentin and Bud-

Isperkamm
N
DIE
vom GREIN b
Schwarzbg.
Bery
Pisching
Fuchsreut
Leichsdlag
Kittenbg.
Burgstein
Waldhausen
Handbery
Isper
Pellstein
Leumbach
Wörnsdorf
Pöggstall
GREIN
Speiden
St Nikolai
Altenmarkt
Sarmingstein
Seukirchen
Neusbabel
Sulzbg.
Edelsreuth
Rappolden
Aristetten
Marbach
Hengstsberg
Pöchlarn
YBBS
Blindenmarkt
Neumarkt
Bolzern
Sarling
Rangersdf.
Wohlfartsbrunn
Strass
Haderstdf.
Engelbrunn
Kirchberg
Stockstall
Gobelsburg
Fisdorf
Kollersdorf
Grafenwerth
Sachsendorf
Winkel
Bierbaum
Saubühel
Rohrendorf
KREMS
Donaudorf
Thalern
Hollenburg
Furt
Nussdorf
Traismauer
Franzhausen
Forerbg.
Inzersdf.
Walpersdf.
Statzendorf
Satlelbg.
Guttenbrunn
Ipsendf.
Ebersdorf
Diendorf
Rudelsdorf
Rastbach
Gr. Rastbach
Pischelsdorf
Rust
Ld. Reidling
Reidling
Thonatetten
Gemeinlebern
Tulln
Neustift
Absdorf
Laaben
Haitzendf.
Grunddf.
Sebarn
Wirthsh.
Allenwörth
Mollersd.
Engelmannsbrunn
Thurnthal
Malon
Königsbrunn
Gr. Stetteld.
Wagram
Feuersbrunn
Fels
Am Wagram
Engelbr. Haag
Langenlois
Zwentendorf
Porsen
Preuwitz
Stollhofen
Wagram
Brunndlbg.
Franzhausen
Mödring
Kuffern
Wimpassing
Tradisten
St. Andrä
Guttenbrunner Wald
Mannersdf.
Hl. Kreuz
St. Pölten
Geograph. Anstalt von

Zwettl
Horn
Senftenberg
Reichenau
Sandbg.
Imbach
Rehberg
Mäusbg.
Eggsdorf
Durnstein
Krems
Stein
Donau
Mautern
Hundsheim
Bergern Unt.
Furt
Paudorf
Rossatz
Arnsdorf
Weissenkirchen
Wösendorf
Mühldorf
Spitz
Schwallenbach
Rote Wand
Willendorf
Grutschbach
Laach
Aggsbach
Aggsbach Markt
Aggsbach Dorf
Wachau
Schönbühel
Gansbach
Hohenwart
Kloster B.
Kleking
Thal
Landersdf.
Wölbling
Kuffern
Höberbach
Stratzdorf
Nappendorf
Obritzbg.
Wirsing
Rottersdorf
Karlstetten
Grossenkrust
Dunkelsteiner Wald
Weiersdorf
Laurenzerberg
Gerabding
Bielach
Bakersbg.
Albrechtsmatter
Ulrichsbiegl
Hollenegg
Stockau
Ob. Dubler B.
Harmannsdorf
Tresdorf
Neubau
Steiner Bg.
Leobendf.
Königsbrunn
Flandorf
Korneuburg
Kl. Engersdf.
Hagenbrunn
Bisamberg
Stranzing
Lang Enzersdf.
Strebersdf.
Ob. Zögersdorf
Spillern
Schmida
Zinna
Greifenstein
Hollein
Ob. Kritzendf.
Unt.
Altenberg
Zeisternauer
Wördern
Sommerein
Andrä
Bugging
Kierling
Kloster Neuburg
Donau
Weidling
Lobenhof
Kahlenbg.
Jedlersee
Floridsdf.
Tulln
Wolfpassing
Königstetten
Nitzing
Frauenhofen
Tullnerfeld
Tullnbach
Tullnerbach
Tullnbacher Kogl
Tullnbach Dorf
Tullnbach Bad
Tullnbach Kirche
Tullnbach Schloss
Tullnbach Mühle
Tullnbach Brücke
Tullnbach Steg
Tullnbach Weg
Tullnbach Berg
Tullnbach Tal
Tullnbach Quelle
Tullnbach Wald
Tullnbach Feld
Tullnbach Wiese
Tullnbach Garten
Tullnbach Haus
Tullnbach Hof
Tullnbach Kapelle
Tullnbach Friedhof
Tullnbach Schule
Tullnbach Gasthof
Tullnbach Post
Tullnbach Bahnhof
Tullnbach Station
Tullnbach Brücke
Tullnbach Steg
Tullnbach Weg
Tullnbach Berg
Tullnbach Tal
Tullnbach Quelle
Tullnbach Wald
Tullnbach Feld
Tullnbach Wiese
Tullnbach Garten
Tullnbach Haus
Tullnbach Hof
Tullnbach Kapelle
Tullnbach Friedhof
Tullnbach Schule
Tullnbach Gasthof
Tullnbach Post
Tullnbach Bahnhof
Tullnbach Station
Staasdf.
Chorherrn
Freundorf
Baumgarten
Aubg.
Ollern
Riedersbg.
Mauerbach
Henzing
Ried
Eschartskirchen
Elsbarn
Cablitz
Wien
Hainbch.
Hochbrücken
Kirchstein
Steinbach
Heuberg
Ottakring
Lerchenfeld
Engl Miles
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

weis line (Staatsbahn, p. 339). The left bank also now becomes flatter. — Railway to Krems, see p. 126.

R. •**Wallsee** (900 ft.). The imposing château of *Nieder-Wallsee*, with its lofty tower, is the property of Archduke Francis Salvator.

L. On a hill, $2^1/_2$ M. to the N., is the castle of *Klamm* (p. 126). Near —

R. *Ardagger* the Danube turns N.; on the *Kollmitzberg* (1540 ft.), high above, is the pilgrimage-church of St. Ottilia. The channel contracts, and is flanked by high wooded hills.

L. •**Grein** (715 ft.; *Goldenes Kreuz; Goldene Ente*, R. 2-4 *K*), a small town, with the *Greinburg*, a castle of the Duke of Coburg. — Railway to ($24^1/_2$ M.) St. Valentin, or along the left bank of the Danube to Krems, see p. 126.

On a hill 1 hr. to the N.W. (omn. 60 *h*, carr. 6 *K*) lies the hydropathic of *Kreuzen* (1410 ft.; pens. from 38, baths 12 *K* weekly; closed in winter), finely situated, with pleasant grounds and a ruined castle.

Rocks projecting far into the stream here form the *Greiner Schwall* ('surging water'). The broader arm of the river on the right side of the island of *Wört* is now almost sanded up. The huge volume of the stream descends on the N. side of the island in rapids called the •**Strudel**, 550 yds. long and 10-15 yds. in width. The steamer steers close by the island, at the N. end of which are a stone cross and the scanty ruins of a castle. Opposite, on the left bank, is the village of *Struden*, with the ruin of *Werfenstein* on an abrupt rock. A little lower down, the rebound of the Strudel forms another rapid, the once dangerous *Wirbel*. At the end of the defile lies —

L. •*St. Nicola*, prettily situated.

L. •*Sarmingstein*, with an old tower.

R. •*Freyenstein*, with a large ruined castle. — L. •*Isperdorf*, where the *Isperbach*, the boundary between Upper and Lower Austria, falls into the Danube.

R. *Donaudorf*, with a small château. Opposite, on a rock jutting into the river, rises —

L. •*Persenbeug*, a plain-looking imperial château.

R. •**Ybbs** (*Weisses Lamm*, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ *K*), once a Roman castle *ad pontem Isidis*. The first of the two large buildings near the village is a lunatic asylum; the other is a branch of the poor-house of Vienna. An electric trolley runs hence to ($1^1/_4$ M.) Ybbs-Kemmelbach (p. 126).

The river forms a large bend. To the right is the mouth of the *Ybbs*. Far away to the S. are the Austrian Alps, with the Oetscher. At *Sarling*, on the right, the railway nears the river, which it follows to Melk (comp. R. 6).

R. •*Säusenstein*, on a rocky bluff.

L. •**Marbach** *(Schwarzer Adler)*, a market-town. On the hill above (1455 ft.; ¾ hr.) rises the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Taferl* (tavern), overlooking the valley of the Danube, a great part of Lower Austria, and the Styrian and Austrian Alps. Nearly opposite Marbach is rail. stat. Krummnussbaum (p. 126) ; a little beyond it the *Erlauf* falls into the Danube.

R. •**Pöchlarn** *(Goldenes Schiff*, on the Danube; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel)*, the legendary residence of Rüdiger of Bechelaren, one of the heroes of the Nibelungen-Lied. Railway, see p. 126. On the opposite bank lies *Klein-Pöchlarn*, and above it is Schloss Artstetten (p. 125). Farther down, the church of *Ebersdorf* rises on the left. Above —

L. •*Weitenegg* is the ruin of a castle. Below it, to the left, is the little château of *Lubereck*.

R. •**Melk.** — Hotels. *Melker Hof*, R. from 2 *K*, B. 80 *h*, D. 2 *K*; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*; *Goldener Ochse*, R. 1 *K* 60 *h*. — The *Railway Station* (p. 125) is 1 M. from the pier of the large Danube steamers, and ⅓ M. from that of the local boats to Grein and Krems. — *Ferry* (flying bridge) to the left bank (there and back 24 *h*).

Melk or *Mölk* (690 ft.), once the seat of the Babenbergers, is a small town of 2665 inhab. at the base of the rock on which stands a famous Benedictine Abbey, 200 ft. above the river, founded in 1089, and re-erected on a grand scale by *Prandauer* in the baroque style in 1702-36 (open 9-11 & 2-5). On the landward side the abbey is strongly fortified. The domed church, with its two towers, is sumptuously fitted up with gilding and red marble. The library (70,000 vols.) occupies a handsome hall. The picture-gallery, in the abbot's residence, also deserves a visit. The archives (for which special permission is required) contain the 'Melker Kreuz', 2 ft. high, in embossed gold, dating from 1363; the back is adorned with pearls and gems; the foot is of silver, admirably executed. A fine colonnade facing the Danube affords a good view. Melk and Mautern (p. 135) are also mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied.

Below Melk the river enters the *Wachau*, a long, narrow defile, noted for its scenery and its legends.

L. •*Emmersdorf* (p. 126), opposite the influx of the *Pielach*. — R. •*Schönbühel*, with a château of Count Beroldingen and a Servite monastery.

L. •**Aggsbach** (p. 126). — R. •*Aggstein*, high above which is the picturesque ruin of **Aggstein** (1065 ft. above the Danube, 1705 ft. above the sea), once the seat of the powerful Kuenringe, and afterwards a dreaded robbers' castle (adm. 20 *h*). Below —

L. *Schwallenbach* the *Teufelsmauer* (devil's wall), a rocky ridge, extends from the river to the top of the hill above.

L. •**Spitz** (p. 126; *Wachauer Hof*, R. 1¼-2 *K*), a market-town with a parish church of the late 15th cent. and the remains of Hinterhaus Castle, is built around a vine-clad hill.

The ***Jauerling** (3145 ft.), ascended from Spitz by a good bridle-path in 2½ hrs., commands a superb view of the Danube and the Austrian and Styrian Alps (tower and tourists' hut at the top).

R. •*Arnsdorf.* — L. *St. Michael.* On the roof of the choir of the old church are placed seven hares made of clay, a quaint memorial of a snow-drift which once so buried the church that hares ran over the roof.

L. *Wösendorf.* — L. •**Weissenkirchen** *(Goldener Löwe).* Fine excursion by (1½ hr.) *Weinzierl* to (¾ hr.) the ruin of **Hartenstein* (hydropathic), superbly situated above the *Teufelskirche* ravine. We may then go through the *Kremstal*, past the ruin of *Hohenstein*, to (2 hrs.) *Obermeisling* (inn), and through the gorges of the Krems to (6 M.) *Senftenberg* and (6 M.) *Krems* (see below).

L. •**Dürnstein** (p. 126). The village looks picturesque from the river; the 17th cent. Schloss of Prince Starhemberg, the old abbey, and the church are conspicuous. Above, on a jagged rock, are the ruins of the castle of Dürnstein. Here, in 1192-93, according to tradition, Duke Leopold VI. kept Richard Cœur-de-Lion a prisoner for 15 months, and here the faithful Blondel is said to have discovered his master. — L. *Loiben.* A monument in the form of a tower was erected here in 1905 in memory of a victory gained by the Austrians over the French in 1805.

R. •*Rossatz*, a market-town with an old Gothic church.

R. *Mautern.* To the right, on a hill 3 M. from the Danube (855 ft. above the river, 1475 ft. above the sea), rises the conspicuous Benedictine monastery of *Göttweig.* This famous abbey was founded in 1072; the present buildings, forming a great square and covering the whole plateau, were erected in 1719. The portal of the church and the great staircase are superb. The abbey has a library with numerous incunabula and MSS., and collections of coins, antiquities, engravings, etc. — From Mautern a bridge crosses the Danube to —

L. •**Stein** *(Gemeinde-Hôtel;* pop. 4555), a mediæval-looking little town. A little above the bridge are the ruins of a castle destroyed by Matthias Corvinus in 1486, and on the *Frauenberg* the remains of a second. Between Stein and the old town of •**Krems** *(Hôt. Bahnhof; Goldener Hirsch;* pop. 14,385) is the suburb of *Und,* giving the three places the appearance of a single long town. The *Town Museum,* in an old Dominican monastery, deserves a visit (open free on Sun. in summer, 9-12).

In the Kremstal, 6 M. to the N. of Krems, lies *Senftenberg,* with a fortified church and a romantic ruined castle.

From Krems to Absdorf, 20 M., railway in ½-1 hr. — 5½ M. *Hadersdorf* (junction for Sigmundsherberg, p. 339). 9½ M. *Wagram,* ½ hr. to the W. of which is *Schloss Grafenegg,* the property of the Duke of Ratibor, with a fine park. — 20 M. *Absdorf* (p. 340).

Railway from Krems to *St. Pölten,* see p. 125; to *St. Valentin,* see p. 126.

At Krems the line to St. Pölten crosses the Danube. The left bank is now flat, and numerous islands again divide the stream.

To the right, on the crest of the hill, rises the solitary church of *Wetterkreuz* (1210 ft.).

R. •*Hollenburg* (675 ft.), with a château; in the park is a ruined castle. The right bank also now becomes flat.

R. *Traismauer*, an ancient village, not seen from the river Near it the *Traisen* falls into the Danube. — R. •*Zwentendorf*

R. •**Tulln** (*Goldener Hirsch; Goldener Löwe;* pop. 4325), one of the oldest towns on the Danube, the Roman *Comagenae*, is also mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied. By the old church is a Romanesque charnel-house. In the *Tullner Feld* an army of 60,000 Germans and Poles assembled in 1683, and marched thence to aid the Viennese against the Turks. The Danube is crossed here by the Staatsbahn (p. 340). Tulbinger Kogel, see p. 124.

Railway from Tulln to *Herzogenburg* and *St. Pölten*, see p. 125; to *Absdorf* and *Krems*, see pp. 340, 135.

Below Tulln, as we near the *Wiener Wald*, the scenery improves.

R. •**Greifenstein** (*Schwarzer Bär; Brauner Hirsch*), with a fine old castle of Prince Liechtenstein, partly restored, is a station on the Staatsbahn (p. 340), which from here on skirts the river. On the hill lies *Hadersfeld* (1440 ft.; inn), $^3/_4$ hr. from the station; fine view from the ($^1/_4$ hr.) obelisk near it. We may walk thence by the (1 hr.) *Sonnberg*, *Gugging*, and *Kierling* to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Klosterneuburg (p. 106).

L. *Burg Kreuzenstein* (see below).

R. *Höflein:* below it the river turns to the S. In the distance appear the Leopoldsberg and the Kahlenberg (p. 104).

L. •**Korneuburg** (550 ft.; *Weisses Rössl;* pop. 9060), once a fortress, lies in the plain. Beyond it rise the gentle slopes of the vine-clad *Bisamberg* (1180 ft.).

To the N.W. of Korneuburg (1 hr.; carr. there and back 12 *K*) rises •**Burg Kreuzenstein** (860 ft.; 315 ft. above the Danube), built in the 12th cent., destroyed by the Swedes in 1645, and restored by Count Wilczek in 1874-1906. It now contains many art-treasures. Adm. daily, except Mon. & Frid., at the exact hours (9, 10, etc.) by tickets (1 *K*) obtained from the portier of Count Wilczek's house, Herrengasse 5, Vienna I.

In the distance gleam the domes of the great Augustine abbey of —

R. *Klosterneuburg* (p. 106); behind it rises the Habsburgwarte (p. 105). Lower down, the Leopoldsberg (p. 104) lies close to the river, scarcely leaving room for railway and road. To the right, on a prominent spur, is the church on the Leopoldsberg; below, amidst vineyards, lies *Kahlenbergerdorf*.

R. •**Nussdorf** (p. 103). The *Danube Canal* diverges here to the right. Behind us rise the hills of the *Wiener Wald*.

•**Vienna,** see p. 2. Pier by the Kronprinz-Rudolph Bridge (Pl. G, H, 2; *I*). Cab into the city 1 *K* 80, fiacre 2 *K* 40 *h;* luggage 60 or 80 *h*.

8. From Vienna to Mariazell.

Comp. Map, p. 234.

101 M. Staatsbahn to St. Pölten: Niederoesterreichische Landesbahn or *Pielachtal-Bahn* thence to Mariazell. Ordinary train in $5^3/_4$-$6^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 10 *K* 30 & 6 *K* 80 *h*). Express train once daily in summer in $4^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 11 *K* 50 & 7 *K* 60 *h*). No first class. — Viâ Scheibmühl, see p. 125.

From Vienna to (38 M.) *St. Pölten*, see pp. 124, 125. The Pielachtal-Bahn (Pielach Valley Railway) diverges from the Staatsbahn (State Railway) to the S. and leads viâ ($45^1/_2$ M.) *Ober-Grafendorf* (895 ft.), a market-town on the left bank of the *Pielach*, and ($53^1/_2$ M.) *Rabenstein* (1110 ft.), with a ruined castle, to (58 M.) *Kirchberg an der Pielach* (1290 ft.), with an old château. — Beyond (60 M.) *Loich* the valley of the Pielach contracts. 62 M. *Weissenburg*, with a large ruined castle; $63^1/_2$ M. *Schwarzenbach*. The train crosses the Pielach between two short tunnels and bends to the S.W. into the narrow *Natters-Tal*. 70 M. *Laubenbachmühle* (1750 ft.; Railway Restaurant). — The section of the railway from this point to Mariazell is one of the most interesting of the Austrian mountain-railways and at times is scarcely inferior to the Semmering line. The train ascends in curves and over viaducts to the plateau of (82 M.) *Puchenstuben* (2760 ft.), threads the *Gösing Tunnel* ($1^1/_2$ M. in length), and reaches ($86^1/_2$ M.) *Gösing* (2920 ft.; Hôtel Gösing), a summer-resort with a magnificent view of the Oetscher. — It now ascends abruptly over viaducts and through tunnels to ($91^1/_2$ M.) *Wienerbruck-Josephsberg* (2605 ft.; Burger's Hôtel Lassingfall, R. $1^1/_2$-3 *K*, very fair), in the Lassing-Tal.

About $1^1/_4$ M. to the W. (white way-marks) is the ***Lassing Fall** (260 ft. high), amidst fine rocky scenery. The sluice is opened for a fee of 4 *K*; ticket at Burger's Hotel. — From the fall an attractive path leads through the wild and romantic *Oetschergraben* to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Klause* (2860 ft.) and viâ the (2 hrs.) *Riffel-Sattel* (4210 ft.) to the top of the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Oetscher* (p. 126; see also *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

The train follows the Erlauf-Tal by a series of viaducts and tunnels.

101 M. **Mariazell** (2830 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*, R. 2-5 *K*; *Goldenes Kreuz*, R. $1^1/_2$-4 *K*, both very fair; *Goldener Greif*; *Goldene Krone*; *Goldener Löwe*), the most frequented pilgrimage-resort in Austria (150,000 visitors annually), lies picturesquely in a wide basin surrounded by beautiful wooded mountains. The town (1500 inhab.) contains many hotels and lodging-houses, all of which are crowded at the time of the great pilgrimages (from Vienna on July 1st, from Gratz on Aug. 14th).

About $^3/_4$ M. to the S.E. of the railway-station rises the Church *(Gnaden-Kirche)* or basilica, erected in 1644-99. The central tower belongs to the original structure of the 14th century.

The INTERIOR is 207 ft. long and 69 ft. broad. In the nave is the Gnaden-Kapelle or chapel containing the miraculous *Image of the Virgin*, a seated figure 20 inches high, carved in lime-wood and placed on a silver altar. — On the high-altar is a large terrestrial globe in silver, from which projects an ebony cross with the Saviour and God the Father (both figures of silver), the gift of Emperor Charles VI.; at the sides of the globe are silver-gilt wooden figures of the Virgin, St. John, and two angels. — In the S.W. Tower is the crèche, a plastic representation of the Nativity. — The Treasury contains many valuable objects; on the altar is the so-called *Schatzkammerbild*, a Madonna by an early-Italian master.

An excursion may be made to the N.W., through the *Grünau* (Maria Waterfall), to the (1½ M.) **Erlauf-See** (2740 ft.; *Seewirth*, at the W. end of the lake, with lake-baths and boats to hire; *Herrenhaus*, at the E. end), from which we may return by the direct road along the S. bank to (3 M.) Mariazell.

From Mariazell viâ *Gusswerk* (railway to this point) to *Neuberg* and *Mürzzuschlag*, see p. 234; to *Au Seewiesen* and *Kapfenberg*, see p. 234.

9. From Linz to Selztal. Pyhrnbahn.

69 M. RAILWAY *(Staatsbahn)* in 2¼-2½ hrs. (express).

Linz, see p. 128. — Beyond (5½ M.) *Traun* the train crosses the Traun, and at (8 M.) *Nettingsdorf* it enters the *Kremstal*. In the background to the S. rises the Prielgruppe. — 10 M. *Nöstelbach-St-Marien;* on the hill to the right is *Schloss Weissenberg*. — 18 M. *Rohr* (1085 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

From Rohr a branch-line runs in 10 min. to (5 M.) **Bad Hall** (1235 ft.; *Kaiserin Elisabeth*, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 10 *K*; *Grand-Hôtel Budapest*, R. from 3, pens. 7-10 *K*; *Erzherzog Karl*; *Post*, R. 2-8, pens. 7-12 *K*; *Goldener Adler*; visitors' tax 8 or 20 *K*; bath 1-2¾ *K*). The springs contain salt and iodine. Kurhaus, bath-house, theatre, and pleasant park. Local line to Pergern (p. 127). — Another branch-line runs from Rohr to (10½ M.) *Sattledt* (p. 140).

20½ M. **Kremsmünster** (1130 ft.; *Kaiser Max; Sonne;* pop. 1000), a prettily situated village. The extensive buildings of the famous *Benedictine Abbey*, founded by Duke Tassilo of Bavaria in 777, date mostly from the early 18th cent. (adm. in summer on week-days at 11 and 4; on Sun. and holidays at 11, 3, and 4; 40 *h*). The treasury contains the *Tassilo Goblet, in copper, with niello enrichment (777). The lower floors of the observatory are occupied by natural history collections. There is also a good library.

31½ M. *Kirchdorf* (1420 ft.), an old village; 33½ M. *Micheldorf* (1475 ft.), 3 M. to the S.W. of the old castle of *Alt-Pernstein*. — The train leaves the Kremstal and passes through a tunnel of 570 yds. to (38½ M.) *Klaus* (1565 ft.), the first station on the Pyhrn line, prettily situated in the *Steyrtal*, with a restored château and a ruined castle. To Agonitz, see p. 127. — Three tunnels. 41 M. *Steyrling* (1615 ft.). We cross the Steyr. 43½ M. *Dirnbach-Stoder* (1655 ft.; Post). A road leads to the S. to (9 M.) *Hinterstoder* (1970 ft.; Schachinger; Jaidhaus, R. 1½-3 *K;* Schmalzerwirt), lying in a

Kremsmünster
Steyerdorf
Oberstallerlo
Wagerdorf
Had Hall
Sierning
Christkindel
Garsten
Aschach
Wind
Roithamm
Pried
Pfarrkirchen
Wald-
Traun Fall
Traudach
Forchdorf
Wahsdorf
Laalarchen
Kirchham
Einsiedling
Bergern
Warberg
Adelzung
Grünbach
Russbach
Tietenbach
Steinbach
Ternberg
Pettenbach
Eastern
Ob-Grünburg
Wilhelmsdorf
Ohlsdorf
Roggelbg.
Gschwandt
Mayselmenbg.
Wanz-
bach
Schlierbach
Kirchdorf
Krukenbrettel
MUNDEN
Rechtwang
Stein
Felsen
Ent. Kreith
Berleker-Kgl
Lauterbach
Roch Buchberg
Gr. Dirn
Alt-Münster
St. Conrad
Hochleck
Hahldorf
Pernstein
Leonstein
Steinbach
Molln
Steidel
Hoh. Sahn
Heiligenkreuz
Michel-
dorf
Ingenta
Einödel
Trauenkirchen
Engelsdan
Frauenstein
Eibling
Treyting
Grünau
Falkenstein
Ramsau
Gr. Buchbg.
Kreusse
Rockkogel
Vornaubg.
Schindelbacher
Pfaffenbg.
Klaus
Gr. Spitz
Grösenbg.
Ertakogel
Erwiesberg
Langbath
Warscheck
Kessbg.
Schwalbeneck
Sterrling
Stirling
Rockensegen
Eibenberg
Strahlberg
Klumbg.
Dambach
Sengsen Geb.
Braunthalkpf.
Pankraz
Rotteneck
Schwarzer Kgl.
Damberg
Pieslau
Lindischgarsten
Edlerkgl.
Twilhachk.
Kl. Priel
Gr. Priel
Woising
Gr. Augst K.
Todtes Gebirge
Gr. Rabenstein
Stoder
Hinter
Gleinker
Gr. Sulberg
Lakenbg.
Renkus
Ostrawitz-
Sp.
Roosbach
Gleinkerau
Gr. Pyhrgas
Loser
Weisser Grieg
Hess
Warscheneck
Spital
Offener See
Trisselwand
Gr. Kraxen
St. Leonhard
Gr. Pyhrgas
Gr. Grundl S.
Weisse Wand
H. Kampel
Am Pyhrn
Wienern
Ruterau
Türken K.
Gr. Traglau
H. Schmeisitz
Boxeck
Pleasch
Rothenstein
Grossau
Rossleck
Arbing
Kainisch
Obersdorf
Hochmissing
Rothalm
Hochelstern
Kesselbach
Lietzen
Hinterstoder
Wörschach
Augen-
Dürrenschöberl
Vord-Pürlitz
Zauchen
Pürg
Stringach
Dellach
Alt-Lassing
Hinter-
Schwalz
Ent. Grunning
Fischerau
Gr. Priel
Kammer-
Grünning
Lassing
ROTTENMANN
Geb.
Weissenbach
Pass Stein
Irrning
Verbarg
Blosen
Hirsbg.
St. Martin
Oppenberg
Kummsp.
Tipschern
Lengdorf
Ramsbg.
Schafboden
Stein am Mandl
Stoder-Zinken
Oblarn
Berglaseck
Melbeck
Hoch-Grossen
Schütt K.
Grüning
Rattinger
Assach
Gumpeneck
2227. Roch-
Retteistein
Gr. Bösenst.
Steinern
Eisenerz
Thonegg
Tollinkaar
Schobersp.
H. Schoning
Bruck Bg.
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Wald
Lärmer thörl
Donnersbachwald
Zwinger K.
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Eng. Miles

St. Peter a. Au
Seitenstetten
Biberbach
Kemetten
Ardagger
Grillenberg
Ferndorf
Wang
Feichsen
Mitterberg
Pöllabg.
Randegg
Reinberg
Gresten
Gstreidhg.
Rosenau
Sonntagsberg
St. Leonhard am Walde
Kurnberg
St. Michael
Bruckreith
Blumau
Spadenbg.
St. Georgen
Windhag
Tanzelbg.
WAIDHOFEN
Zell
Ybbsitz
Schwarzabg.
Zürner Bg.
Gaming
Neustift
Glasenbg.
Freithof B.
Pardenkgl.
Konradstein
Gstadt
Transgmein B.
Wolfsbg.
Lindaubg.
Ob. Land
Klaus
Gr. Raming
Lindau
Gaflenz
Bodingbach
Stallerhof
Stallerhof Alpe
Schubau
Sebastian
Kirschkgl.
Oponitz
Stockgrund B.
Luckenhof
Obergrasing
Neudt.
Seeburg
Fristling B.
Lunz
Lunzer S.
Lechgut
Lampelgraben
Kupfern
Prentenbg.
Waidach
1328
Kellereck
Hochreck
St. Georgen am Reith
Vogelsbach
Ketzbg.
Scheiblingst.
Gr. Ardagg.
Pichel
Hollenstein
Rapoldau
Göstling
Brandner
1375
Schwarzkgl.
Gr. Hollenstein
Breitbühl
Kerten
1927
Dirnstein
Rothstein
Dürrenstg.
Wasserkopf
Fackenau
Königszberg
Strohmarkt
Kühbg.
Stumpfen
Scheiblingkgl.
Lassing
Lierzenstein
Scheiblingstein
Seebacher
Bodenvolles
Voralpe
Gamssteineck
Mendling
Lassing
Ybbsitz
Ybbsg.
Palfau
Allenmarkt
Hochkaar
Dörfelbruck
Weissenbach
Lauter
Kerzenmandl
Gr. Reifling
Gr. Beistein
Hochstadl
Hausenkopf
St. Gallen
Gallenstein
Mureck
Gr. Reifling
Gams
Hochturneck
Trenkenbg.
Tindel
Schauer
Wildalpen
Riegerin
Gr. Lecknerbg.
Kl. Buchstein
Pernstein
Laubach
Buchbg.
Wasserkopf
Ochsenk.
Hochschwab
2278
Gr. Buchstein
Tamischbach-Pfarrn
Hieflau
Ebenstein
Antenhaar
Brandstein
Kl. Mauer
Halmstein
Frauenmauer
Hochtor
Eisenerz
Leopoldstein
Seeberg
Griesmauer K.
Obervort
Johnsbach
Waldbauer
Gregerbg.
Radmer
Kaiserschild
Krumpenthal
Prebühl
Hochscharm
Riegereck
Wagenbank
Spielkar
Plesch
Radmer
Radmer Hasen
Eichl
Reichenstein
Vordernberg
Hasseneck
Rothwand
Zeyritz-Kampel
Wildfeld
Thaller K.
Obardorf
Treglwang
Pöllreck
Schoberpass
Wald
Schoberl
Gösseck
Hüfning
Krampeck
Kletschach K.
Kallwang
Scharsdorf
Trofaiach
Wahnreich
Lisingn
Mautern
Hamberg
Kamperth
Tamm K.
St. Peter
Freyenstein
Trieben
Gr. Griesreith
Lattenbg.
Pfaffendorf
Donndorf
LEOBEN
500.000
Kilometer

fine valley, overlooked on the W. by the sombre *Totes Gebirge*. — 48½ M. *Piessling* (1845 ft.), prettily situated on the slope of the Radlingberg.

52 M. *Windischgarsten* (2010 ft.). The finely situated village lies ¾ M. to the N. (Goldene Sense, R. 1½-2 *K;* Erzherzog Albrecht), noted for its 'winter-sports' (sleighing, etc.). Tunnel. — 57 M. **Spital am Pyhrn** (2125 ft.; *Alpenhof*, R. 2-4 *K; Post;* pop. 2075), a village ½ M. to the S. of the station, with an old abbey-church in the baroque style, and frequented for the sake of its winter-sports. — We now pass through the *Bosruck Tunnel*, 3 M. long (highest point 2380 ft.), the boundary between Upper Austria and Styria, to (64 M.) *Ardning* (2210 ft.).

69 M. **Selztal** (2080 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, R. from 2 *K*). To Amstetten and Vienna, see R. 15a; to Zell am See and Innsbruck, see R. 15a; to Udine and Venice, see R. 36a; to Klagenfurt and Trieste, see R. 37.

10. From Linz to Salzburg.

77½ M. Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 2¼-4¾ hrs. (fares 11 *K* 80, 7 *K* 20, 4 *K* 60 *h;* express fares 15 *K* 60, 9 *K* 50, 6 *K* 10 *h*). The Orient Express accomplishes the distance in 2¼ hrs. (comp. R. 6).

Linz, see p. 128. — The train turns to the S.W.

15 M. **Wels.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Greif*, Kaiser-Joseph-Platz, R. 2½-4 *K*, with restaurant and café; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, Dr-Johann-Schauer-Str., R. 1½-2½ *K*, both good; *Post*, Backergasse 7; *Kaiserin von Oesterreich*, *Kaiserkrone*, both opposite the station. — *Café Haslinger*, Theatergasse 3. — Cab from station to town 1 *K*, with pair 1 *K* 60 *h* (at night one-half more). — Post & Telegraph Office, Ring-Str. 9.

Wels (1040 ft.), the Roman *Ovilava*, with 15,480 inhab., lies on the left bank of the *Traun*. Leaving the station, we follow the Dr-Johann-Schauer-Str. to the S., turn to the right by the 'Altersheim', and to the left by the *Monument of Emp. Joseph II.* in the Platz of that name, whence the Theatergasse leads to the left to the (¼ hr.) Ring-Strasse. At the W. end of the Ring-Str. is the *Sparkasse*, or savings-bank, containing the *Town Museum* of Roman antiquities, weapons, and objects of industrial art, on the groundfloor (open on week-days 8-12 & 2-5, Sun. 8-12; adm. 40 *h;* 'guide' 30 *h*). The S. prolongation of the Theatergasse soon leads to the Gothic *Pfarrkirche*, in the Stadt-Platz; we note the stained glass of the early 14th cent. in the choir. At the W. end of the Stadt-Platz rises the *Lederer-Turm* (1376). A little to the S. of the church, through the Burggasse, we reach the once imperial *Burg*, now entirely altered, where Emp. Maximilian I. died in 1519. — On the right bank of the Traun, 10 min. from the bridge, rises the *Reinberg* (1280 ft.), with its promenades ascending to the **Marienwarte* (10 *h;* extensive view; mountain-indicator). — To the N. of the station lies the Neu-

stadt, where many of the houses are lighted and heated with a natural gas obtained by boring to a depth of 650-1000 ft.

From Wels to Passau, 50½ M., railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 1¼-3 hrs. (this section also traversed by the Ostend Express). — 5 M. *Haiding* (see below); 18½ M. *Neumarkt-Kallham* (1265 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, junction for Simbach and Munich. 42½ M. *Schärding* (1025 ft.; Ebenhecht), an old town on the right bank of the Inn. Branch-line to Attnang-Puchheim, see below. — 50½ M. *Passau* (p. 130). To Nuremberg and Frankfort, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

From Wels to Simbach, 56½ M., railway in 3-3¾ hrs. — To (18½ M.) *Neumarkt-Kallham*, see above. — 31½ M. **Ried im Innkreis** (1410 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Goldener Hirsch*, R. 2-3 *K*; pop. 5950), a district capital. To Attnang-Puchheim or to Schärding, see below. — 54½ M. *Braunau am Inn* (1155 ft.; Post; pop. 4070); the late-Gothic Stephans-Kirche, with its high tower, dates from the 15th century. In the Promenade is a bronze statue of Joh. Palm, the Nuremberg bookseller, who was shot at Braunau by order of Napoleon in 1806 for having published a pamphlet written in a tone derogatory to France. Branch-line to (23½ M.) Steindorf (see p. 141). — The train crosses the Inn and soon reaches (56½ M.) *Simbach*, on the Bavarian frontier (Rail. Restaurant). From Simbach to *Munich*, 76 M., railway in 3½-4¾ hrs., see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

From Wels to Aschach, 18 M., railway in 1¼-2 hrs. — 5 M. *Haiding* (see above). — 12½ M. *Eferding* (890 ft.), mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied, has a fine early-Gothic church and a château of Prince Starhemberg. — 15½ M. *Pupping*, with the large ruin of *Schaumburg* (½ hr.). — 18 M. *Aschach*, see p. 132.

From Wels to Grünau, 29 M., local railway in ca. 2 hrs., up the pretty *Almtal*. 9¼ M. *Sattledt* (1310 ft.); branch-line to (10½ M.) Rohr (p. 138). — 25½ M. *Scharnstein-Mühldorf*, with the picturesque ruin of *Scharnstein*. — 29 M. *Grünau*. The *Almsee* (1930 ft.) lies 9 M. to the S. (carr. & pair 14-16 *K*).

24 M. **Lambach** (1200 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Schwarzes Rössl*, R. 1½-4 *K*; pop. 2035), with a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1032. — From Lambach branch-lines run to (17½ M.) Gmunden (R. 13a) and to (20 M.) *Haag am Hausruck* (1655 ft.), with the ancestral château of the Princes of Starhemberg.

We quit the Traun and enter the valley of the *Ager*. On the left rise the Prielgruppe, the Traunstein, and the Höllen-Gebirge. — 34 M. **Attnang-Puchheim** (1360 ft.; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*), junction for Gmunden, Ischl, and Bad-Aussee (see R. 13).

From Attnang to Schärding (Passau), 42 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. — 7 M. *Manning-Wolfsegg*: 2 M. to the E. lies the small town of **Wolfsegg** (2080 ft.; *Hüttl*, good; *Post*), charmingly situated on the slope of the *Hausruck*. Fine views from the Schloss-Park and the 'Schanze'. — 10½ M. *Holzleithen*. The train penetrates the Hausruck by a tunnel 770 yds. long, descends to (21 M.) *Ried im Innkreis* (see above), and reaches the Inn at (36½ M.) *Suben*. — 42 M. *Schärding* (see above).

To the left is *Schloss Puchheim*; in the background, the Höllen-Gebirge. — 36½ M. **Vöcklabruck** (1425 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Post*, R. 1½-3 *K*) is a little town of 2520 inhab. on the Ager; on a height to the left stands the old Gothic church of *Schöndorf*.

From Vöcklabruck to Unterach, local railway to Kammer in ½ hr. (fares 1 *K* 40, 90, 50 *h*) and thence steamboat to Unterach in 2 hrs. (fares 3 *K* 40, 2 *K* 30 *h*). — The railway runs to the S. to (7½ M.) *Kammer*

A B C

SALZBURG

1 : 17,550

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Meter.

Stat Lokalbahn

Strassenbahn

1. Botanischer Garten . D.4.
2. Bürgerschule . D.3.
3. Hofbrunnen . E.4.
4. Kapitelschwemme . E.4.

Kirchen u. Klöster:

Augustiner-Kloster und
5. Augustiner-Kirche . C.2.
Benediktiner-Abtei und
6. Kreuzgang . . . E.4.
7. Bürgerspitalkirche . D.4.
8. Dreifaltigkeitskirche und Seminar . D.3.
9. Franziskaner-Kloster und Kirche . D.4.
10. Kajetaner-Kirche . E.F.4.
11. Kapuziner-Kloster und Kirche . . . . E.3.
12. Kollegienkirche . . . D.4.
13. Loretto-Kloster u. Kirche D.2.
14. Protestantische Kirche C.2.3.
15. St. Erhardspitalkirche F.4.5.
16. St. Margarethenkapelle E.4.
17. St. Michaelskirche . E.4.
18. St. Peterstiftskirche . D.E.4.
19. St. Sebastianskirche E.2.3.

Ursulinen-Kloster und
20. Kirche . . . C.3.
Ursulinerinnen-Kloster und
21. Kirche (Nonnberg) E.F.4.
22. Kollegium-Gebäude . D.4.
23. Landtags-Gebäude (Chiemseehof) . E.4.
Leichenhof St. Peter E.4.
25. " " St. Sebastian E.2.
26. Mariensäule . E.4.
27. Mozarts Geburtshs. & Mus. D.4.
28. Mozarts Standbild . E.4.
29. " " Wohnhaus D.3.
30. Mutterhaus . C.2.
31. Pferdeschwemme D.4.
32. Post u. Telegraph E.4.
33. Rathhaus D.3.
34. Regierung E.4.
35. Sommer-Reitschule D.4.
36. Theater . D.3.

--- Durchgänge

Maria Plain, Balun

Kleis Elsa

Militär-Schiess-stätte

Mertens-Str.

Haunsberg-Str.

Plain-Str.

Elisabeth-Str.

Ignaz Harrer-Str.

Ludw. Viktor Brücke

St. Julien-Str.

Kaserne

Schlachthaus

Gasfabrik

Elektr. Werk

Schlachthaus-S.

Pfarrhaus

Lehen

Gebr. Struber-G.

Ernst Thunstrasse

Kurzenbach-Str.

Kurhaus

Massenhof

München-Berchtesgaden Bahn

Elisabeth-Str.

Stadtpark

St. Johann-Spital

Schloss Mirabell

Mülln

Augustiner Kloster

Mönchsberg

Monika-Pforte

Aigl-hof

Kirkusem-Thor

Schule

St. Johannes-Schlössl

Augustiner-Str.

Reichenhaller-Str.

Museum

Gries-

Markt. zender Schlössl

Bürgerwehr-söller

Neuthor

Tunnel

Riedenburg

Neuthor-Str.

Johann Wolf-Str.

Karolinen Höhe

Rainberg-Str.

Rainberg

(Ofenloch-B.)

Späth-G.

Artillerie-Kaserne

Kasern-G.

Sinnhub

Rich

Ludwigsbad Leopoldskron C

Wien, Innsbruck
E
F
G
Linz
Gnigl
Bayrhammer-Hof
Schallmoos
Gabelsberger Strasse
Lasser Strasse
Synagoge
Villa Gutterburg
Gasthof
Schallmooser Hauptstr.
Bergerkeller
Gabler Brauerei
Franzissaschlössl
Aussicht nach Bayern
Stadt-Aussicht
Kapuzinerberg
Schloss Fürberg
Fürbergstr.
Mozarthäuschen
Steinthor
Steingasse
Arenberg-Strasse
Villa Elsenheim
Ausserer Stein
Rudolfs-Kai
Schiffmeisterstr.
Staats-Gewerbe-Schule
Franz Josef-Kai
Cerabgch.
Stadt-Vollbad
Franz Josef-Aigen
Park
Residenz
Pl. Neugebäude
Dom
Dom-platz
Kapitel
Residenz
Benedict. Abtei St. Peter
Kinsterhaus
Justiz-Palast
Kaigasse
Nonnberg
Stiegl-keller
Rennbahn
Festung Hohensalzburg
Stat. Einsiedler-haus-Nonnthal
Zufluchtshs.
Josefshof
K.K. Landes-Schiessst.
Scharten-Th.
Nonnthal
Brunnhaus-G.
Peters-brunn
Landwehr-Kaserne
V. Bertha
Friedhof
Berchtesgaden
Hellbrunn
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

(Seehof, R. 1½-4 *K.* very fair; Hofwirt; Blaue Traube), a village with a château, prettily situated at the N. end of the Attersee. — The **Attersee** or **Kammersee** (1525 ft.), 12½ M. long, and 1-2 M. broad, is the largest lake (18 sq. M.) in Austria. Towards the N. the banks gradually flatten; to the S., on the right, rises the finely shaped Schafberg; to the S.E. the broad back of the Höllen-Gebirge extends to the Traunsee. The Steamboat (quay by the station) skirts the E. bank to the village of *Weyregg*, and steers across the lake to *Attersee* (*Hôtel-Pension Attersee, R. 2-5 *K.*), prettily situated on the W. bank, at the foot of the wooded *Buchberg* (2650 ft.). Next stations *Morgenhof*, *Nussdorf*, *Parschallen*, and *Stockwinkel* on the W., and *Steinbach* and *Forstamt Weissenbach* on the E. bank. The steamer steers close to the wooded rocks at the head of the lake, and halts at *Weissenbach* (*Post, R. from 2 *K.*), which lies at the S.E. angle of the lake. The steamer next coasts the wooded *Breitenberg* to *Burgau*, charmingly situated on the lake, and *Unterach* (Hôtel am See, Post, both good), a summer-resort, beautifully placed at the mouth of the *See-Ache*, which descends from the Mondsee. The ascent of the Schafberg (p. 151) from Unterach, viâ the *Eisenauer-Alpe* (3350 ft.), takes 4-4½ hrs. (shady nearly all the way; guide, desirable for novices, 6 *K.*). An electric railway runs from Unterach to (2 M.) See (p. 149) in ¼ hr.

Farther on we twice cross the *Vöckla*, which falls into the Ager here. 44 M. *Redl-Zipf*, with a brewery; 49 M. *Frankenmarkt* (1760 ft.). The train quits the Vöckla and winds through a wooded hill-district. The highest point is near (56 M) *Ederbauer* (1970 ft.). Near (58½ M.) *Rabenschwand-Oberhofen* the overhanging peak of the Schafberg is seen on the left. 61½ M. *Steindorf* (Rail. Restaurant), junction for (23½ M.) Braunau (p. 140). — 62 M. *Neumarkt-Köstendorf* (1805 ft.).

The **Tannberg** (2570 ft.; *Restaurant* and tower), is ascended from (¼ hr.) Neumarkt by Köstendorf in 1¼ hr. (marked path). Superb view. Descent to (1½ hr.) Mattsee (see below).

Beyond (65 M.) *Weng* we skirt the pretty *Wallersee*, or *Lake of Seekirchen*. — 68½ M. *Seekirchen-Mattsee* (1675 ft.; Railway Inn). Diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr. to (8 M.) **Mattsee** (1770 ft.; *Post*), charmingly situated on a neck of land between the two *Mattsee Lakes (Ober-* and *Nieder-Trumersee)*; 1¼ M. to the N.W. is the smaller *Grabensee*. The *Schlossberg* (1855 ft.; ¼ hr. from Mattsee) is a fine point of view.

The train enters a wooded tract and crosses the deep ravine of the *Fischach* several times. 73 M. *Hallwang-Elixhausen*. We turn S. into the valley of the *Salzach;* to the left rises the rounded Gaisberg; to the right are the Hohe Göll, Untersberg, and Stauffen. 75½ M. *Berg-Maria-Plain* (p. 149). — 77½ M. *Salzburg*.

11. Salzburg and Environs.

Arrival. The Staats-Bahnhof (Pl. D, 1; *Restaurant*) or State Railway Station is on the N. side of the town, ¾ M. from the Staats-Brücke. — The Salzkammergut Station (p. 149) and that of the Local Railway to Berchtesgaden are both opposite the Staats-Bahnhof. — The *City Office of the State Railways* is at Schwarz-Str. 7 (Pl. C, D, 2, 3).

Hotels (advisable in summer to engage rooms in advance). *Grand-Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. a; D, 1), at the station, with a large garden,

R. 4-12, B. 1 *K* 80 *h*, déj. 4-5, D. 6-7 *K*; *Bristol (Pl. e; D, 3), Makart-Platz, R. 3½-10, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5 *K*; *Oesterreichischer Hof (Pl. c; D, 3), Schwarz-Str. 5, R. 3-7 *K*, B. 1 *K* 30 *h*, D. 5 *K*; *Park-Hôtel Nelböck (Pl. b; D, 1), R. 3-7, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5 *K*; Hôtel Pitter (Pl. l; D, 2), R. 3-10 *K*; *Mirabell (Pl. m; D, 3), with garden and concert-room (music and vaudeville in the evening), R. from 4 *K*; *Kaiserin Elisabeth (Pl. el; D, 1), Elisabeth-Str. 11, with garden, R. 2½-7 *K*, B. 1 *K* 30 *h*; *Habsburg (Pl. g; D, 2), Faber-Str. 10, R. 2½-4, B. 1 *K*. — In the town, on the left bank: Goldenes Schiff (Pl. d; E, 4), Residenz-Platz, R. 2½-10 *K*; Goldene Krone (Pl. f; D, 3), Goldenes Horn (Pl. o; D, 4), Goldener Hirsch (Pl. j; D, 4), Mödlhammer (Pl. n; D, 4), all four in the Getreidegasse; Schranne, Schrannengasse 10, well spoken of; Münchner Hof, Dreifaltigkeitsgasse, unpretending but very fair; Goldene Birne (Pl. hi; E, 3, 4), Judengasse 1, R. 1½-2½ *K*. — On the right bank: Zum Stein (Pl. h; D, E, 3), by the Staats-Brücke, R. 2-5 *K*, B. 90 *h*; Gablerbräu (Pl. i; D, 3), R. 2-3½ *K*; Traube (Pl. k; D, 3), Linzergasse 4, R. 2½-3½ *K*, very fair; Goldene Kanone, Paris-Lodron-Str. 21, R. 2¼-4 *K*; Tiger (Pl. r; D, E, 3), R. 1½-3 *K*, B. 50 *h*, all near the Staats-Brücke; Roter Krebs (Pl. x; D, 2), Mirabell-Platz, R. from 2½ *K*, well spoken of; Hôt. Mozart (Pl. mo; D, 2), Franz-Joseph-Str. 8, R. 2½-5 *K*, B. 90 *h*; Wolf-Dietrich (Pl. v; E, 2), Wolf-Dietrich-Str. 16, R. 3-5 *K*; Goldner Engel, Gisela-Kai 11 (Pl. E, 3), R. 1½-2 *K*, well spoken of; Goldner Löwe (Pl. lo; E, 2), Schallmooser Haupt-Str. 13, R. 1½-3 *K*; Hôt. Bahnhof, near the railway-station, R. 1 *K*, unpretending but very fair.

Restaurants. *Kurhaus* (see below; evening concerts); *Mirabell*, see above. — Wine: *Tiroler Weinstube*, Rudolfs-Kai 12 (Pl. D, E, 3) and Judengasse 1 (Goldene Birne), very fair; *St. Peter's Stiftskeller* (Pl. D, 4); *Wachauer Winzerkeller*, Rudolfs-Kai (Pl. D, E, 3); *Schider*, Linzergasse 15 (Pl. D, E, 3). — Beer: *Sternbräu-Garten*, Getreidegasse (Pl. D, 4); *Stieglkeller* (Pl. E, 4), Festungsgasse 10; *Schanzlkeller*, outside the Kajetaner-Tor (Pl. F, 4), and *Mödlhammerkeller*, outside the Klausen-Tor (Pl. C, 3), both with view; *Augustiner-Bräustübl*, in the Augustine monastery at Mülln (Pl. 5, C 2; quaint rooms), open from 3 p.m. and much frequented.

Cafés. *Tomaselli*, Ludwig-Viktor-Platz (Pl. D, 4). On the right bank: *Theater-Café*, Makart-Platz (Pl. D, 3); *Basar* and *Central*, both by the Staats-Brücke (Pl. D, 3); *Koller*, Linzergasse 1 (Pl. D, E, 3; with rooms); *Krimmel*, Westbahn-Str. (Pl. D, 2).

Baths. *Kurhaus* (Pl. D, 2), with swimming-baths; *Städtisches Vollbad*, by the Franz-Joseph Park (Pl. G, 4). — Mud, Pine-needle, and Peat Baths at the *Ludwigs-Bad* and the *Marien-Bad* (p. 148; omnibus from the Krone 20 *h*).

Cabs. From the station into the town, with luggage, 1 *K* 40 *h*, with two horses 2 *K*; at night 2 or 3 *K*. — By time: for ¼ hr. 80 *h* or 1 *K* 20 *h*, each ½ hr. more 40 or 60 *h*; half-a-day 8 *K* 40 *h* or 12 *K*; whole day 16 *K* 80 *h* or 24 *K*. — To *Berchtesgaden*, 10 or 16 *K*; to the *Königs-See* and back 17 or 26 *K* (there and back, incl. visit to salt-mine, 8 hrs.). To *Aigen* and back, 2 *K* 60 *h* or 4 *K*; to *Hellbrunn* and back, 3 *K* or 4 *K* 40 *h*; every ¼ hr. of waiting 40 or 60 *h*.

Electric Railway (*Lokalbahn*) from the railway-station (Pl. D, 1) through the town, hourly in summer, to St. Leonhard and (ca. 2 hrs.) Berchtesgaden. Stations within the town: *Fünfhaus*, *Kurhaus*, *Basar*, *Staats-Brücke*, *Mozart-Steg*, and *Aeusserer Stein* (branch to *Parsch*, p. 148), beyond which we cross by the Karolinen-Brücke to (1¾ M.) *Künstlerhaus-Nonntal*. Other stations, see pp. 160, 161. Tickets should be taken at the station before starting, as those issued on the cars themselves cost 20 *h* more. — **Electric Tramway** from the rail. station through the Westbahn-Str. and across the Staats-Brücke to the Ludwig-Viktor-Platz every 6 min. (20 *h*).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 32; E, 4), in the Residenz-Platz, entrance to the right of the guard-house.

Art Exhibition in summer in the *Künstlerhaus* (p. 146; 1 *K*, Sun. and holidays 40 *h*); *Swatschek's Art Saloon*, Ludwig-Viktor-Platz 5 (daily 8-7, Sun. 9-11; adm. free). — Exhibition of Industrial Art in the *Mirabell-Schloss* (p. 147).

Money Changers. *Bank für Ober-Oesterreich und Salzburg*, Ludwig-Viktor-Platz 1 (Pl. D, 1); *Max Kohn*, Dreifaltigkeitsgasse 7 (Pl. D, 3). — *Fremdenverkehrsbureau (Tourists' Enquiry Office)*, Schwarz-Str. 7 (Pl. C, D, 2, 3); *Verein zur Hebung des Fremdenverkehrs*, Ludwig-Viktor-Platz 7. — *'Collective Ticket' (Salzburger Kollektivkarte)* admitting to most of the chief sights and collections 3 *K* (obtained at Schwarz-Str. 1).

Anglican Church Service in summer in the German Protestant Church (Pl. 14; C, 2, 3).

One Day: Residenz-Platz, St. Peter's Cemetery, fortress of Hohen-Salzburg, Mozart Museum, Mönchsberg, Carolino-Augusteum Museum, Kapuzinerberg. Drive up the Gaisberg in the afternoon.

Salzburg (1420 ft.), the ancient *Juvavum*, once the capital of the ecclesiastical principality of Salzburg, which was secularized in 1802, became an Austrian duchy in 1816, and since 1850 has been an independent crownland. The town (36,210 inhab., incl. suburbs) is now the seat of an archbishop and of the provincial government and law-courts. Few German towns can vie with Salzburg in beauty of situation. It lies on both banks of the *Salzach*, the pale-grey glacier water of which hastens down its broad pebbly channel to join the Inn, and is bounded on the left bank by the abrupt *Festungsberg* and *Mönchsberg*, and on the right by the *Kapuzinerberg*. Owing to frequent fires and to the building proclivities of the princes (notably Archb. Wolf Dietrich, 1587-1611), few mediæval buildings have survived. The domed churches and other handsome edifices in the Italian style give the town the characteristic stamp of a sumptuous archiepiscopal residence of the 17th and 18th centuries. The Salzach, which is often flooded, has been 'regulated' and is flanked by wide and shady quays.

The older part of the town lies on the left bank of the Salzach. Its centre is the Residenz-Platz (Pl. E, 4), in which rises the marble *Residenz-Brunnen* or *Hof-Brunnen* (Pl. 3), 45 ft. high, executed in 1664-80 by Ant. Dario. The fountain consists of three stages; below are four sea-horses and Atlantes; at the top a Triton spouts water out of a horn to a height of 10 ft. On the W. side of the Platz stands the **Residenz**, or *Imperial Palace* (Pl. D, E, 4), erected in 1592-1724, and now partly occupied by the Grand-Duchess of Tuscany (open daily 11-1, in summer 6-7 also; 40 *h*). It contains ceiling-paintings, tapestry, and furniture of the archiepiscopal period. Opposite to it is the **Neugebäude** (Pl. 34; E, 4), begun in 1588, now containing the Government Buildings, Law Courts, and Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. 32). On the S. side is the ***Cathedral** (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1614-34 by *Solari*, in the Italian baroque style, with rich late-Renaissance ornamentation. In the left (N.) aisle is a bronze font of 1321, with a modern cover. The high-altar-piece is by Mascagni. The interesting treasury is worth

seeing (apply to the verger, in the transept to the right). — In the Dom-Platz rises a *Column of the Virgin* (*Mariensäule;* Pl. 26), in lead, by Hagenauer (1771).

Adjoining the Residenz-Platz on the E. is the Mozart-Platz, where a *Statue of Mozart* (1756-91), by Schwanthaler, was erected in 1842 (Pl. 28; E, 4). The composer was born at No. 9 Getreidegasse (Pl. 27; D, 4); the *Mozart Museum*, on the third floor, contains MSS., portraits, his piano, and his skull (open daily, 8-7; adm. 1 *K*).

On the S. side of the cathedral is the Kapitel-Platz, with the *Kapitelschwemme*, a marble horse-trough (1732; Pl. 4). On the E. side of this Platz is the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. E, 4).

In the S.W. corner of the Kapitel-Platz is the entrance to **St. Peters-Friedhof** (Pl. E, 4), an ancient burial-place on the steep slope of the conglomerate rock between the Mönchsberg and the Festungsberg. It is surrounded on three sides by family vaults. In the centre is the late-Gothic *Margareten-Kapelle* (Pl. 16), erected in 1483, restored in 1864, and containing tombstones of the 15th century. In the arcades of the N. side, to the left, adjoining the choir of the Stiftskirche, is the *St. Veits-Kapelle*, containing the tomb of Abbot Johann von Staupitz (d. 1524), the friend of Luther. In the S.W. corner is the *Kreuz-Kapelle* (12th cent.); a little higher up is the *St. Ägidius-Kapelle* (Chapel of St. Giles); steps in the rock ascend thence to the *St. Gertrauden-Kapelle* and the *Maximus-Einsiedelei* (hermitage), with vaults in the style of catacombs, dating back to the 3rd century. According to the legend St. Maximus was thrown over the cliff here by the pagan Heruli on the destruction of Juvavum in 477. The custodian, who opens the chapels (20 *h*), is to be found in the first house beyond the vaults.

A passage leads into the court of the **Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter** (Pl. 6; D, E, 4), founded by St. Rupert in the 7th cent.; the present buildings are of the 17th and 18th centuries. To the left is the entrance to the *St. Peters-Stiftskeller* (p. 142). To the right is the Abbey Church (*St. Peter;* Pl. 18), a Romanesque building of 1131, restored in the baroque style in 1754. The Romanesque portal (with 13th cent. sculptures in its pediment) is preserved within the tower. Among the numerous tombs in the interior are those of St. Rupert (15th cent.) and of the composer Michael Haydn (d. 1806), a brother of the more celebrated Joseph. To the left of the church-door is the entrance to the cloisters (tombstones). Here, usually about one o'clock, leave is obtained to visit the library (70,000 vols.; incunabula and MSS.), the treasury, and the archives of the abbey. — The W. archway leads to the artillery barracks (p. 145).

The **Franciscan Church** (Pl. 9; D, 4), of the 13th cent., has a Romanesque S.W. portal and a Gothic tower, restored in 1866. The handsome hexagonal choir borne by columns, with its net-work

vaulting and its chapels, dates from the end of the 15th century. In the *Franciscan Monastery*, opposite, a performance is given daily at 10.30 a.m. on the 'pansymphonicum', an instrument invented by Peter Singer, one of the monks (d. 1882).

Close by are the old stables of the prince-bishops, now *Artillery Barracks* (Pl. 35, D 4; adm. 20 *h*), with a summer riding-school, where galleries for the spectators are hewn in the rock of the Mönchsberg (1693). The *Winter Riding School* has a ceiling-painting of a tournament (1690).

In the Sigmund-Platz, to the N. of the barracks, is a horse-trough (*Pferdeschwemme;* Pl. 31, D 4), with a group of horse-tamers by Mandl (1695). To the W. of this point the **Neutor** (Pl. D, 4), a tunnel 144 yds. long, hewn in 1765-67 through the conglomerate rock of the Mönchsberg, leads to the suburb of *Riedenburg*. Over the entrance is a medallion of Archbp. Sigmund III., builder of the tunnel, with the motto 'te saxa loquuntur' above it; at the other end rises a statue of St. Sigismund, by Hagenauer. [In the Mönchsberg, 200 yds. to the left of the exit, is a small stalactite grotto (lighted by electricity; adm. 20 *h*).] — In the Universitäts-Platz rises the **Kollegium-Kirche** (Pl. 22; D, 4), a baroque edifice with a lofty dome, built in 1696-1707 by *Fischer von Erlach*.

The ***Museum Carolino-Augusteum,** on the Franz-Joseph-Kai (Pl. D, 3; open daily June 1st-Sept. 30th, 9-5, 1 *K*, Sun. 60 *h;* May & Oct. on Wed., Sun., & holidays, 9-4; during the other months on Sun. and holidays only, 1-4), is an admirable provincial collection.

Ground Floor. In the *Vestibule*, a fine bronze fountain of the 17th cent. and the arms of archbishops in stone. The *Antiken-Halle* contains Roman mosaic floors, milestones, monuments, and the like. — First Floor. *Kunst- und -Kunstgewerbe-Halle;* a Guild Room, with master-works. *Musik-Halle,* with a large collection of musical instruments of the 17-19th centuries. Also mathematical and physical instruments and apparatus. *Waffen-Halle:* weapons of the last five centuries. *Hall of Ancestors (Ahnen-Halle). Mediaeval Kitchen; Study; State Room* of the time of the Thirty Years' War; *Hunting Room; Women's Apartment,* with bay window and old stained glass; *Dining Room;* Romanesque *Chapel and Sacristy,* fitted up in the Gothic style; *Gothic Hall; Rococo Room; Renaissance Hall.* — Second Floor. *Historical Topographical Department,* with a collection of documents, seals, and coins, and works by Salzburg painters. *Keil's Relief Map* of Salzburg and the Salzkammergut, completed by Major von Pelikan. *Pelikan's Reliefs of the Dachstein and Glockner* (1:25,000). *Emigranten-Stube,* with reminiscences of the Protestant exiles of 1731; *Wolf Dietrich Room; Salzburg Ceramic Ware;* two *Costume Rooms; Peasants' Household Gear and Weapons; Cabinet of Antiquities* (bronze helmet from Pass Lueg); *Collection of Minerals; Salzburg Furniture of ca. 1800; Work Room* of 1606, from Goldegg; *Popular Ecclesiastical Art; Stoves* and *Stove Tiles;* Renaissance doors from Salzburg châteaux.

Above the town, on the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, is enthroned the fortress of ***Hohen-Salzburg** (1780 ft.), to which a *Cable Tramway* ascends (60 *h*, up and down 80 *h*). The lower

station is in the Festungsgasse, by the St. Peters-Friedhof (Pl. E, 4), where we procure a ticket (40 *h*, incl. services of guide). Halfway up is the station *Mönchsberg* (*Katz Restaurant;* approach to the Mönchsberg, see below). A short tunnel carries us through the wall of the fortress to the upper station in the *Hasengraben* Restaurant Festungskeller, with view). The fortress, now used as barracks, was built under Archb. Gebhard in 1077, and afterwards extended and strengthened. The present imposing buildings and towers were mostly erected in 1496-1519. The *Church of St. George* in the castle-yard, built in 1502, contains reliefs of the Twelve Apostles in red marble. Outside is a relief of the founder, Archb. Leonhard (d. 1519). The *Fürstenzimmer* (prince's rooms), restored in 1851, deserve a visit; the Goldene Stube contains a fine tiled stove of 1501. The *View Tower* (82 ft. high; 555 ft. above the town) commands a splendid panorama.

The ***Mönchsberg** (1645 ft.), a wooded hill over 1 M. long, bounding the town on the W., is reached by the fortress cable-tramway (p. 145), or direct by *Electric Lift* from Gstättengasse 13 (Pl. C, 3; up 40, down 20, there and back 50 *h*). By the top of the lift are a large restaurant (with frequent concerts) and a belvedere (157 steps; adm. 20 *h*), 360 ft. above the Salzach. The panorama, though less extensive, is perhaps more picturesque than from the fortress, the town, dominated by the fortress, being the chief feature. — Forest-paths lead hence to the S. to the *Bürgerwehrsöller* (Pl. C, D, 4; restaurant), and on to the *Franz-Josephs-Höhe* (Pl. D, 5) and the *Richter-Höhe* (1645 ft.), the latter crowned with a monument to the geographer Eduard Richter (d. 1905) and affording a splendid view of the Salzach-Tal and the Alps.

The E. spur of the hill, below the fortress, is the **Nonnberg** (Pl. E, F, 4), so called from its Benedictine nunnery. The Gothic *Convent Church* (founded in 1009, restored in the 15th cent.) has a fine winged altar-piece, stained glass of the 15th cent., a crypt with interesting columns, and ancient frescoes in the tower. The cloisters date from the 11th cent. (no admission). Charming view from the parapet. — On the Salzach, above the Karolinen-Brücke, is the *Künstlerhaus* (Pl. F, 4), for exhibitions of art (see p. 143).

To the S.W. of the suburb of Nonntal, near the rail. station of that name, is the prettily situated *Communal Cemetery,* with a military memorial and many handsome monuments.

The Salzach is crossed near the *Rathaus* (Pl. 33) by the *Francis Joseph Bridge* or *Staats-Brücke* (Pl. D, 3). On the right bank, just to the right of the bridge, Am Platzl No. 3, is the house once occupied by *Theophrastus Paracelsus,* the famous empiric and physician (d. 1541), with his now scarcely recognizable effigy. [His grave is in the church of *St. Sebastian,* Linzergasse (Pl. 19; E, 2).] Near the Platzl is the Makart-Platz (Pl. D, 3), on the S.

side of which is the house occupied by Mozart's father in 1769-77 (Pl. 29; D, 3); to the left is the *Theatre* (Pl. 36; D, 3), a handsome rococo building by Fellner & Helmer (1893).

The **Mirabell-Schloss** (Pl. D, 2), begun in 1606 by Archbp. Wolf Dietrich, completed by Archbp. Marcus Sitticus, and rebuilt in 1818, now belongs to the town. It contains a fine staircase (with sculptures by Raph. Donner; 1726), the Salzburg natural history department of the Museum (p. 145; Sun. 10-1, Wed. 1-4; 40 *h*), and (to the right of the entrance) an industrial exhibition (open free). The *Mirabell Garden*, surrounding the château, affords, with its terraces, clipped hedges, and marble statues, a good example of the topiculture of the early 18th century. — To the E. of the Mirabell-Schloss is the *Church of St. Andrew*, a Gothic edifice (1898) with two towers and good stained glass. — On the N. the Mirabell Garden is adjoined by the pretty Stadt-Park (Pl. C, D, 2), with the *Kurhaus* and *Bath House* (restaurant; concerts). A kiosque contains a *Panorama of Salzburg* in 1825 (adm. 40 *h*). — In front of the rail. station is a marble statue of *Empress Elizabeth* (d. 1898), by E. Hellmer (1900).

Along the right bank of the Salzach, below the Staats-Brücke (p. 146), runs the Elizabeth Quay (Pl. C, D, 3, 2), with a series of villas, the *Makart-Steg* (bridge-toll 2 *h*), and the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 14; English services, see p. 143), built in 1865. The quay commands a fine view of the town, the Hohensalzburg, and the Mönchsberg. Above the Staats-Brücke is the Gisela Quay (Pl. E, F, 3, 4), with a monument to the Stadtholder *Count Sigmund Thun* (1872-97), and the *Mozart-Steg* (toll 2 *h*). The Gisela Quay ends at the *Franz-Joseph Park* (Pl. F, G, 4), the 'Prater' of Salzburg (baths, see p. 142).

In the Linzergasse, about 200 paces from the Staats-Brücke, an archway under No. 14 forms the chief approach to the ***Kapuzinerberg** (2130 ft.). The *Monastery* (Pl. 11; E, 3) is reached in 8 min. by a 'Route de Calvaire', or by the steep *Kapuzinerstiege* (Steingasse 7). At the top we ring at the gate (2 *h*) and enter the park. On the left, brought from Vienna in 1874, stands the '*Mozart-Häuschen*' (Pl. E, 3), a summer-house in which Mozart completed the 'Zauberflöte' in 1791 (adm. 20 *h*). In front of it is a bronze bust of Mozart by E. Hellmer. We then ascend to the right through wood by about 500 steps. After $^1/_4$ hr. a finger-post on the left indicates the way to the '*Aussicht nach Bayern*', whence we survey the new town on the right bank, with the railway-station in the foreground, to the right Maria-Plain, to the left Mülln, in the centre the Salzach stretching far into the plains of Bavaria. About 2 min. farther on another notice shows the way to the right (diverging from the direct path to the Francisci Schlössl, 7 min.) to the (5 min.)

***Stadt-Aussicht* (1990 ft.), with its pavilion, where we have a superb view of the town, the fortress, and the mountains (finest by early morning or late evening light). An ascent of 5 min. more brings us to the *Francisci* or *Kapuziner Schlössl* (Pl. F, 2; 2200 ft.; restaurant). Hence we may descend on the N.E. through a back-gate (opened on request) to (20 min.) the Gablerbräu Restaurant (Pl. G, 1), in the Schallmooser Haupt-Strasse.

The ***Gaisberg** (4220 ft.; ascended on foot in 3 hrs.) is the finest point of view near Salzburg. A Zahnradbahn, or rack-and-pinion railway, ascends to the top from *Parsch* (1410 ft.), which is reached by the Staatsbahn (p. 170) in 7-9 min., or by the local railway (p. 142) in 22 minutes. At stat. Parsch is the Post Inn. The ascent (maximum gradient 1 : 4) takes 35-47 min. (best views to the right; fare $3^1{}_2$, return-ticket 6 *K*). We mount the S.W. side of the hill, passing stat. *Judenberg-Alp* (2420 ft.; inn), to ($2^1{}_4$ M.) the *Zistel-Alp* (3270 ft.; restaurant), and after a long bend reach ($3^1{}_4$ M.) the terminal station (4190 ft.; Hôt. Gaisberg, R. $1^1{}_2$-4 *K*; tower 20 *h*). The superb *View from the summit (5 min.) embraces the Salzburg Alps and the plain with its seven lakes. The hotel, which is open from May 1st to Oct. 1st, affords a fine view of the town.

Aigen, a château and park of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg, lies $3^1{}_2$ M. to the S.E. of Salzburg (rail. stat., see p. 170). Good Hôtel-Restaurant (R. $1^1{}_4$-2 *K*) at the entrance. Guide (60 *h*) advisable for those who are pressed for time. The *Kanzel* is the finest point.

Above Aigen ($1^1{}_4$ hr.) is Count Platz's château of **St. Jakob am Thurn** (1705 ft.; restaurant; $^1{}_2$ hr. to the E. of stat. Elsbethen, p. 170). From the 'Aussicht', 5 min. from the château, we overlook the mountains and the plain of the Salzach, most picturesquely grouped.

The imperial château of **Hellbrunn,** 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg (local railway, see p. 160; good restaurant), with garden and fountains (20 *h*) in the 17th and 18th cent. style, was built in 1613, and is adorned with frescoes by Mascagni and others. After visiting the château and the fountains (mechanical theatre, Neptune's grotto, etc.), we may walk through the flower-garden to the *Park*, and ascend the wooded hill to the right, past the *Monats-Schlösschen*, to ($^1{}_4$ hr.) the *Stadt-Aussicht*, where we have a fine view of Salzburg, and to the (10 min.) *Watzmann-Aussicht*, whence we see the Watzmann to great advantage. Returning, we descend to the right, after 5 min., to the *Stein-Theater*, hewn in the rock, and then by the steps to the drive which brings us back to the château. — At the rail. station is a large relief of the Salzburg Alps, showing the geological formation, on a scale of 1 : 3000 (10 *h*).

About $1^1{}_2$ M. to the S. of Hellbrunn (local railway, see p. 160) is the château of *Anif* (Countess Moy), with a fine park (closed). — From Hellbrunn to Aigen (see above), 50 minutes.

About $1^1{}_2$ M. to the S.W. of Salzburg is **Schloss Leopoldskron,** with a pond and *Swimming Bath* (restaurant). To the S. of it lies the great *Leopoldskroner Moos*, across which the 'Moos-Strasse' leads to Glaneck, passing the 'Moos-Bäder', or peat-baths, of (1 M.) *Ludwigs-Bad* and ($1^1{}_2$ M.) *Marien-Bad* (omn., see p. 142).

From *Grödig* (local railway from Salzburg in $^3{}_4$ hr.; p. 160) a marked path leads to the ($^1{}_2$ hr.) *Rosittenwirt* and the ($^1{}_2$ hr.) *Kugelmühle Ta-*

Waging
Mühldorf
Teisendorf
Teisenberg
Neukirchen
Stauffenberg
Hochstaufen
Zwiesel
Inzell
Kienberg
Schnaitsee
Tettenhausen
Tettenhausen-Bahnhof
Tacherting
Lauter
Surberg
Lacken
Melming
Ob. Teisendorf
Raschenbg.
Freidling
Parmadchel
Rossdorf
Steinhögel
Holzhausen
Weildorf
Putzham
Rohminger Filz
Ringham
Schönram
Leustetten
Steinbrünning
Moosen
Stützing
Saaldf.
Surheim
Laberland
Salzbur
Siller-Hf.
Hörafing
Weng
Strass
Freilassing
Perach
Melstätten
Thundorf
Amring
Hügelwerth
Bürgelegg
Felchkirchen
Wals
Bichlbn.
Zollgut
Gois
Salzberg
Schwarzbach
Marzoll
Wolfsbg.
Engelmühle
Plainbg.
Hornbauer
Schwaigmühle
Salzbg.
Unter
Berchte
Hallthurm
Rothofen
Drüsesselk.
Karls
Thörlk.
Bauhaus
Greimes
Lorbel
Thörlschneide
Aschau
Biesenhofwiesen
Berchtesga
Töter Mann
Taubensee
Schwarzeck
Saldenk.
Ramsau
Hinterbrand
Grünstein
Königs
Loser
Perhorn
Wagendrischel
Mühlsturzh.
Steinbg.
Gugl-A.
Mitterhaus
Kienbg.
Grundstm.
Engerer Wacht
Blaueis
Hochal.
Schartenal.
Hinter
Rauschberg
Sonntagshn.
Unken
Achberg
Waristen
Alpoint
Moosenk
Lattengeb.
Reitalp
Gr. Reitalp
Edelweisslahnerk.
Prinzeck
Hirschbühel
Hirschbühelalm
Hirschbühelkopf
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Linz
Seekirchen
Henndorf
Mondsee
Thalgau
Fuschl-See
Fuschl
SALZBURG
Ebenau
Faistenau
Schafberg
Hallein
Golling
Tennengebirge
Tauglgebirge
Hohe Fürst
Schmittenstein
Schafbergbahn
English Miles

vern, whence we may ascend by the falls of the *Glan* to (1/4 hr.) the *Fürstenbrunn* (1950 ft.), their source. A path in steps leads hence to the (1/2 hr.) *Quarries* which yield the Untersberg marble (no adm. without leave from the manager at Parsch). Adjacent is the Inn zum Fürstenbrunn.

To the N. (3 1/2 M.), on the right bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous pilgrimage-church of **Maria-Plain** (1845 ft.), erected in 1634. The terrace of the *Plainwirt* (good inn) affords an admirable view of Salzburg and its environing mountains (best by evening-light).

The **Untersberg**, the most conspicuous mountain near Salzburg, culminates in the *Geiereck* (5925 ft.), the *Salzburger Hochthron* (6080 ft.), and the *Berchtesgadener Hochthron* (6475 ft.). It is usually ascended from Grödig (p. 148; with guide). The path leads by the Rosittenwirt (p. 148) and the (3 1/4 hrs.) deserted *Upper Rositten-Alp* (4225 ft.) to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Untersberg-Haus* (5155 ft.; rfmts.). The *Geiereck* may be ascended in 1/2 hr. more; from the Geiereck to the Salzburger Hochthron, the finest point of view, 25 minutes. The *Kolowrat-Höhle*, a cavern containing beautiful ice-formations, may be reached in 1/2 hr. from the Upper Rositten-Alp.

12. From Salzburg to Ischl. Abersee. Schafberg.

42 M. Salzkammergut-Lokalbahn (narrow-gauge railway) in 2 1/2-3 hrs (first class 8 *K* 50, third 4 *K* 30 *h*). An attractive route, with which the interesting and easy ascent of the *Schafberg* may be combined (4-5 hrs. more; steamer preferable from *Lueg* onwards; see p. 150).

Salzburg (1420 ft.), see p. 141. The station of the local line is opposite the Staats-Bahnhof. The train runs parallel to the Linz railway, and then passes under it to (1 1/4 M.) *Itzling*. To the right rise the Untersberg, Hohe Göll, and Gaisberg, with the Nockstein. We ascend gradually amid wooded hills to (6 M.) *Eugendorf-Katham* (1835 ft.); the large village of *Eugendorf* lies on the left. — We then ascend a grassy plateau to the watershed at (10 1/2 M.) *Enzersberg* (2075 ft.), descend in windings, and cross the *Fischbach*. 13 M. *Thalgau* (1770 ft.), a little town on the *Fuschler Ache*. To the E. rise the Schober, Drachenstein, Schafberg, and Höllen-Gebirge. — 17 1/2 M. **St. Lorenz** (1600 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*).

From St. Lorenz to See on the Mondsee. Local railway to Mondsee, 2 1/2 M., in 11 min., and steamboat thence to See in 1 1/4 hr. (fares 1 *K* 80, 1 *K* 20 *h*). — The Railway diverges to the left from the Ischl Railway and runs to the N. to (2 1/2 M.) **Mondsee** (1580 ft.; *Post; Krone*, R. 2 1/2-4 *K*; *Königsbad*, R. 2-3 *K*, all good), a thriving market-town, with a château (once a Benedictine abbey) and a large church, pleasantly situated at the N.W. end of the *Mondsee*, a lake 7 M. long and 1-1 1/4 M. broad. — The Steamer from Mondsee to See crosses the lake obliquely, affording a fine retrospect. To the E. is the imposing bulk of the Schafberg, with the Höllen-Gebirge in the background; to the S. rises the Drachenstein, through which an aperture is seen near the top; then the double-peaked Schober. The first port of call is *Plomberg*, on the S. bank, which is also a station on the Ischl railway (see p. 150). Farther on the steamer touches at *Pichl*, *Scharfling* (1/2 M. below the rail. station of that name; p. 150), and *Wald-Hôtel Kreuzstein*. *See* lies at the E. end of the lake. To the Attersee, see p. 141.

Near (19½ M.) *Plomberg* the train reaches the *Mondsee* (steamboat, see p. 149), to which the Schafberg descends abruptly on the right. We ascend gradually (tunnel), first on the open hillside, then through wood, and turn to the right through a short tunnel to (20½ M.) *Scharfling* (1770 ft.); the village (p. 149) lies below, to the left. High up on the hillside we pass through a short tunnel and the *Eibenberg Tunnel* (1900 ft., ¼ M. long. Beyond the wood-girt *Krottensee* we reach (22 M. *Hüttenstein*. Ascent of the Schafberg, see below.) We descend through meadows and wood, and over a steep slope (gradient 1:40), with a view of the Abersee, to (23½ M.) *Billroth*, and thence in a great bend to —

24½ M. **St. Gilgen** (1805 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*: **See-Hôtel*, on the lake, R. 2½-6½ *K.*; *Post*, good), a village at the N.W. end of the Abersee.

Excursions. To the **Falkensteinwand**, 1-1¼ hr., interesting. We go to *Fürberg*, either by steamer (10 min. or on foot round the N. end of the lake, via *Brunnwinkel* (½ hr.). Thence, passing (¼ hr.) the *Scheffel Monument* (a pyramid, 13 ft. high), we ascend to the (½ hr.) pilgrimage-chapel and hermitage of St. Wolfgang. (The path leads on, past Villa Haiser, to St. Wolfgang, 1½ hr.) A marked path, starting by the rocky slope 12 min. from the beginning of the ascent, leads to the right to (¼ hr.) the *Abersee Panorama* and (2 min.) the *Scheffel-Blick*, on the top of the Falkensteinwand.

Ascent of the Schafberg (p. 151) from St. Gilgen by a bridle-path, 3½ hrs. We take the railway to *Hüttenstein* (see above; in 10 min.); then walk (noting red way-marks) by the (5 min.) tavern *Zum Reithberger* and the (1¾ hr.) Schafberg Alp (p. 151) to the (1¼ hr.) top.

From St. Gilgen to Salzburg, 17½ M. The road passes (1½ M.) **Fuschl** (2195 ft.; *Hohrein*), at the E. end of the small *Fuschl-See*, ascends to (9½ M.) *Hof* (2420 ft.; Post), and then descends, passing the *Nockstein*, to *Guggenthal* (2000 ft.; Hatschek) and (17½ M.) *Salzburg* (p. 141).

The ***Abersee** or **St. Wolfgang-See** (1768 ft.), 7 M. long, 1¼ M. broad, and 374 ft. deep, is dominated on the N. by the Schafberg; on the S., beyond the wooded banks, rises a range of picturesque mountains. Steamboat (preferable to the railway) in summer 6 times daily, in 1-1¼ hr., from St. Gilgen viâ St. Wolfgang to Strobl. The boat touches at *Fürberg*, on the E. bank, and then crosses the lake to *Lueg* (good hotel; rail. stat., see below). We then steer through a strait near St. Wolfgang to the station of the Schafberg Railway and to *St. Wolfgang* itself (p. 151). Thence our course lies past the *Pürglstein* to the terminus at *Strobl*, 10 min. to the W. of the rail. station (p. 151).

The Railway runs from St. Gilgen on the S.W. bank of the lake to (25½ M.) *Lueg* (pier, see above) and (27 M.) *Gschwandt*, crosses the flat delta of the *Zinkenbach*, and at (28 M.) *Zinkenbach* crosses the stream. 28½ M. *St. Wolfgang* (hotel), the station for St. Wolfgang and the Schafberg Railway. (Steamer to the village in 5 min., to the mountain-railway in 10 min.)

St. Wolfgang. — Hotels. **Hôtel-Pension Peter*, in an elevated situation, R. from 2, pens. from 7½ *K*; **Hôtel Peter zur Schafbergbahn*, by the station (see below); **Weisses Rössl*, with veranda on the lake, R. from 2 *K* 40 *h*, D. 3 *K*; **Hôtel-Pension zum Cortisen*, at the W. end of the village; *Zimmerbräu*, R. 1½-3 *K*; *Zum Touristen*, these two well spoken of; *Weisser Hirsch*.

St. Wolfgang (1800 ft.) is an old village and summer-resort, picturesquely situated on a strip of shore at the foot of the Schafberg. The Gothic church contains a fine carved *Altar-piece by *M. Pacher* of Bruneck (1481), and in its forecourt a fountain with good reliefs (1515).

The ***Schafberg** (5840 ft.), an isolated mass of Alpine limestone, rising between the Abersee, the Mondsee, and the Attersee, commands one of the finest and most picturesque views among the German Alps. A Rack-and-Pinion Railway ascends from St. Wolfgang to (3½ M.) the top in 1 hr. (fare 6 *K* 30, down 4 *K* 20, up and down 9 *K* 40 *h*). The station (*Hôt. Peter zur Schafberg-Bahn, R. from 2½, D. 3½ *K*) is 10 min. to the W. of the village. Soon after starting, the cars cross the *Dietlbach* by a viaduct 50 ft. high, and then run to the W. through wood, with an average gradient of 1 : 4, to the (1½ M.) Water Station. The lake recedes from view. Below, to the left, lies the *Dorner Alp* (3135 ft.); to the S.W. peer the Hochkönig, Watzmann, and Hohe Göll. Near the (2½ M.) *Schafberg Alp* (4465 ft.; inn), a splendid point of view, the cars quit the wood and ascend the bare upper slopes, finally passing through a tunnel, 110 yds. long (windows should be closed), beyond which we reach the (3½ M.) terminus *Schafbergspitze* (5675 ft.), 5 min. from the top (*Hotel, R. 3-4 *K*; advisable to telephone for rooms from St. Wolfgang). The *View (comp. Panorama on back of Map) embraces the mountains and lakes of the Salzkammergut, the Alps of Styria and Salzburg, Upper Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest, and the Bavarian plain as far as the Chiemsee and Waginger-See. The Dachstein group, towering to the S., is most imposing.

Ascent of the Schafberg from *St. Gilgen* or *Hüttenstein*, see p. 150.

The Railway to Ischl runs from the station of St. Wolfgang (p. 150) along the *Abersee*. In front rise the Sparber and Rettenkogel, in the background the Tote Gebirge. — 3½ M. **Strobl.** The village (**Hôtel am See*, with garden, R. 3-6 *K*; *Brandauer*; *Aigner*) and the pier (p. 150; steamer to St. Wolfgang in ¼ hr.) lie 10 min. to the N., at the E. end of the lake. Farther on we pass (3½ M.) *Aigen-Voglhub* (1710 ft.) and (35 M.) *Wacht*. We then cross the *Ischl*, the effluent of the Abersee, to (3½ M.) *Aschau* and (37 M.) *Pfandl* (inn). The train now sweeps round to the S. and pierces the Calvarienberg by a tunnel 733 yds. long. 40 M. *Kaltenbach*, at the S.W. end of Ischl; we then cross the *Traun* to (42 M.) *Ischl* (p. 154).

13. The Salzkammergut. Gmunden. Ischl. Hallstatt. Bad-Aussee.

a. Gmunden.

From Attnang-Puchheim to Gmunden, 8 M., railway (*Staatsbahn*) in 17-30 min. (express train from Vienna to Gmunden in 5-5¼ hrs.; fares 30 *K* 90, 18 *K* 90 *h*, 12 *K*). — *Attnang-Puchheim*, a station on the railway from Vienna to Linz and Salzburg, see p. 140. The train crosses the *Ager* (on the right, *Schloss Puchheim*) and the *Aurach*, and follows the smiling Aurach valley to (8 M.) *Gmunden* (Staats-Bahnhof). The station 1570 ft.; Railway Hotel and Restaurant) lies above the town to the W., 1 M. from the lake (electric tramway to the Rathaus-Platz, see below).

From Lambach to Gmunden, 17½ M., narrow-gauge railway through the *Traun Valley* in ca. 1¼ hr. — *Lambach*, on the Linz and Salzburg line, see p. 140. — 9½ M. *Traunfall*. A footpath descends to the right of the rail. station, through woods, to (20 min.) the falls of the Traun (comp. p. 153). — 10½ M. *Steyrermühl*, with a large paper-mill. — 17½ M. *Gmunden-Seebahnhof* (lake station), 1½ M. from the Staats-Bahnhof (see above).

Gmunden. — Hotels. **Hôtel Austria* (Pl. a), R. 3½-7, B. 1¾, D. 5 *K* (open May-Oct.); **Bellevue* (Pl. b), R. 3-8 *K* (May-Sept.), these two first-class, on the lake; **Park-Hôtel Mucha* (Pl. d), on the lake, with garden, R. 2-5 *K*; **Goldnes Schiff* (Pl. c), R. 2-6, B. 1¼ *K*; *Krone* (Pl. e), R. from 1 *K* 60 *h*; *Post* (Pl. p), R. 2¼-2½ *K*; *Goldener Brunnen* (Pl. f), R. 1½-4 *K*, very fair; *Goldene Sonne* (Pl. g), R. 2-3 *K*; *Schwan* (Pl. k), Rathaus-Platz, these five well spoken of; *Goldner Hirsch* (Pl. i), in Traundorf; *Goldener Löw* (Pl. r), R. 2-4 *K*; *Bahnhof-Hôtel* (Pl. m), at the Staats-Bahnhof (see above), R. 1½-3 *K*. — **Kur-Hôtel* (Pl. h), on the slope of the Hochkogel, with water-cure, etc., R. 4-9, pens. 11-16 *K*.

Cafés. *Kursaal*, on the lake, with restaurant, terrace, reading-room, etc. (adm. free); *Café Pavillon*, *Café Corso*. Esplanade; *Brandl*, *Goldnes Schiff*, both in the Rathaus-Platz.

Baths at the *Kur-Hôtel*, *Bellevue*, and *Austria*; *Theresien-Bad*, Elisabeth-Str. 76; *Swimming Baths (Seebade-Anstalt)*, by the Esplanade (bath with towel, 70 *h*).

Theatre (Pl. 2), from June to mid-September. — Visitors' Tax (*Kurtaxe*: three days free). Season-ticket 20, children and governesses 10, servants 2 *K*; day-ticket 50 *h*.

Fiacres. Drive within the town 1 *K*, two-horse 1 *K* 40 *h*; to the State Railway Station 2 or 3, at night 3 or 4 *K*; to the Satori Park 2 or 3, to Altmünster (p. 154) 3 *K* 20 *h* or 5, to Baumgarten 4 or 6, to Ebenzweier 4 or 6, to Ebenzweier viâ Satori 5 or 7, to the Traun Fall 9 or 14, to Kammer on the Attersee 12 or 20, to Almsee (p. 140) 19 or 30, to the Langbath Lakes 16 or 24 *K*. Return and stay of 1 hr. included, beyond which 10 or 60 *h* per ¼ hr. is charged for waiting.

Electric Tramway from the Rathaus-Platz to the (¼ hr.) Staats-Bahnhof ½ hr. before the departure of each train (fare 10 *h*).

Boats. To Ort or Weyer with one rower 60, Steinhaus 1 *K* 30 *h*, Altmünster or Kleine Ramsau 2 *K*, Ebenzweier 2 *K* 20, Hoisen 2 *K* 40, Staininger 3 *K* 20 *h*, Lainaustiege 4 *K* (return included); with two rowers, one-half more; for waiting, 25 *h* per ¼ hour. Boat per hour 1 *K* 60 *h*.

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GMUNDEN
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Post u. Telegraph Theater
Lies
Restaur.
Kronpr. Rudolf-Anlagen
Post z. Landgarten
Armang
Strassmörtl
Aktien-Brauerei
Reitschule
Schl. d. Herzogs v. Cumberland
Strassbauer
Seewaldsgütl
Schlachths.
Ranftbauer
Krotten-S.
Friedhof
Wagelswang-Mühle
Elektr. Zentralstat.
Pulvermagaz.
Reservoir
Kalvarien-berg
Schmiedegg
Bahnhofstrasse
Rennbahn
Rennweg
Hochkogl
340
Tennis-Plätze
Pfarrk.
Marktpl.
Kurz M.
Traun-dorf
Georg Erzog K.
Rathaus
Kurhaus
Kurs.
Kapuziner Klost.
Stor. Bhf.
Miller zu Aichholz
Pumpwerk
Kogl-Str.
Stelzhamer-Str.
Satoris U.
Satori-Stadtpark
Anlagen
Trinkhalle
Seebahnhof
Landungspl.
Gambrinus-halle
Marienhaus
Bad
Esplanade
Stutterheim
Freibad
Elisabethstrasse
TRAUN-SEE
Seeschloss
Ort
422
Landschloss
Wartgraben
Villa Toscana
Alpenstein
Elektr. Bahn
Ebensee
Traunstein

Gmunden (1395 ft.; pop. 7700), a pleasant town and favourite summer-resort, is charmingly situated at the efflux of the *Traun* from the Traunsee (p. 154). The *Parish Church* contains an altar in carved wood, of 1626. Near the Traun-Brücke, to the left, is the *Salzkammergut Museum*, with interesting collections (open daily, 9-11 & 2-5; adm. 50 *h*). The shady **Esplanade* on the bank of the lake (band on week-days 8 to 9, 11.30 to 12.30, and 5 to 6.30 or 7; Sun. 5 to 6), affords a beautiful view (mountain-indicator): to the left is the wooded Grünberg, then the almost perpendicular Traunstein (see below), the Erlakogel, and more to the right, in the background, the Schönberg; next the Kleiner Sonnstein, apparently closing the lake; to the right the Sonnstein-Höhe, the broad Fahrnau, and lastly the Alberfeldkogel and the Höllen-Gebirge.

Walks (routes all indicated by marks). To the N. is the (1/4 hr.) *Calvarienberg* (1575 ft.), with a fine view of the town and environs. The Satori-Str. leads W. to the (10 min.) **Stadt-Park*, with fine views, adjoining which are the (1/4 M.) **Satori-Anlagen*. About halfway along the Satori-Str. is an easy zigzag path, ascending to the **Hochkogel* (1770 ft.). To the S.W. lies *Ort* (1 1/2 M.), with two châteaux, one on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge. 140 yds. long. To the E. are *Baumgarten* (3/4 hr.), and S.E. *Sieberroith* (3/4 hr.), on the slope of the Grünberg, with restaurants. On the right bank of the Traun are the *Kronprinz-Rudolf-Anlagen*, with a restaurant (1/2 hr.). On the height to the N.E (1/2 hr.) is the *Château of the Duke of Cumberland*, with fine grounds (no admission).

On the E. bank lie the restaurants of (1/4 hr.) *Alpensteig*, (20 min.) *Echo*, (40 min.) *Steinhaus*, (1 hr.) *Kleine Ramsau*, (1 1/4 hr.) *Hoisen*, and (1 1/2 hr.) *Staininger* (the last four with steamboat-piers).

Longer Excursions. Through the Satori Park, by a marked path, up the (1 1/2 hr.) **Gmundner Berg** (2695 ft.; fine view; tavern); descend to (1 hr.) the *Reindlmühle* in the Aurach-Tal, and return by *Ebenzweier* to (2 hrs.) Gmunden. — The ***Traun Fall** may be visited on foot (3 1/2 hrs.; red-marked path, mostly through wood), by carriage (1 1/2 hr.), by the Lambach railway (p. 152), or by one of the salt-barges that leave Gmunden twice weekly. These descend to the fall in 1 1/2 hr., pass it by means of a canal ('der Gute Fall'), and land 1/4 hr. lower down (a novel and pleasant trip, quite without danger; fare 3 *K*). We return by train. — Across the (1 1/2 hr.) *Himmelreich-Wiese* and the (1 hr.) *Hochgschirr* (3140 ft.), in view of the glaciers of the Dachstein, to the (3/4 hr.) **Laudach-See** (2890 ft.); return by (2 hrs.) *Franzl im Holz*, or by the *Kleine Ramsau*, and by steamer to Gmunden. Paths all marked. — The ascent of the **Traunstein** (5550 ft.), 4 hrs. from Lainaustiege, is not difficult (guide 8 *K*). A pass must be obtained from the Austrian Tourists' Club or the Forest Authorities in Gmunden. Superb view from the top (*Pyramidenkogel*), notably of the Priel group and Dachstein.

From Gmunden to *Ischl*, see p. 154.

b. Ischl.

From Attnang-Puchheim to Ischl, 28 M., railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 1-1$^3/_4$ hr. (express from Vienna to Ischl in 5$^3/_4$-6$^3/_4$ hrs.; fares 34 *K* 50, 21 *K* 10, 13 *K* 40 *h*). — From Attnang-Puchheim to (8 M.) *Gmunden*, see R. 13 a. As far as (1 hr.) Ebensee the steamboat is preferable to the railway; mixed tickets are issued for boat and train. The train (best views to the left) passes behind the Duke of Wurtemberg's château, and at (10$^1/_2$ M.) *Ebenzweier-Altmünster* approaches the ***Traunsee** (1385 ft.: 7$^1/_2$ M. long). — The scenery becomes grander as we near the S. end of the lake. Behind the Traunstein peers the *Hochkogel* (4865 ft.); then the shapely *Erlakogel* (5150 ft.). — 13$^1/_2$ M. *Traunkirchen*. Two tunnels. 15 M. *Traunkirchen-Ort*, station for the village of *Traunkirchen* (Post), charmingly situated on a peninsula. The church contains a quaint wooden pulpit, carved in the form of a ship, with nets and fish.

Two short tunnels and then the *Sonnstein Tunnel*, 1560 yds. long. 17$^1/_2$ M. *Ebensee-Landungsplatz* (Post). We cross the *Traun* to (18 M.) **Ebensee** (1395 ft.; *Auerhahn*, R. 1$^1/_2$-2 *K*), a busy little town at the S. end of the lake, with salt-works, supplied with brine from Ischl and Hallstatt.

Pleasant walk on the left bank of the Traun, along the brine-conduit, to (3/4 hr.) the *Steinkogl Hotel* (fine view), opposite the station of that name (see below). — The ***Langbath Lakes** (2$^3/_4$ hrs.) deserve a visit (omn. from stat. Ebensee-Landungsplatz to the Vordere See thrice daily in 1$^1/_2$ hr., fare 2 *K*; returning from the Kreh. 1 *K* 20 *h*; there and back 3 *K*). The road ascends the wooded *Langbath-Tal* to (1$^1/_2$ M.) the tavern *In der Kreh* and (1 M.) the *Vordere Langbath-See* (2215 ft.), whence a marked path leads to the smaller but finer (3/4 hr.) *Hintere See* (2385 ft.).

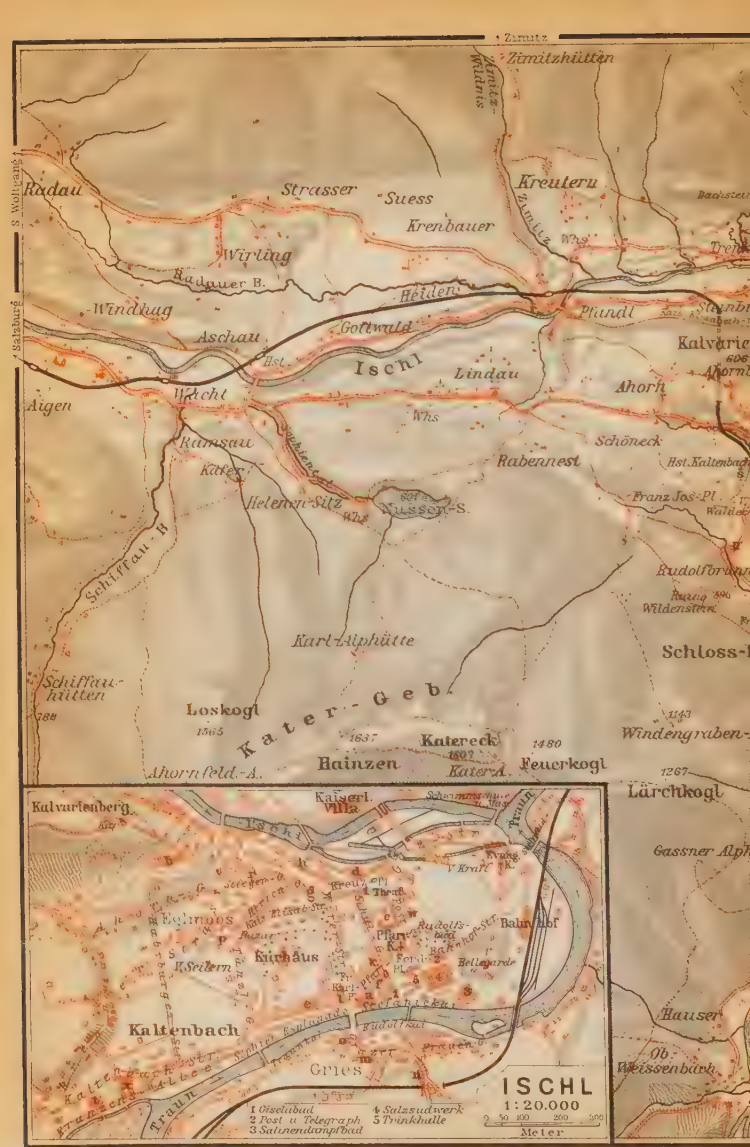
We ascend the Traun valley. 20 M. *Steinkogl* (see above). 25 M. *Mitter-Weissenbach*. Near (28 M.) *Ischl* we cross the Traun.

From Salzburg to Ischl, see R. 12.

Bad-Ischl. — Station (restaurant) of the Staatsbahn and the Ischl-Salzburg local line on the E. side of the town. For excursions to St. Wolfgang, the Mondsee, Salzburg, etc., the *Kaltenbach* station on the local line (p. 151) is convenient.

Hotels. **Kaiserin Elisabeth* (Pl. a), open May to Sept., R. from 5, B. 1$^1/_2$, D. 6, pens. from 14, omn. 1 *K*, with the Rathauskeller Restaurant; **Hôtel vormals Bauer* (Pl. b), finely situated on a height above Ischl, open June 15th to Sept. 30th, R. 5-20 *K*, these two of the first class: **Post* (Pl. c), R. 3-10 *K*; **Goldnes Kreuz* (Pl. d), open from the middle of April to Sept., R. 3-6, B. 1, D. 5 *K*; *Hôt. Austria* (Pl. e), on the Esplanade, R. 3-4 *K*, good; *Victoria* (Pl. f), R. 3-4, D. from 4 *K*; *Erzherzog-Franz-Karl* (Pl. g), R. 2-6 *K*, good; **Kaiserkrone* (Pl. h), open May-Oct., R. 3$^1/_2$-7 *K*, B. 1 *K* 30 *h*, D. 5 *K*, the last five with garden-restaurants. — *Goldener Stern* (Pl. i), R. 2-4 *K*, plain but good; *Goldenes Hufeisen* (Pl. k), Pfarrgasse 13, R. 2-4 *K*; **Bairischer Hof* (Pl. l); *Schwarzer Adler* (Pl. m), good; *Hôtel-Pension Rudolfshöhe* ('s' on the Map), at Kaltenbach, with café-restaurant, good. — Hôtels Garnis: *Ramsauer* (Pl. w), Post-Str.; *Athènes*, *Edelweiss*, both Kreuz-Platz.

Cafés. *Walter*, in the Esplanade; *Kursaal* (p. 155); *Ramsauer*, Post-Str. 8; *Rudolfshöhe* (see above); *Austria*, Esplanade. — *Zauner*, confectioner, Pfarrgasse 7.



Geograph. Anst. von

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Gmunden
Gstättenberg
909
Rosenstauden
1606
Traun
Mühlbach
Jainzental
Rotl
Jainzenberg
830
Gstättenkog
Teuflingkogl
1512
Brandenberg
Kaiserdorf
Rettenbach
Steinfeld
Traxleck
Unt.
Ob.
822
Singereben
Hohenau-Graben
Halbweg-A.
1008
Hohe Schrott
Gries
Rettenbachmühle
Hohenau-A.
Franz-Jos-Warte
598
Kraxenhs.
Hint. Stein
Reiterdorf
Rettenbach
Radletebrücke
Pulverturm
Hubkogel
Sulzbach
Ob.
Eck
Unt.
Hoisenrad-A.
967
Putzenrad-A.
Perneck
Raubritterstube
Schoberstein
Engleiten
Brunner-B.
1104
Kolowratshöhe
Gschwendt-A.
Graben-B.
Tauernwand
Ischler Salzberg
Mria Theresiastollen
966
Ludovikastollen
668
Brunnleiten
Kufberg
916
Amalienstollen
Steinberg
1029
Reinfalz-A.
Laufen
741
Laufener Höhe
Höllbauer
Mathiasstollen
Hohe Rosenkgl.
1334
Zwerchwand
1926
Anzenberg
Thörl
1079
Rossmoos-A.
Hütteneck A.
1239
Ewige Wand
1276
Predigstuhl
Sandling
0 1/2 1 1 1/2 2 Engl. M.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Visitors' Tax *(Kurtaxe)*. Each visitor whose stay exceeds one day pays a daily tax of 50-80 *h*. For three weeks or more a tax of 36 or 24 *K* is paid. — The band plays in the Rudolfs-Park, in the Kur-Park, or on the Esplanade two or three times daily. — *Theatre* in summer.

Hydropathic. *Dr. Hertzka & Dr. Winternitz* ('H' on Map), $^1/_2$ M. from the end of the Esplanade, open May 20th to Sept., pens. 10-17 *K*. — *Swimming Baths* on the left bank of the Ischl (40 *h*).

Carriages. From station to town, or the reverse, 1 *K* 20 *h*, with two horses 2 *K*; at night 1 *K* 60 or 2 *K* 80 *h*. Drive within the town 80 *h* or 1 *K* 60 *h*; at night 1 *K* 40 or 2 *K* 40 *h*. To *Hallstatt* ($2^1/_2$ hrs.), 13 *K* 20 *h* or 22 *K*; *Gosau-Schmied* (4 hrs.), 18 *K* 30 or 30 *K* 28 *h*; *St. Wolfgang* ($2^1/_4$ hrs.), 13 *K* 20 *h* or 20 *K*. These fares include return and driver's fee. — Taximeter Motor Cabs. For the first kilom. (ca. $^2/_3$ M.) 1 *K* 40 *h*, each addit. kilom. 40 *h*; drives for the day or half-day by arrangement.

Anglican Church Service during the season in the Protestant Church (Evangelische Kirche), to the N. of the rail. station.

Bad-Ischl (1530 ft.; pop. 10,190), charmingly situated on a peninsula formed by the *Traun* and the *Ischl*, is a very favourite watering-place. The shady Bahnhof-Str. leads from the station past the *Rudolfs-Bad*, the *Rudolfs-Park*, and the *Post & Telegraph Office* to the Kaiser-Ferdinand-Platz, with the *Trinkhalle* (Pl. 5) and its covered promenade. Beyond it, to the right, is the *Gisela-Bad*. To the left are the *Salt Works* (Pl. 4) and the *Salt-Vapour Bath* (Pl. 3). On the N. side of the Ferdinand-Platz is the *Parish Church (Pfarrkirche)*, built under Maria Theresa and restored in 1877-80, with altar-pieces by Kupelwieser.

From the Kaiser-Ferdinand-Platz the *Pfarrgasse* leads to the *Franz-Karl-Platz*, with its pretty fountain in memory of the parents of Emp. Francis Joseph, and to the *Traun Bridge*, which crosses to the *Sophien-Esplanade*, with its café. — The Wirer-Str. leads N. from the Franz-Karl-Platz to the *Kur-Park*, with the handsome *Kurhaus*. About $^1/_3$ M. to the N. of the rail. station is the *Museum*, open on week-days 9-12 and 2-5 (40 *h*).

Walks. The *Imperial Villa*, with its beautiful grounds, is not shown when the emperor is in residence, usually from July to September. — The ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Grosse Schmalnau*, a café to the left of the road to Ebensee, affords a good view of Ischl. — The **Sophien-Doppelblick* (café), to the N. ($^1/_2$ hr.), affords a view of Ischl, the Dachstein, and St. Wolfgangs-Tal. Thence a walk of $^1/_4$ hr. brings us to the *Dachstein-Aussicht* and the small *Hohenzollern Waterfall;* we return either to the right by *Trenkelbach* ($^3/_4$ hr.), or to the left through the *Jainzen-Tal* and by the *Gstätten Inn* (1 hr.). — To the W. to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Calvarienberg* (1990 ft.), and thence to the left to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Ahornbühl* (café). The **Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Waldweg*, diverging to the right (before the chapel), leads to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Pfandl* (p. 151). — From the Esplanade through the *Franzens-Allée*, past *Kaltenbach* (p. 151), to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Platz*. — To the S. to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Laufen* (p. 156). — On the right bank of the Traun we may ascend the **Siriuskogel* or *Hunds-*

kogel (1960 ft.; ½ hr.); at the top, fine view from the *Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Warte* (rfmts.). — Across the Steinfeld-Brücke, to the (¼ hr.) *Rettenbach Mill* and the (¼ hr.) *Rettenbach-Wildnis;* return by *Sterzen's Abendsitz* to (¾ hr.) Ischl. — To the S.E. of Sterzen's Abendsitz the **Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Jubilaeumsweg* crosses the Hubkogel to (1 hr.) *Perneck* (see below).

To the **Ischl Salt Mine** (*Ischler Salzberg:* 3170 ft.), 4 M. to the S. (carr. with one horse 6 *K*). The road leads by *Reiterdorf* (Bachwirt; Bärenwirt) to (3 M.) *Perneck* (café) and the mining offices, where we pay for admission (3 pers. 4 *K* 80 *h*, or incl. car into the mine 6 *K* 90 *h*). The (25 min.) mine, which it takes 1½ hr. to visit, consists of 12 horizontal shafts or galleries, one above the other. The brine, which is conducted to Ischl and Ebensee and there evaporated, is obtained by filling the different chambers with fresh water. In 4-6 weeks the water becomes highly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off. — From the salt-mine a red-marked path, keeping to the right at the small chapel and soon ascending in steps, leads via the *Reinfalz-Alp* (3345 ft.) to the (1½ hr.) **Hütteneck-Alm* (4065 ft.: rfmts.), which affords a magnificent view of the Dachstein, the Donnerkogel, and the Lake of Hallstatt. Thence via the *Rossmoos-Alp* to the *Predigtstuhl* (4185 ft.) in ¾ hr. Descent by the *Lichtenecker-Alp* to Goisern (see below), 1½ hr.

From Ischl to *St. Wolfgang* and the **Schafberg*, a charming half-day's excursion, see p. 151 (return-ticket, 3rd class. 12 *K;* carr., see p. 155). — To *Hallstatt*, see R. 13c; to *Aussee*, see R. 13d.

c. Hallstatt.

From Attnang-Puchheim to Hallstatt, 41 M., railway (*Staatsbahn*) in 1¾-2¼ hrs. — From Attnang-Puchheim to (28 M.) *Ischl*, see R. 13b. The train (views to the right) crosses to the right bank of the Traun (short tunnel), skirts the base of the Siriuskogel (p. 155), and recrosses the river. — 31½ M. *Laufen.* The picturesque village (1570 ft.; Rössl; Krone) lies on the opposite bank. The rapids of the Traun here are called 'Wilde Laufen'. — We again cross the Traun. 32½ M. *Anzenau.* — 33½ M. *Goisern* (1625 ft.; Petter zur Post; Goiserer Mühle; Ramsauer; pop. 1200), frequented as a summer-resort. To the N. (1 M.) is the *Erzherzogin-Marie-Valerie-Bad*, with sulphur and iodine springs. — 36 M. *Steeg* (1685 ft.; Goldnes Schiff), at the N. end of the Lake of Hallstatt (see below). The line skirts the E. bank of the lake, hewn at places in the abrupt rocks of the *Sarstein* (6475 ft.). 39 M. *Gosaumühle* (p. 157). — 41 M. *Hallstatt Station.* The ***Hallstätter See*** or *Lake of Hallstatt* (1620 ft.), a lake of a severe and imposing type, 5 M. long and ½-1¼ M. broad, is bounded on three sides by lofty mountains (E. the Sarstein; S. the Krippenstein, Zwölferkogel, and Hirlatz; W. the Plassen, Gosauhals, and Ramsauer Gebirge). A small steamer plies from the station in 10 min. (50 *h*) to —

Hallstatt (**Hôtel Kainz*, with terrace on the lake, R. 3-7, D. from 4 *K; Grüner Baum; Zur Simonyhütte*, R. 1½-2 *K*, well spoken of; *Adler*, plain; pop. 800), a long village, lies picturesquely at the S.W. end of the lake, opposite the rail. station. In the middle

Ischl
Hohe Zinken
Pitschenberg
Spielwd.
Eglsee Hörndl
Labenbg.
Gschlössl
Spielbühel
Einberg
Taborbg.
Wallneck
Russbach
Gosau
Gosauthal
Gosauschmied
Vorderer Gosausee
Hinterer Gosausee
Gosaukamm
Gosaustein
Donnerkogl
Sonntagkaar-Kogl
Rinnkogl
Bärnpfad-Kogl
Hohe Blattenerk.
Breitkogl
Lärchkgl.
Lämmerfeld
Hohe Platten
Hochkalmbg.
Zwölferkgl.
Löckerkgl.
Russbg.
Grazen-Kgl.
Pass Gschütt
Biberneck
Hornsp.
Rohbühel
Lackenmoos
Hohe Schaibe
Plassen
Schneider
Abtenau
Todtkopf
Paulwd.
Schober
Tagweide
Königswd.
Nitneck
Gappenalpen-Höhe
Annaberg
Angerst.
Lackenkogl
Lackenwd.
Langeal-Kgl.
Genuskgl.
Hirlatz
Zwölfer-Kogl
Ochsenwies
Hosskogl
Wilkar
Gjaidst.
Mitter-Gjaidstein
Holler
Bischofsmütze
Grosswd.
Eschlössl-Nd.
Kreuz
Hochkreuz
Thorstein
Birnhorn
Dachstein
Hühnerkehl
Sommerer
Hack-Platten
Schönleiten-Kgl.
Rettenstein
Nestler
Riedl
Schönbühel
Wurmeck
Wolfsgruben
Knapp
Gerzkopf
St. Martin
Gsengpfaiten
Gaier
Hofer
Filzmoos
Durchat
Brandriedl
Gasthofer
Zwieseler
Mandlbg.
Schurf
Rottesbg.
Gutser-Bg.
Kulmbg.
Halserbg.
Saumerby.
Schwaiger
Koffereck
Hörndl
Rossbrand
Tannkoppen
Schwarnbg.-Sattel
Mandling-R.
Höllbg.
RADSTADT
Ob. Zaum
Eibenbg.
Unt. Zaum
Out Moos
Altenmarkt
Kranabet
Forstau
Gleminger-Bg.
Windleitner
Korsp.
Rettdorf
Schlossberg
Schlossbach
Schlammbach
Königlehen
Kemathöhe
Mt. Fogu
Strimbacher
Maier
Gassl
Ast
Isreng
Grub
Sommeck
Hackt
Zaunbach
Radstadt
Taurach
Enns
Salzach
Grosse Arl
Arlbach
Bischofshofen
Geograph. Anstalt von
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Kilometer

T O D T E S G E B.
Elmbg.
Ofenkogl
Weisse
Lerchkogl
Moserkogl
Toplitz-See
Grundlsee
Tauplitz
Zauchen
Kohlstatt. Geb.
Krahstein
Krienanndel
Lawinenst.
Türkenkogl
Tandlkgl.
Zwieker
Grasbg.
Hochalmbr.
Mitterndorf
Kulmkogl
Passeggerkogl
Hohe Stierkar
Grimmertritt
Lerchkogl
Steinmandl
Lackerbgr.
Hochknall
St. Martin
Lerchriesen
Filzmoser
Eberl
Mitterbg.
Gröbming
Schupfenbg.
Gatschg.
Jonnereck
Stadelofenkogl
Salzkleck
Ochsenkogl
Schwalling
Kochofen
Salzkammergut
Ennstha
Ennsthal
Ennsing
Haus
Aussee
Alt-Aussee
Grimuth
Sandling
Fischern-dorf
Klammkogl
Trissel
Hundskogl
Schönbg.
Breitwiesbg.
Grasswand
Hinterbrunnach
Kammer-S.
Lerchkogl
Moserkogl
Tressenstein
Radstrirtbg.
Rötschen-Höhe
Schmidgut
Gallhof
Gallhorkgl.
Rother Zlaim-Kogl
Roschenkorn
Grasbg.
Schneckenst.
Salzer Schwag-Hütten
Salzsteig
Oderntrift
Oderer Thor
Schneiderkgl.
Pfeifern
Sarstein
Unt. Kainisch
Ob. Kainisch
K.K. Sudwerk
Schnötterltz-Kogl
Türkenkogl
Lawinenst.
Krienanndel
Kapernalm
Röthelst.
Kogl
Hohe Radling
Kamp
Seidenhof
Zinken
Hochplan.
Mitt-Kogl
Auf dem Dörfl
Aussee Kainisch
Ober-Pichl
Dorf
Hart
Raben-Kogl
Grabegg
Krahstein
Tauplitz
Koppen
Miller
Knoppen
Kamp
Reith
Herrnhöhe
Ödens.
Ruberkgl.
Elend
Holzstube
Riedlmoos
Grubegg
Pulverdörfl
Krungl
Kulmkogl
Landfriedkgl.
Hageneck
Unterkogl
Wildkogl
Wandlkogl
Blüneck
Sapfern
Passeggerkogl
Hirschbg.
Hohe Speikbg.
Pfalzkogl
Schrabenn
Steinmandl
Lerchkogl
Hohe Stierkar
Grimmertritt
Zeller-Kgl.
Mühleck
Lackerbgr.
Napfenkgl.
Kirzbg.
Lückenkar
Gschteiriedl
Hocheck
Hochknall
St. Martin
Lerchriesen
Gr. Hocheck
Mooseck
Kamm
Thörl
Kammspitz
Lengdl
Filzmoser
Eberl
Lackner-Hocheck
Miesbg.
Kufstein
Haurbg.
Stoder-Zinken
Hofmaning-Bg.
Mitterbg.
Gröbming
Schupfenbg.
Gatschg.
Jonnereck
Stadelofenkogl
Salzkleck
Ochsenkogl
Schwalling
Kochofen
Salzkammergut
Ennstha

of the village the *Mühlbach* forms a waterfall. The old *Parish Church* contains a carved-wood altar of the 15th century. The old prison now contains a small *Museum* (open 8-12 and 1-6; adm. 40 *h*), with two complete Celtic tombs and other antiquities. A road leads S. to (1/2 M.) the *Lahn* (inn), a small plain formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Waldbach*, with the *Salt Works*.

The **Rudolfs-Turm** (2800 ft.), occupied by the manager of the salt-mine, is reached by a shady zigzag path in 50 min. (horse 7, to the mine 9 *K* 40 *h*). The garden-terrace affords a fine view of the lake. Excavations made since 1846 have brought to light an ancient burial-ground in the vicinity. The graves (of which about 2000 have been opened) are probably those of Celtic salt-miners of the 3rd or 4th cent. B.C. Numerous objects, chiefly in iron and in bronze, have been discovered. — The mining-offices and the entrance to the *Hallstatt Salt Mine* (3675 ft.) are reached in 3/4 hr. more. A visit to this mine is more fatiguing than to that of Ischl (p. 156; tickets at the office).

The **Waldbach-Strub** (2065 ft.), in the well-wooded *Echern-Tal*, 1 hr. to the S.W. of Hallstatt, falls in three leaps from a height of 305 ft. through a cleft in the rocks. The *Schleier-Fall* descends from the right into the same abyss.

The ***Dachstein** (9815 ft.), the highest but one of the N. Limestone Alps, is ascended from Hallstatt in 9-9 1/2 hrs. via the (5 1/2-6 hrs.) *Simony Hut* (7250 ft.; inn). The ascent is trying and should not be attempted by novices (guide 20 *K*). The view is superb.

From Hallstatt to the Gosau Lakes. Omnibus to (12 M.) Gosau-Schmied in 2 3/4 hrs. (fare 3, there and back 4 *K*; carr. there and back 16, with two horses 24 *K*, gratuity included). The road to Gosau skirts the lake to the (2 1/2 M.) Gosau-Zwang (see below). To the E. (10 min.) is *Gosaumühle* (good inn; ferry to the station, see p. 156), at the mouth of the *Gosaubach*. [Walkers should take the more interesting *Solenleitungs-Weg*, or path by the brine conduit, 1/4 hr. longer, which descends to the road at the Gosau-Zwang.] The road now ascends to the W., passing under the *Gosau-Zwang* (a conduit, 145 yds. long, by which the brine is carried across the valley), and enters the wooded ravine of the *Gosau-Tal*. Near (8 1/2 M.) **Vorder-Gosau** (2390 ft.; *Brandwirt*, R. 1 1/4-2 1/2 *K*), a long straggling village, the valley expands. The carriage-road ends at (12 M.) the *Gosau-Schmied* (2545 ft.; good inn). We may ascend on foot through wood to the (3/4 hr.) forest-girt ***Vorderer Gosau-See** (2980 ft.), 1 M. long and 1/4 M. broad; to the S.E., in the background, towers the Dachstein, with the two Gosau Glaciers; to the right the Torstein and Donnerkogel. Farther up the valley (2 hrs.; boat up the Vordere See, 60 *h*) is the pale-green ***Hinterer Gosau-See** (3790 ft.).

From Gosau to Abtenau viâ the Zwiesel-Alp, ca. 6 hrs. (guide, not indispensable, to the Alp 4, to Abtenau 8 *K*). [The direct road (9 M.) crosses the *Gschütt Pass*.] From the Brandwirt in Vorder-Gosau (see above) a red-marked path ascends over the Calvarienberg, mostly through wood. At the foot of the higher hill we pass through a gate and turn to the right to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Ed Alp* (inn), 1/4 hr. from the top of the **Zwiesel-Alp** (5195 ft.). The superb *View includes the Dachstein and Torstein, with the Gosau-Tal and the Hinterer Gosau-See far below; to the S. the Tauern, from the Hochalpenspitze to the Gross-Glockner; S.W. the Uebergossene Alp, the Tennen-Gebirge, Hoher Göll, and Untersberg. — Descent (red and white way-marks) from the Ed Alp to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Lammer-Brücke*; we then cross the bridge and ascend to (1 1/2 hr.) Abtenau; or, on this side of the bridge, turn to the right to (1/2 hr.) *Bad Abtenau* or *Zwieselbad*, 10 min. beyond which we reach the Gosau road leading to (1 1/4 hr.) *Abtenau* (2335 ft.; Roter Ochs; Post), a village with 750 inhabitants. From Abtenau a highroad runs to the W. to (12 M.) Golling (p. 170).

Mountain Ascents from Hallstatt, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

d. Bad-Aussee.

From Attnang-Puchheim to Bad-Aussee, 48½ M., railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 2¼-3¼ hrs. (express from Vienna to Bad-Aussee in 7-7¼ hrs.; fares 37 *K*, 22 *K* 60, 14 *K* 40 *h*). — From Attnang-Puchheim to (41 M.) *Hallstatt*, see R. 13c. The train goes on to (42 M.) *Obertraun* (1675 ft.), at the S.E. end of the Lake of Hallstatt (p. 156). The train now runs, at the base of the Sarstein, through the wild and narrow *Koppen-Tal*, to (48½ M.) the station of *Bad-Aussee* (2095 ft.; Rail. Restaurant and Hotel), situated at *Unter-Kainisch* (salt-works), about 1 M. to the S. of the town of *Bad-Aussee*.

From Stainach-Irdning to Bad-Aussee, 18½ M., railway *(Staatsbahn)* in ¾-1 hr. (express from Vienna to Bad-Aussee in 6½ hrs.; fares 35 *K* 70, 21 *K* 80, 13 *K* 90 *h*). — *Stainach-Irdning*, on the line from Vienna to Innsbruck viâ Amstetten and Selztal, see p. 166. Our line diverges to the right from that to Innsbruck, passes through a tunnel into the narrow *Grimming-Tal*, and ascends in windings to (5½ M.) *Klachau* (2730 ft.), prettily situated at the N. base of the Grimming. To the right, beyond (10 M.) *Mitterndorf-Zauchen*, is the pilgrimage-church of *Maria Kumnitz*. 14½ M. *Kainisch*. We follow the wooded valley of the Traun to (18½ M.) *Bad-Aussee*.

Bad-Aussee. — Hotels. **Hackinger's Hôtel Kaiser von Oesterreich*, R. 3-6 *K*; **Erzherzog-Franz-Karl (Post)*, R. 3-6, B. 1, D. from 4 *K*; *Erzherzog Johann*, R. 3-4½ *K*, very fair; *Sonne*, R. 1½-2½ *K*; *Wilder Mann*, R. from 1 *K* 60 *h*; *Zum Touristen*, Grundlseer-Str., R. 1½-3 *K*, plain; *Rössl*, R. 1¼-2 *K*; *Stadt Wien*, next door to the Kurhaus, well spoken of. — *Kurhaus*, with café, etc.; *Café Vesco*, Kurhaus-Platz.

Baths. *Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Bad*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Vitzthum*, Haupt-Str. 145; *Kur-Anstalt Alpenheim*, see below. — *Swimming School* in the Alt-Aussee Traun.

Carriage from station to town 1 *K* 60, with two horses 2 *K* 40 *h*; from the town to the Grundlsee, or to Alt-Aussee, 3 *K* 60 *h* or 6 *K*; there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 6 *K* or 9 *K* 20 *h*; to Gössl and back ('tour of the three lakes'), 8 *K* 60 *h* or 13 *K*. These fares include the driver's fee. — Motor Diligences from the station several times daily to (½ hr.) the Alt-Aussee Lake and (½ hr.) the Grundlsee.

Visitors' Tax 60 *h* per day, for 14 days or more 14 *K*.

Bad-Aussee (2130 ft.; pop. 1600), a Styrian market-town, in the narrow valley of the *Traun*, surrounded by handsome mountains, is a favourite watering-place (salt-baths) and summer-resort. The small *Spital-Kirche* contains a Gothic winged altar-piece of 1449. — To the N., on the road to Alt-Aussee, is (5 min.) the **Kur-Anstalt Alpenheim*, and 10 min. farther on, in Praunfalk, is the **Bade-Hôtel Elisabeth*.

Excursions. — To **Alt-Aussee** (3 M.), a drive of ½ hr. (carr. and motor-diligence, see above). The road (to which walkers will prefer the *Elisabeth* and *Payer Promenades;* 1¼ hr.) follows the wooded valley of the *Alt-Aussee Traun* to *Alt-Aussee* (2360 ft.; Kitzerhof, with garden-restaurant; Brunthaler, with baths, R. from 1½ *K*, plain but good). About ½ M. farther on is *Fischerndorf* (2350 ft.; *Hôtel am See, R. from 3½,

B. 1¼, D. 3½ *K*), on the charming *Alt-Aussee Lake* (2325 ft.), overshadowed by the Trisselwand on the E., the Tressenstein on the S., the Loser on the N., and the Sandling on the W. — From Alt-Aussee we may cross the *Tressen-Sattel* (3140 ft.; guide 2 *K* 40 *h*, advisable for those liable to dizziness) direct to the Grundlsee in 2½ hrs.

To THE GRUNDLSEE. From Bad-Aussee to the Seeklause 3 M.: carriages and motor-diligence, see p. 158. The road leads mostly through wood, skirting the Grundlsee-Traun, which it crosses at the (3 M.) *Seeklause*. To the right (3 min.) is the Hôt. Bellevue, with fine view (R. 3-6 *K*). We then skirt the lake, passing the steamboat-pier of *Seeklause*, to the (¾ M.) *Hôt. Schraml* (R. from 1½ *K*, good), a charming point of view. The **Grundlsee** (2325 ft.). 3¾ M. long and ½ M. wide, enclosed by wooded mountains, abounds in fish. To the E. in the background rise the bare peaks of the *Totes Gebirge*. The road next leads past the (2¼ M.) tavern *Zum Ladner* to (1½ M.) *Gössl* (Walcher), at the head of the lake. From the Seeklause a small steamer plies six times daily to the Schraml and Gössl. From the Gössl pier we may walk through the village to (20 min.) the dark, forest-girt **Toplitz-See* (2350 ft.), and row to its head in 25 min.; a walk of 5 min. more brings us to the wild and sequestered *Kammersee* (2360 ft.), a little lake at the base of the Totes Gebirge. This very interesting 'Drei-Seen-Tour', from Schraml's Inn and back, incl. row up the Toplitz-See, costs 2 *K* 70 *h*.

14. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden. Königs-See.

From Berchtesgaden to Saalfelden.

a. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden viâ Reichenhall.

Comp. Map, p. 148.

25 M. RAILWAY *(Bayrische Staatsbahn)* in 2-2¼ hrs. (fares 4 ℳ, 2 ℳ 60, 1 ℳ 35 pf.). Carriages are changed at Reichenhall.

Salzburg, see p. 141. We start from the Staats-Bahnhof, cross the *Salzach*, and then the *Saalach*, the boundary between Austria and Bavaria. 4½ M. *Freilassing* (p. 181), junction for (90 M.) Munich. The train ascends on the left bank of the Saalach. On the left rise the Gaisberg (p. 148) and the Untersberg (p. 149); on the right is the castle of *Stauffeneck*. 11 M. *Piding* (1490 ft.). We then cross the Saalach to —

13½ M. **Reichenhall.** — HOTELS. **Kurhaus Axelmannstein*, open May-Oct., R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 5 or 6, pens. from 11 ℳ; **Grand Hôtel Burkert*, by the Kur-Park; **Grand-Hôtel Panorama*, R. 3-10, B. 1½, D. 3½ ℳ; **Central Hotel*, Luitpold-Str.; **Deutscher Kaiser*, with garden-restaurant, R. 2-5 ℳ; *Goldner Löwe*, a dépendance of the last, pens. from 7½ ℳ; **Luisenbad*; *Ludwigsbad*; *Lilienbad*; *Post* or *Krone*, R. 1½-5 ℳ; *Habsburg*, at the rail. station, R. 2½-5 ℳ; *Deutsches Haus*; *Hôtel Bahnhof*; *Münchner Hof*. — *Café-Restaurant Kurhaus*: *Tivoli*; *Wiener Café (Thalfried)*, Bahnhof-Str.

VISITORS' TAX 5-15 ℳ (first week free). — *Music* in the Kur-Park, Kur-Garten (Axelmannstein), and Kirchberg. *Theatre* at the Kurhaus.

Reichenhall (1545 ft.; pop. 6500) lies very picturesquely in the broad *Saalach-Tal*, bounded on three sides by a fine girdle of mountains. It is visited by about 13,000 patients annually for the sake of its salt-baths and pure air. A little to the S. of the station is

the *Royal Kur-Garten*, the focus of attraction, with the Kurhaus, the Gradierhaus (evaporating-house), and the Trinkhalle and covered walk. To the W. of the Kurhaus are the Protestant church and the Bismarck fountain. To the E. of the Kur-Garten is the *Kurhaus Axelmannstein* (see p. 159), in its large garden. In the Turner-Str. is the small *Museum* (open on week-days 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 10-12 & 3-5), with prehistoric and mediæval antiquities (30 pf.) and a natural history collection (30 pf.). Behind it is the late-Gothic *Ægidien-Kirche*. In the Salinen-Str. is the large *Salinengebäude*, with the Hauptbrunnhaus and the Quellenbau in the middle and the four Sudhäuser, or 'boileries', to the right and left.

In the QUELLENBAU (9-12 & 3-6; adm. 1 ℳ) rise three fresh-water and sixteen salt springs. The two strongest of the latter are used for the manufacture of salt, of which they contain 23-24 per cent; the weaker are conducted to the Gradierhaus (see above), and they also supply the salt-water fountain in the Gradier-Park.

The parish-church of *St. Nicholas*, in the Romanesque style, contains frescoes by M. von Schwind.

To the N.E. of Reichenhall (8 min.) lies *St. Zeno* (Hofwirt), an ancient Augustine monastery, suppressed in 1803, and used since 1853 as a school. Beyond the building the *Königs-Weg* ascends gradually to the (½ hr.) *Klosterhof* (1735 ft.; restaurant). — To the E. (40 min.) are the Austrian hamlet of *Gross-Gmain* (1715 ft.; Zum Untersberg) and (25 min. farther on) the ruined castle of *Plain*. — About 1 M. to the N. lies *Nonn* (1590 ft.; Alpen-Hôtel Fuchs; Restaurant Hohenstauffen), a village with an old church. — To the W., passing the *Thumsee* (1730 ft.), we may visit the (2½ hrs.) **Mauthäusl* (2075 ft.; tavern), picturesquely situated above a deep gorge of the Weissbach. To the N.W. we may ascend the **Zwiesel* (5845 ft.; 5 hrs.), the highest W. peak of the *Stauffen-Gebirge*, a very fine excursion. — To *Lofer*, see p. 178.

The train passes (14½ M.) *Reichenhall-Kirchberg* (1560 ft.; Kur-Hôtel Bad Kirchberg) and mounts the valley of the *Weissbach*. At (15½ M.) *Gmain* (1765 ft.) we sight the Untersberg. We ascend at the base of the Latten-Gebirge and cross the Weissbach gorge to (18 M.) *Hallthurm* (2275 ft.), and then descend a broad grassy valley to (22 M.) *Bischofswiesen* (2015 ft.). We next pass through the wild *Tristram-Schlucht* (tunnel) to (24½ M.) *Gmundbrücke* (1805 ft.) and (25 M.) *Berchtesgaden* (1770 ft.; p. 161).

b. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden viâ St. Leonhard.

Comp. Maps, pp. 148, 167.

17 M. SALZBURG LOCAL RAILWAY and BAVARIAN STATE LINE (*Staatsbahn*) in 1¼-1¾ hr. (fares 2 ℳ 30, 1 ℳ 25 pf.; no first class). — CARRIAGES to Berchtesgaden and the Königs-See, see p. 112. — German small change will be useful.

Salzburg, see p. 141. — The Lokalbahn (comp. p. 142) leads through the suburb of *Nonntal*, passes *Kommunal-Friedhof*, *Klein-Gmain*, *Morzg* (Einödhof, with fine view), and (5 M.) *Hellbrunn* (p. 148), and beyond (5½ M.) *Anif* (p. 148) crosses the *Alm Canal*, which connects the Königsseer Ache with Salzburg, and reaches

($7^1/_2$ M.) *Grödig* (brewery; p. 148), at the foot of the Untersberg. On the hill to the right is the old château of *Glaneck*, behind which towers the pointed *Hochstauffen* (5810 ft.); on the left rises the *Schmittenstein* (5555 ft.), resembling a castle. We now skirt the Alm Canal. — 8 M. **St. Leonhard-Gartenau** (1485 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*). To the left, on the Alm, lies the village; above, on the hillside, is the château of *Gartenau*, with cement-works.

We ascend the valley of the *Ache*. At ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Drachenloch* (restaurant), high up on the right, through the side of the Untersberg, runs an opening called the *Drachenloch* ('dragon's hole'). We then pass through a narrow defile. $9^1/_2$ M. *Hangender Stein* (1495 ft.), the frontier-station, with the Austrian custom-house. The 'hanging stone' is a rock rising above the Ache, which we penetrate by a tunnel. We cross the Ache. 11 M. *Schellenberg* (1570 ft.; Forelle, R. 1-2 *M;* Untersberg), an old village, with the Bavarian custom-house. We cross the Ache twice. 13 M. *Almbachklamm*, to the W. of which is the **Almbach-Klamm*, a gorge worth visiting as far as the *Theresienklause* ($1^1/_4$ hr.). To the right towers the abrupt *Graue Wand*. The valley expands, and the Grosser and Kleiner Watzmann, with the Watzmann Glacier between them, appear. We cross the Ache. — $15^1/_2$ M. **Bergwerk,** station for the salt-mine (1730 ft.).

A Visit to the Salt Mine takes 1-$1^1/_4$ hr. Regular trips daily (except Whitsunday and Whitmonday) 8.30 to 11.30 and 2.30 to 5.30; each pers. 2 *M*. Parties up to 12 persons are admitted at any time from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. for an additional charge of 3 *M*. The mine is lighted by electricity. The temperature is low (51° Fahr.), so that wraps are advisable. The voyage across the 'Salzsee' is interesting; so also the slide down to the deserted Kaiser-Franz shaft. The visit ends with an 'Apotheosis of Salt Mining'.

The *Bergwerks-Allée* leads from the mine to (20 min.) Berchtesgaden. — The Salzburg road leads from the Gollenbach bridge (to the N. of the mine), across the *Gernbach* (passing on the left a rock called the *Malerhügel*, a beautiful point of view), and ascends through the long suburb of *Nonntal* to (1 M.) Berchtesgaden.

The train passes *Breitwiesenbrücke*, a small station.

17 M. Berchtesgaden. — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel und Kurhaus*, R. from $3^1/_2$ *M;* **Bellevue*, R. 2-8, B. $1^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$ *M;* **Kur-Hôtel Wittelsbach*, R. 2-8 *M;* **Prinz-Regent*, pens. from 7 *M;* **Post* (Leuthaus), R. 2-5 *M;* **Vier Jahreszeiten*, with restaurant, R. 2-6 *M;* **Deutsches Haus*, R. 2-4 *M;* *Hôtel Bahnhof*, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ *M*, good; *Schwabenwirt; Eldorado; Stiftskeller*, good; *Krone*, well spoken of; *Bayrischer Hof; Bavaria*, these four in the Bahnhof-Str. — *Café Forstner; Café Wittelsbach*, Maximilian-Str., with view; *Café Wenig*, at the Rathaus.

Baths. *Wilhelms-Bad* and *Gisela-Bad*, Maximilian-Str.; also at the *Aschauer Weiher*, $^3/_4$ hr. to the N.W.

Carved Wares, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries: *Stephan* and *Paul Zechmeister*, *A. Kaserer*, etc.

Carriages. In and near the town, $^1/_4$ hr., with one horse 70 pf., two horses 1 *M* 20 pf.; each $^1/_4$ hr. more, $^1/_2$ or 1 *M*. To the *Königs-See* and back, with stay of 3 hrs., 8 or 12 *M* (each hour more, 1 *M* or 1 *M* 70 pf.); to *Ramsau* and back 13 or 20 *M;* *Hintersee* 10 or 16 *M*, there and back 13 or 22 *M;* to *Reichenhall* viâ Schwarzbachwacht, returning viâ Hallthurm, 18 or 27 *M*. Fees included, but tolls extra. — Electric Railway to

the *Königs-See*, see below. — Motor Diligence to the *Hintersee* (Hôt. Wartstein) 5-14 times a day in summer in 40-65 min. (2 *M* 20 pf. or 1½ *M*; to Ilsank 50, Wimbach-Klamm 80, Ramsau 90 pf.). Conveyances also run every forenoon from the Schwabenwirth to the Hintersee in 4 hrs., allowing 1 hr. at the Wimbach-Klamm and returning in the afternoon in 1½ hr. (there and back 3½ *M*).

Anglican Church Service in summer at the Altes Rentamt, Schloss-Platz.

Berchtesgaden (1875 ft.) a small Bavarian town, with 2830 inhab., the seat of an ecclesiastical principality down to 1803, is charmingly situated on the hillside, among meadows and trees, and is a favourite resort both in summer and winter. The handsome old abbey is now a royal château. The abbey-church has Romanesque cloisters, carved stalls, etc. In the middle of the town is the *Post Park*, with a barometer-column and a reading-room containing a relief of the Berchtesgaden region. To the S., in front of the royal villa, is the *Luitpold-Hain*, containing a bronze statue of Prince Luitpold (1893), Regent of Bavaria. Fine view: to the left the Schwarzort, Hoher Göll, Hohes Brett, and Jenner; in the background the Stuhlgebirge and Schönfeldspitze; to the right the Kleiner and Grosser Watzmann and the Hochkalter. By the railway-station are the salt-works. The museum at the *Wood Carving School* is open daily from 8 to 1 & 2.30 to 7 p.m. (adm. 30 pf.). See also *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

The ***Lockstein** (2210 ft.; ½ hr.) affords a fine survey of the Berchtesgaden valley, particularly by evening-light. By the abbey-church we ascend the *Doktorberg*, to the right, by the old Reichenhall road; after 10 min. we turn to the right, past an old hospital; beyond the Villa Weinfeld we turn again to the right and ascend through wood to the restaurant.

To the Königs-See (3 M.) electric railway 22 times daily in 17 min. (fares 50 & 30 pf.). The cars start near the rail. station and follow the left bank of the Königseer Ache, crossing to the right bank at the Schwöb-Brücke. 2 M. *Unterstein* (see below). 3 M. *Königssee.*

The road from the station (carr., see p. 161) crosses the *Ache* by the *Adelgunden-Brücke* and ascends by the *Wemholz* to the (1 M.) *Schwöb-Brücke*. Here the highroad keeps to the left; a by-road crosses the bridge to the right, leading past *Unterstein* (inn), with Count Arco's country-seat. The two roads unite ⅓ M. from the lake. — The footpath leading from the station up the Ache to (1¼ hr.) Königssee is also recommended.

The clear, dark-green ****Königs-See** (1975 ft.), or *Lake of St. Bartholomew*, 5 M. long, 1 ½-1 M broad, and 630 ft. deep, is enclosed by grand mountains rising above it to a height of 5000 to 6500 ft. It is the gem of this region and vies with the finest of Alpine lakes. At the N. end of the lake lies the village of *Königssee* (Königssee, R. 1½-5 *K*; Schiffmeister; Altes Seewirtshaus, plain).

Motor Boats ply ten times daily to St. Bartholomä (½ hr.; 1 *M*) and to the Sallet-Alp (¾ hr.; 1 *M* 30, there and back 2 *M* 60 pf.). — Rowing Boats, recommended when time allows, are obtained from the 'Schiffmeister'. Small boat with two rowers (for 1-4 pers.) to St. Bartholomä 4½, to the Sallet-Alp 7½ *M*; with three rowers (for 5-7 pers.) 7½ or 12 *M*

(small fees extra). The early morning or late afternoon light is the most favourable.

Lake Voyage. To the left, on a promontory, is the *Villa Beust;* in the lake lies the islet of *Christlieger*, with a statue of St. John Nepomuk. Beyond the *Falkenstein* (r.), a rock with a cross in memory of the wreck of a party of pilgrims in 1742, the whole lake becomes visible, backed by the *Sagereckwand*, the *Grünsee-Tauern*, and the *Funtensee-Tauern*, with the *Schönfeldspitze* (8900 ft.) on the right. On the E. bank the *Königsbach* (scanty in summer), falls over a red rock about 2600 ft. high. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake, a double echo is awakened by a gun (50 pf.) fired towards the *Brentenwand* on the W. bank. On the E. bank, near the Kessel, is the *Kuchler Loch*, a cavern on a level with the water, from which a streamlet enters the lake. From the *Kessel*, a wooded promontory on the E. bank, a path ascends to the (10 min.) *Kesselfall*. (Ascent of the Gotzen-Alm, see below.)

We now steer S.W. to **St. Bartholomä**, a green foreland with a chapel, a hunting-château, and a good garden-restaurant (lake-trout, Ger. Saibling).

On the S.W. bank the *Schrainbach* falls into the lake from a rocky gorge. The *Sallet-Alp*, a pasture 1/2 M. broad, strewn with moss-grown rocks, where the Duke of Meiningen has a chalet, separates the Königs-See from the sequestered ***Obersee** (2010 ft.), a lake 1 1/4 M. long, enclosed on three sides by high rocky mountains. To the left rises the abrupt *Talwand;* beyond it tower the *Teufelshörner* (7745 ft.), from which a brook descends in silvery streaks over the *Rötwand*, 1640 ft. high. Boating prohibited. — We obtain a fine survey of the imposing Watzmann on our way back.

From the Kessel (see above) a marked path ascends in windings to the (3 1/2 hrs.) ***Gotzen-Alm** (5525 ft.), passing the (1 1/2 hr.) *Gotzental-Alm* (3625 ft.) and (1 hr.) the *Seeau-Alm* (4795 ft.). In 3/4 hr. more (straight past the little shrine) we reach the Gotzen-Alm (where the Springel-Hütte affords rfmts.). Superb view, especially from the *Warteck* (5705 ft.), 10 min. to the N.W., of the Uebergossene Alp, Steinernes Meer, Watzmann, Hoher Göll, Untersberg, etc. Descent in 2 hrs. to the Kessel, where the boat should be ordered to await us 6-7 hrs. after our landing there.

To the Ramsau. A road leads direct from the Königs-See, by *Schönau*, to (4 1/2 M.) *Ilsank* (see below).

The ***Ramsau** ranks next to the Königs-See among the attractions around Berchtesgaden (to the division of the ways in the Upper Ramsau 6 M.; thence to Reichenhall 10 1/2, to Oberweissbach 12 M.). The road from the rail. station ascends the left bank of the Ache to (3/4 M.) the rail. station of *Gmundbrücke* (p. 160), where it is joined on the right by the road from the Grand-Hôtel. We then cross the Bischofswieser Ache and ascend the valley of the Ramsauer Ache, through wood. 2 1/2 M. *Ilsank* (1935 ft.; Zum Watzmann, R. 1-1 1/2 M., good). About 1/4 M. farther on is the *Brunn-*

haus Ilsank, where a pump forces the salt-water from the mines up to the *Söldenköpfl*, 1200 ft. higher, and to Reichenhall, some 18 M. distant. We follow the left bank of the foaming Ache, and pass through the *Kniepass*, a ravine with a short tunnel. On the left we have a splendid view of the Watzmann; before us rises the broad Steinberg. The contrast between the luxuriant vegetation of the valley and the huge, finely shaped mountains render the Ramsau strikingly picturesque. — On the left (4½ M.) a finger-post indicates the path to the 'Wimbachklamm und Jagdschloss'.

A path to the left, crossing the bridge (restaurant), ascends to the right by the 'Trinkhalle' to the (¼ hr.) ***Wimbach-Klamm.** The bluish white water forms beautiful falls in this rocky ravine, ¼ M. long, into which streamlets trickle on both sides. Near the (10 min.) head of the ravine we have a view of the grand *Wimbach-Tal*.

The ascent of the ***Watzmann** (*Hocheck*, 8705 ft.; 6 hrs. from Ilsank; guide 10 *M*.) is not difficult. We pass the (4 hrs.) *Watzmann-Haus* on the *Falzköpfl* (6325 ft.; rfmts. in summer). Thence to the summit 2 hrs.

On the road, ½ M. farther on, we come to the *Inn zur Wimbachklamm*, (⅓ M.) the *Inn zum Hochkalter* (R. 1-1½ *M*., and ½ M.; 5½ M. from Berchtesgaden) *Ramsau* (2190 ft.; Oberwirt). The road divides ¾ M. farther on. The branch to the right crosses the *Schwarzbachwacht* (2910 ft.) to (10½ M.) *Reichenhall* (p. 159). The Oberweissbach Road to the left (12 M.) crosses the Ache, and at the (2 M.) *Hinterseeklause* reaches the **Hintersee** (2590 ft.; about ¾ M. long; ferry 10 pf., for which we ring). We next come to (½ M.) the forester's house of *Hintersee* (2605 ft.) and the Bavarian custom-house, opposite which is *Auzinger's Inn*. Our road is joined on the right by the old road, which skirts the W. bank of the lake, passing the good inns *Post* or *Wartstein* and *Gemsbock* (R. 1½-2 *M*.). — We next ascend the finely wooded valley between the *Hochkalter* (left) and the *Reiter-Alpe* (right), mounting rapidly at last to the (6 M.) **Hirschbühl** or *Hirschbichl* (3785 ft.; *Tavern*) and the Austrian custom-house of *Mooswacht*.

The ***Kammerlinghorn** (8155 ft.), ascended from the Hirschbühl in 4-4½ hrs. (steep and shadeless, but not very difficult; guide 5 *M*.), commands the Leoganger Steinberge, the Lake of Zell, etc.

The road ascends a few hundred paces farther to its highest point (3860 ft.), and then descends rapidly into the Saalach-Tal. Before us rise the huge *Leoganger Steinberge*. Near (2½ M.) a saw-mill, a finger-post indicates the way to the right to the ***Seisenberg-Klamm,** one of the longest and grandest gorges among the Alps, eroded by the *Weissbach*, which dashes over huge rocks. At the (2½ M.) *Binder-Mühle* we reach the *Saalach-Tal* and the Lofer road. ⅓ M. **Ober-Weissbach** (2145 ft.; *Auvogl*, good), where the road from Hirschbühl comes down on the left. The Post Inn at *Frohnwies* lies ½ M. to the S. From Oberweissbach to (10 M.) *Saalfelden*, see p. 178.

15. From Vienna to Zell am See *(Innsbruck).*

Comp. Maps, pp. 138, 156.

a. Viâ Amstetten and Selztal.

242 M. Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 8-11 hrs. (fares 35 *K* 20, 21 *K* 50, 13 *K* 70 *h*; express fares 46 *K* 50, 28 *K* 40, 18 *K* 10 *h*).

From Vienna to (77½ M.) *Amstetten*, see R. 6. — Our line now diverges to the S. from that to Linz and ascends the valley of the *Ybbs*, crossing the river at (91 M.) *Sonntagberg*. — 92½ M. **Waidhofen an der Ybbs** (1175 ft.; *Goldener Löwe*, R. 1½-3½ *K*; *Führ*, R. 2-4 *K*, both good; *Goldner Pflug*; *Dr. Werner's Sanatorium*, pens. 8-12 *K*), an old town with 4500 inhab., situated in a pleasant valley and frequented as a summer-resort. To Pöchlarn, see p. 126. — The train enters the *Seeberger-Tal* and at (98 M.) *Oberland* (1645 ft.) crosses the boundary between Lower and Upper Austria and the watershed between the Ybbs and the Enns. It then descends to Klein-Reifling.

106½ M. **Klein-Reifling** (1270 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction for St. Valentin (p. 126). Two tunnels. 116½ M. *Weissenbach-St-Gallen* (1345 ft.; Gruber, by the station). About 2 M. to the S. is the town of *St. Gallen*, with the large ruin of *Gallenstein*. — At (123 M.) *Gross-Reifling* (1475 ft.; Baumann, opp. the rail. station, R. 1½-2½ *K*) the *Salza* falls into the Enns. — Two tunnels; then across the Enns; and beyond (125 M.) *Landl* two more tunnels.

129 M. **Hieflau** (1615 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Post*, R. 2 *K*; *Zum Touristen*, R. 1-3 *K*), with iron-works, lies at the influx of the *Erzbach* into the Enns. Railway to Eisenerz and Leoben, see pp. 265, 264.

The Ennstal turns to the W. and we enter the ***Gesäuse**, a grand defile about 12 M. long, between (N.) the *Tamischbachturm* and *Grosser Buchstein* and (S.) the *Hochtor* and *Reichenstein*, traversed by the rapids of the Enns (from Admont to Hieflau a fall of 490 ft.). The road from Hieflau to (2 hrs.) Gstatterboden will repay walkers. The train (with views to the right as far as Gstatterboden; then to the left) runs on the right bank of the Enns, through two tunnels (between which, on the left, opens the ravine of the *Hartlesgraben*), and crosses to the left bank. 134½ M. **Gstatterboden** (1880 ft.; *Hôt. Gesäuse*, R. 2-3 *K*, good), grandly situated. The train then rounds the *Bruckstein* (4530 ft.), passes between the *Himbeerstein* and the *Haindlmauer* (right and left), recrosses the Enns, and beyond a tunnel reaches (139½ M.) *Gesäuse-Eingang*.

143½ M. **Admont** (2105 ft.; *Post*, R. 2-12 *K*; *Sulzer*; *Buchbinder*; *Kröswang*), beautifully situated in a broad dale, is much frequented in summer. The famous Benedictine abbey ('ad montes'),

founded in 1074, was partly rebuilt in 1865. The handsome abbey-church, *St. Blasius-Münster*, with its two Gothic towers, also dates from 1865. The library (in a richly decorated hall) possesses 86,000 vols. and 1100 MSS. (open daily, 10-11 and 4-5; 40 *h*). Fine view of the environs from the *Enns-Brücke*, 20 min. from the station. — To the S. (¾ hr.) is *Schloss Rötelstein* (2680 ft.), owned by the abbey, which affords a fine view of the Ennstal.

We follow the right bank of the Enns. To the right, near (147½ M.) *Frauenberg*, rises the *Kulmberg* or *Frauenberg* (2515 ft.), with a pilgrimage-church. At the influx of the *Paltenbach* into the Enns the line turns to the S. 152 M. **Selztal** (2080 ft.; p. 139), junction of the lines to Linz (R. 9), to Udine (R. 36a), and to Klagenfurt and Trieste (R. 37).

The train crosses the Paltenbach and leads through the broad Ennstal, crossing the *Enns* and the *Pyhrnbach*, to 156 M. *Liezen* (2190 ft.; Post; Fuchs), a large village at the mouth of the *Pyhrntal*. The Calvarienberg is a good point of view. — We skirt the N. hillside. On the right is *Schloss Grafenegg*. 161 M. *Wörschach*: 1¼ M. to the N.E. is the sulphur-bath of *Wolkenstein*, with a ruined castle. — To the right lies *Niederhofen*, with *Schloss Friedstein*. 163 M. **Stainach-Irdning** (2120 ft.; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*, R. 1-3 *K*), where the line forks: right, to Bad-Aussee and Attnang (R. 13d); left, our route to Bischofshofen.

We cross the *Grimmingbach* to (165 M.) *Trautenfels* (2105 ft.), with the fine château of *Neuhaus*. Skirting the Grimming, and crossing the Enns at (168½ M.) *St. Martin*, we reach (171 M.) *Oeblarn* (2230 ft.; Fischer; Bahnhof-Hôtel), a summer-resort. To the W. towers the pointed *Stoder-Zinken* (6715 ft.). — 174 M. *Stein an der Enns* (2210 ft.), at the mouth of the *Sölktal*. 176 M. *Gröbming* (2215 ft.), a large village high up on the left bank of the Enns, ¾ hr. from the station.

187½ M. **Schladming** (2420 ft.; *Alte Post*, R. 1½-2½ *K*, good; *Neue Post*; *Angerer*), a prettily situated village.

The **Ramsau** is a picturesque wooded hill-region on the N. side of the Ennstal. To *St. Rupert am Kulm* (3520 ft.; tavern), 1½ hr.; thence in 2½ hrs. to the *Austria-Hütte* (5345 ft.; rfmts. in summer), and in 20 min. more to the top of the *Brandriedel* (5655 ft.), a grand point of view. The *Dachstein* (p. 157), for steady heads only, is ascended from the Austria-Hütte in 5-6 hrs. (guide from Schladming 20 *K*).

The Ennstal contracts. Nearing (193 M.) *Mandling* (2660 ft.) it runs through the *Mandling Pass* and crosses the *Mandling*, the boundary between Styria and Salzburg. — 198 M. **Radstadt** (2725 ft.; *Post*, R. 1½-2½ *K*; *Michaelis*), a little walled town on a rocky hill, a 'winter sport' resort.

From Radstadt to Mauterndorf, 25½ M., diligence twice daily in summer in 6¼-6½ hrs. (fare 6 *K* 56 *h*). The road leads through the valley of the *Taurach* to (7½ M.) *Untertauern* (3295 ft.), and then ascends, past

several pretty waterfalls, to (13½ M.) *Obertauern* (5410 ft.; Wisenegg Inn) and (1 M.) the top of the **Radstädter Tauern** (5700 ft.). It then descends by (19½ M.) *Tweng* (4050 ft.; Post) to (25½ M.) *Mauterndorf*, terminus of the Murtal railway from Unzmarkt (p. 260). Diligence to Spittal, see pp. 254, 253.

At (200 M.) *Altenmarkt* the train leaves the Enns and turns N.W. to (202½ M.) *Eben* (2790 ft.), on the watershed between the Enns and the Salzach. Beyond a deep cutting we cross the *Fritzbach* by a bold bridge (striking view of the Dachstein to the right), and then pass through the narrow *Fritztal* to (207 M.) *Hüttau* (2325 ft.; Post). Several tunnels. The train crosses the Fritzbach in its narrow valley six times, pierces the *Kreuzberg* by a tunnel of 765 yds., and descends the hillside on the left into the Salzach-Tal. We then cross the *Salzach*.

213 M. **Bischofshofen** (1795 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Bahnhof*, R. 2-4 *K; Neue Post; Alte Post*), an old village with three churches, is the junction of the line coming from Salzburg (R. 15 b). To the W. (¼ hr.) is the pretty fall of the *Gainfeldbach*. To the W. rises the *Hochkönig* (9640 ft.), the highest peak of the *Ewigschnee-Gebirge* ('perpetual snow mountains').

We now follow the broad valley of the Salzach, on its left bank. Behind us rise the bold rocks and pinnacles of the Tennen-Gebirge. — 218 M. **St. Johann im Pongau** (1845 ft.; *Pongauer Hof*, at the railway-station, R. 1¾-3½ *K*, good; *Schiffer zur Post*, R. 1½-3 *K*), a large village, ¾ M. from the station.

Interesting excursion to the Liechtenstein-Klamm (on foot, there and back, 3½ hrs.; one-horse carr. in 1 hr., there and back, including stay of 1½ hr., 4 *K* 40 *h;* two-horse carr. 7 *K* 20 *h;* omnibus via Plankenau to the entrance of the gorge 1 *K* 60 *h*). We cross the Salzach, turn to the right (5 min.), and cross the *Wagreiner Bach*. Beyond (10 min.) the village of *Plankenau* the road forks. The road in a straight direction ascends the wooded valley of the *Grossarler Ache* and passes the deserted foundry of *Oberarl*. The forest-path to the left passes the *Oberlechner* and *Liechtensteinklamm Inns* and reaches the entrance to the gorge. Tickets (60 *h*) are here procured at *Schartner's Restaurant* (waterproofs desirable; best light in the morning). The ***Liechtenstein-Klamm**, through which the Ache descends in a series of cascades, is one of the grandest ravines in the Alps. The path, hewn in the rock at many points, is provided with a railing. At the end of the *First Gorge* is a huge cauldron, with rocky sides 330 ft. high. The path winds round a projecting cliff and enters the ***Second Gorge**, which is only 6-13 ft. wide. We cross the Ache, pass through a tunnel, and reach a beautiful waterfall, 165 ft. high, at the end of the gorge (fully ½ M. from the entrance).

The ***Hoch-Gründeck** (5995 ft.), a superb point of view, is ascended in 3-3½ hrs. by a bridle-path from St. Johann, marked red and white. Summer-inn ¼ hr. from the top.

222 M. **Schwarzach-St-Veit** (1935 ft.; *Railway Restaurant*), junction for *Gastein* (see p. 173). — The train crosses the Salzach, passes through a short tunnel, and recrosses to the left bank. 227 M. *Lend* (2070 ft.; Post).

Above (229½ M.) *Eschenau* the train crosses the Salzach twice,

then pierces the *Unterstein* by a tunnel, and skirts the Salzach in its deep valley. — 232 M. **Rauris-Kitzloch,** at the mouth of the Rauris-Tal (see below).

To the ***Kitzloch-Klamm,** and back, 1¼ hr. — We cross the Salzach to the *Lackner Restaurant*, then the *Rauriser Ache* (adm. 40 *h*), and ascend the right bank of the latter. After ¼ hr. we cross the stream and soon reach (8 min.) the *Kessel*, into which the *Ache* falls in four leaps from a height of 330 ft. We cross the bridge, ascend in zigzags by steps, and at the top turn to the right and pass through three tunnels, one being 58 yds. long. The bridge beyond the last (¾ hr. from the station) affords a striking view of the abyss. From the upper end of the pathway we mount a little to the right, pass through two short tunnels, and then descend to the (½ hr.) station.

The shortest way to the **Rauris-Tal** (2 hrs.) is through the Kitzloch-Klamm. **Rauris** (2990 ft.; *Zum Alten Bräuer*, R. 1-2 *K*) is the chief place in the valley, which at *Wörth*, 3 M. farther on, divides into the *Seidlwinkel-Tal* (right) and the *Hüttwinkel-Tal* (left). The Tauernweg (to Heiligenblut 8 hrs.; guide 18 *K*) leads up the former to (3 hrs.) the *Rauriser Tauernhaus* (4965 ft.; rustic inn); we may next ascend the (2 hrs.) *Fuscher Weyscheide* (7940 ft.) to the (¾ hr.) *Heiligenbluter Hochtor* (8440 ft.), and then descend to (2 hrs.) *Heiligenblut* (p. 228). — In the Hüttwinkel-Tal, 1¼ hr. from Wörth, is the *Frohn Inn* (3480 ft.); then (3 hrs.) **Kolm-Saigurn** (5115 ft.; *Tauernhof*, R. 1½-3, D. 2½ *K*, very fair), with its abandoned gold-mine, in a grand situation; next (2¾ hrs.) the *Knappenhaus am Hohen Goldberg* (7680 ft.), on the moraine of the *Goldberg Glacier*. Ascent of the ***Sonnblick** (10,180 ft.; guide 12 *K*) from Kolm-Saigurn 4½-5 hrs., not difficult. On the top are the *Zittel-Haus* (good inn) and a meteorological station. Descent to *Heiligenblut* (p. 228) 4 hrs. — From Kolm-Saigurn to the Gasteiner Nassfeld by the *Pochhard-Scharte*, see p. 176.

A tunnel under the *Taxenbacher Schlossberg* next brings us to (233 M.) *Taxenbach* (2335 ft.); the village (Post) lies 1 M. to the E., higher up. The valley now expands. To the right, on a hill near (236 M.) *Gries*, is the church of *St. Georgen;* to the left rises the *Hochtenn* (11,060 ft.). We cross the Salzach and the *Fuscher Ache*.

238 M. **Bruck-Fusch** (2485 ft.; *Kronprinz von Oesterreich*, at the station, good; *Lukashansl; Gmachl*, R. 1½-2½ *K*) lies opposite the entrance to the Fuscher-Tal (see below). *Schloss Fischhorn*, ¼ hr. to the N.W., belongs to Prince Liechtenstein.

The beautiful ***Fuscher-Tal** forms a fine approach to Heiligenblut (p. 228) from the N. Road from Bruck to the (4½ M.) village of *Fusch* (2660 ft.; Zum Imbachhorn); then on the E. side of the valley up to (1½ hr.) *Bad Fusch* or *St. Wolfgangs-Bad* (4040 ft.; Grand-Hôtel, R. 1½-3 *K*; Post). Pleasant path thence to (1½ hr.) Ferleiten. — The road goes on from Fusch to the (7 M.) *Bärenwirt* (2695 ft.), whence the road ascends the E. side of the valley, above the *Bären-Schlucht*, to (10½ M.) **Ferleiten** (3775 ft.; **Lukashansl*, R. ¼-4 *K*; **Tauern-Gasthof*), where the grand head of the valley is revealed. The best points of view are the upper *Durcheck-Alpe* (5995 ft.; rfmts.), on the E. side of the valley, 2 hrs. above Ferleiten, and the *Trauneralp Inn* (p. 229), on the way to the Pfandl-Scharte, 2 hrs. to the S. — To *Heiligenblut* over the *Fuscher Törl*, the *Pfandl-Scharte*, or the *Bockkar-Scharte*, see p. 228.

The train crosses the Salzach, intersects the *Zeller Moos*, and reaches the *Zeller See*.

242 M. **Zell am See.** — Hotels. **Böhm's Grand-Hôtel*, on the lake, R. 3-6 *K*; *Kaiserin Elisabeth*, on the lake, by the station, R. 3½-8 *K*; *Lebzelter*, R. 3-4 *K*; *Pinzgauer Hof*; *Krone & Hôtel Central*, R. 2½-7 *K*, very fair; *Neue Post*; *Alte Post*; *Metzger Schwaiger*, R. 1½-3 *K*; *Café-Restaurant Seehof*; *Bodingbaur*; *Elektra*, R. 1½-3 *K*. — *Visitors' Tax*, 20 *h* per day.

Zell am See (2470 ft.), charmingly situated on the W. bank of the lake, is a favourite summer and winter resort. The Parsonage (Pfarrhof) contains a relief of the environs of Zell on a scale of 1 : 25,000 (8-6; 20 *h*).

The ***Zeller See** (2460 ft.), 2½ M. long, 1 M. broad, and 225 ft. deep, is pleasant for bathing and boating (temperature 68-75° Fahr.). Two electric launches ply round the lake nine times a day in 1 hr. (1 *K* 20 *h*). The full beauty of the scenery is revealed only when we reach the middle of the lake, part of it being hidden from the W. bank.

The ascent of the ***Schmittenhöhe** (6455 ft.) is a delightful excursion (3-3½ hrs. to the top; guide, 5 *K*, unnecessary; horse 12 *K*; 'Bergwagerl' or car for one pers. 12, there and back 16, incl. night on top 24 *K*). The route leads W. from the market-place of Zell through the *Schmitten-Tal* to (¼ hr.) *Schmitten* (2745 ft.). Here we take a bridle-path to the left ascending, mostly through wood, viâ the (½ hr.) *Schweizer-Haus* or *Mittel-Station* (4190 ft.; bed 1 *K* 60 *h*) and the (¾ hr.) *Gasthof zum Grossglockner* (5215 ft.) to the (1¼ hr.) top (*Haschke's Hotel*, R. from 2½ *K*, good, open in winter also). The superb panorama embraces to the S. the entire Tauern range; to the N. the Limestone Alps from the Kaiser-Gebirge to the Dachstein.

A charming excursion of 1-1½ day may be taken to the ***Kaprun Valley.** Best to spend a night at the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus. Four-horse coach from the market-place of Zell to the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus, from July 16th to Aug. 31st five times, from June 1st to July 15th and from Sept. 1st to Sept. 20th thrice daily in 2½ hrs., returning in 1 hr. 40 min.; single fare 3 *K* 90, return 6 *K* 90 *h* (two-horse omnibus 3 *K* 10 & 6 *K* 30 *h*; return-tickets good for a week). The road leads from Zell through the broad valley of the Pinzgau and across the Salzach to (5½ M.) the village of *Kaprun* (2500 ft.; Kitzsteinhorn; Neuwirt Orgler), prettily situated at the mouth of the valley. From this point we may visit the (½ hr.) **Sigmund-Thun-Klamm* (to the right), through which dashes the Ache. Passengers alight, walk through the gorge (60 *h*; gorge and Kessel Fall 1 *K*) in ¼ hr., and rejoin the carriage at the top, while the road ascends the hill in windings and crosses the gorge by the (6½ M.) *Bilinski-Brücke*. The road then leads through the open valley of the (9½ M.) *Wüstelau* (2870 ft.; to the right, the fall of the Grubbach). At the (¾ M.) *Inn zum Kapruner Törl* we enter the fine *Ebenwald* and ascend to the (1¼ M.; 11 M. from Zell) **Kesselfall-Alpenhaus* (3165 ft.; a first-class hotel, R. 1½-7 *K*), where the broad road ends. In the gorge to the right is the **Kessel-Fall* (lighted by electricity in the evening; 60 *h*). 'Bergwagerl', or car for one pers., to the Moserboden 20 *K*. — The road, now steep and narrow, crosses the Ache, winds up to the (1¾ hr.) *Limberg-Alp* (5145 ft.; rfmts.), and then, nearly level, leads to the (25 min.) *Orgler-Hütte* (inn) and the (6 min.) *Rainer-Hütte* (5320 ft.). In 1¼ hr. more we mount to the *Hôtel Moserboden* (R. 3-8 *K*), at the entrance to the highest basin of the valley, called the ***Moserboden** (6455 ft.), where we have a fine view of the *Karlinger Kees*; it is surrounded by grand mountains. — From the Moserboden Hotel we may cross the *Kapruner Törl* (8645 ft.) to the Stubach-Tal (5½ hrs. to the *Rudolfs-Hütte*, p. 227), interesting and not difficult; also the *Riffltor* (10,220 ft.) to Heiligenblut (p. 228; 9 hrs. to the Glockner-Haus), difficult, for experts only.

From Zell to **Krimml*, see R. 16; to *Innsbruck*, see R. 18.

b. Viâ Linz and Salzburg.

Comp. Maps, pp. 148, 167.

257 M. Railway (*Staatsbahn*) in 8¾-16 hrs. (fares 35 *K* 20, 21 *K* 50, 18 *K* 70 *h*; express fares 46 *K* 50, 28 *K* 40, 18 *K* 10 *h*).

From Vienna to (117½ M.) *Linz* and (195 M.) *Salzburg*, see RR. 6, 10. — The Bischofshofen train sweeps round the Kapuzinerberg. To the left is the handsome *Schloss Neuhaus*. 198 M. *Parsch* (Gaisberg Railway, see p. 148); 198½ M. *Aigen* (p. 148). As we near the Salzach the huge Untersberg (p. 149) becomes more prominent. 201½ M. *Elsbethen:* 1½ M. to the S. lies St. Jakob am Thurn (p. 148). Beyond (203½ M.) *Puch-Oberalm* lies the large brewery of *Kaltenhausen*, on the left bank of the Salzach.

200 M. **Hallein** (1450 ft.; *Stern*, with salt-baths, by the station, R. 1½-4, B. 1 *K*, good; *Alte Post*; *Stampfl-bräu*; *Auböck*), an old town (7130 inhab.) on both banks of the Salzach, is noted for its salt-works, and has a small museum of Celtic and Roman antiquities.

The **Dürnberg**, which yields the salt-water, rises 1000 ft. above the town. The process is described at p. 156. Visitors admitted in summer daily from 3 to 4 p.m. (2 *K* each; at other times 1 pers. 6 *K*, 2 or more pers. 3 *K* each). Ascent to the entrance ¾ hr.; the visit takes 1 hr.

211 M. *Kuchl* (1525 ft.), with a late-Gothic church. To the W. rises the *Hoher Göll* (8265 ft.); to the S. the *Tennen-Gebirge*.

213 M. **Golling** (1535 ft.; *Alte Post*, in the village, R. 1½-4 *K*; *Hôt. Bahnhof*, R. 1½-3 *K*; *Gollinger Hof*, R. 1½-3 *K*, all good; *Neue Post*; *Schwarzer Adler*), a large village, ¼ M. from the station. The old castle, on a spur of rock, now contains the district offices.

To the W. (¾ hr.) is the ***Golling or Schwarzbach Waterfall** (one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 3, for 3 pers. 4 *K* and fee). From the station we turn to the right, cross the Salzach at the Gollinger Hof (see above), again turn to the right, and walk towards the church of *St. Nicholas*, situated on a rocky hill (1590 ft.), at the foot of which (½ M.) lies the good *Torren Inn*. Just beyond it is the inn *Zum Amerikaner*, and 6 min. farther on, by the mill, is the *Wasserfall Inn*. A good path ascends the wooded slope of the Kleiner Göll to the place where the *Schwarzbach* bursts forth in great volume from the rocks (1900 ft.), to form lower down two imposing falls, of a total height of 200 ft.

The ***Salzach Oefen**, 2 M. to the S. of Golling, on the Werfen road (one-horse carr. 3-4 *K*), are wild and picturesque ravines, with huge blocks of rock, between which the Salzach has forced its passage. At the N. and S. entrances to the Oefen are finger-posts, not ¼ M. apart, though the walk through the gorge takes ½ hr. A path leads on the left bank of the Salzach to 'der Oefen Ende', where we can best survey the Oefen, and to the (¼ hr.) *Kroaten-Höhle*. There is a restaurant in the ravine.

From Golling to *Abtenau* and over the **Zwiesel-Alp* to *Gosau*, see p. 157.

The train now runs to the S. through the broad valley, into which, right and left, descend the *Blüntau-Tal* and the Lammer-Tal. It crosses the *Lammer* and the *Salzach*, pierces the *Ofenauer*

Berg by a tunnel of 1020 yds., and recrosses the Salzach. It then enters the ***Pass Lueg,** a grand defile of the Salzach, between the *Tennen-Gebirge* (E.) and the *Hagen-Gebirge* (W.). — 221½ M. *Concordia-Hütte* (1705 ft.; inn), at the mouth of the *Blühnbach-Tal.* We follow the right bank. To the right, on a wooded rock (2075 ft.), is the picturesque *Schloss Hohenwerfen,* built in 1076, rebuilt in the 16th cent., and lately restored by Archduke Eugene.

223½ M. **Werfen** (1705 ft.). The village *(Post,* good; *Hirsch)* lies on the opposite bank, backed by the jagged rocks of the Ewigschnee-Gebirge. — 225 M. *Pfarr-Werfen.* The valley expands. We cross the Fritzbach (p. 167) and then the Salzach.

228 M. *Bischofshofen,* and thence to (257 M.) *Zell,* see pp. 167-169.

16. From Zell am See to Krimml. Upper Pinzgau.

33 M. Pinzgauer Lokalbahn (narrow-gauge railway) in 2-3 hrs. (fares 3 *K* 30, 2 *K* 10 *h*).

Zell am See (2470 ft.), see p. 169. The train skirts the lake for a short way. To the left opens the Fuscher-Tal (p. 168); to the S. rises the Imbachhorn; to the left of it is the snow-clad Hochtenn. 2 M. *Bruckberg.* We then turn to the W. and follow the *Salzach-Tal.* On the left are the village and castle of *Kaprun* (p. 169). 4½ M. *Fürth-Kaprun.* — 9¼ M. *Niedernsill;* the village (Oberwirt, well spoken of) is on the opposite bank. Near (13 M.) *Uttendorf* (2550 ft.; Niederbichler; Post), to the S., opens the *Stubach-Tal.* (To *Kals* over the *Kalser Tauern,* see p. 227.) — 16 M. *Burgwies,* with small sulphur-baths.

17½ M. **Mittersill** (2585 ft.; *Post,* at the station, very fair; *Bräurup, Grundnerwirt,* on the right bank), the chief village in the Upper Pinzgau, dominated by the old Schloss Mittersill (3095 ft.).

From Mittersill a road to the N. crosses *Pass Thurn* to *Kitzbühel* (motor-diligence, see p. 179). — Over the *Felber Tauern* to *Windisch-Matrei,* see p. 226.

20½ M. *Hollersbach;* the village is on the right bank, at the mouth of the *Hollersbach-Tal,* backed by the snow-clad *Kratzenberg* (9940 ft.). — 26 M. *Habachtal.* To the right is *Weierhof* (Inn, with old panelled rooms), with the ruined *Weierburg.* To the left opens the *Habach-Tal,* with the *Habachkees,* the *Hoher Fürlegg,* and the *Habachkopf* in the background. Beyond (27½ M.) **Neukirchen** (2800 ft.; *Post*) we enter the *Rosen-Tal.* 30 M. *Rosental-Gross-Venediger* (2800 ft.; Huber's Inn, R. 1-1¾ *K*). To the left open the *Unter-* and the *Ober-Sulzbach-Tal,* separated by the *Mitterkopf.* In the former is the *Untersulzbach Fall* (½ hr.).

We may ascend the **Ober-Sulzbach-Tal,** at first by a bridle-path, to the (3½ hrs.) *Post-Alp* (5500 ft.; rfmts.); then in 2½ hrs. more to the

Kürsinger-Hütte (8390 ft.; rfmts.), where we overlook the great *Obersulzbachkees*, backed by the Venediger, Grosser Geiger, and Schieferspitze. Ascent of the *Gross-Venediger* (p. 226), 4½-5 hrs., toilsome but interesting (guide 22, with descent to the Prager-Hütte 25 *K*). Over the *Krimmler Törl (Gamsspitzl)* to the *Warnsdorfer-Hütte*, interesting (guide from the Kürsinger-Hütte 7 *K*), see below.

Passing the ruined *Hieburg* (right), we next reach (30½ M.) *Wald* (2900 ft.; Bahnhof-Hôtel), where the path by *Ronach* to (4½ hrs.) *Gerlos* diverges to the right (pp. 192, 191). The train crosses the *Salza*, close to its influx into the *Krimmler Ache*, the united streams forming the *Salzach*. The terminus at (33 M.) *Krimml* (3020 ft.) is 2 M. (omn. 1 *K*) from —

Ober-Krimml (3500 ft.; **Krimmlerhof*; **Waltl zur Post*, R. 1-3½ *K*; *Hofer's Hôtel-Pension Krimmlerfälle*, very fair; *Gasthof zu den Wasserfällen*), a village in a sheltered site.

The ***Krimml Waterfalls**, the great attraction here, are the finest among the German Alps. The *Krimmler Ache*, the discharge of the great Krimml Glacier, falls headlong in three leaps into the valley below, a depth of about 1250 ft. The finest points of view are easily accessible by a path (to the Schett-Brücke and back 3 hrs.; toll 40 *h*). Just beyond the Gasthof zu den Wasserfällen we take the road to the right, affording a splendid view of the falls, and then go on through wood. After 25 min. we descend to the left to the **Erste Ansicht*, a view of the lowest fall. We return to the path and in 10 min. reach the *Zweite Ansicht*, enveloped in spray, in 5 min. more the **Dritte Ansicht*, and (6 min.) the *Vierte Ansicht*. Above the last is (4 min.) the *Fünfte Ansicht* (Riemann Kanzel). We next come to the middle fall, passing the *Sechste* and *Siebente Ansicht*, and to the (¼ hr.) *Hôtel Schönangerl-Alpe am zweiten Wasserfall* (4285 ft.), where we have a superb view of the **Oberster Fall*, thundering down over a gneiss rock 460 ft. high. In 10 min. we reach the foot, and in 20 min. more the top of this fall. A path crossing the *Schett-Brücke* (4800 ft.) now leads in a few minutes to the 'Talblick' and the Tauern route.

Over the Krimmler Tauern to Kasern, 9½ hrs. (guide from Krimml 16 *K*; not required by experts). From the (1½ hr.) Schett-Brücke (see above) we ascend the Krimmler Achen-Tal to the (1¾ 2 hrs.) *Krimmler Tauernhaus* (5350 ft.; inn): then to the (20 min.) *Unlass-Alp*. We turn to the right here and ascend the *Windach-Tal* to the (3¼ hrs.) **Krimmler Tauern** (8610 ft.), where, a little below the Neu-Gersdorfer-Hütte (inn), we have a splendid view of the Dreiherrnspitze, Rötspitze, Rieserferner, etc. Descent to (2¼ hrs.) *Kasern* (5140 ft.; Leimegger's Inn), in the upper *Ahrntal*, down which a road leads to (17 M.) Sand, in the Tauferer-Tal (p. 224). — From the Unlass-Alp a bridle-path to the left leads to the (1¼ hr.) *Innerkees-Alp* and the (1½ hr.) **Warnsdorfer-Hütte** (7975 ft.; good inn), in a superb site facing the great *Krimml Glacier*. Passes thence over the *Gamsspitzl* (9500 ft.) to the (3½ hrs.) Kürsinger-Hütte (see above) or to (7½ hrs.) Prägraten (p. 226); over the *Birnlücke* (8765 ft.) to (7 hrs.) *Kasern*, etc.

From Krimml over the Platte to Gerlos (5 hrs.), see p. 192; guide needless; horse to Gerlos 12, to Zell 24 *K*.

17. From Salzburg to Gastein *(Villach, Trieste)*. Tauernbahn.

66 M. Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in $2^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 10 *K*, 6 *K* 10, 3 *K* 90 *h*; express fares 13 *K* 10 *h*, 8 *K*, 5 *K* 10 *h*). The *Tauernbahn* (Tauern Railway) is the N. section of the great Alpine railway, constructed in 1901-1909, which connects Salzburg (and S. Germany) with Trieste (comp. Karawanken and Wocheiner Bahn, R. 37). Express from Munich to Gastein in $5^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 25 ℳ 60, 16 ℳ 20, 10 ℳ 10 pf.); from Berlin to Gastein in 15 hrs. (fares 78 ℳ 30, 47 ℳ 60 pf., 30 ℳ).

From Salzburg to (33 M.) *Bischofshofen*, see R. 15 b; thence to (42 M.) *Schwarzach-St-Veit* (1935 ft.), see p. 167. The Tauernbahn diverges to the left from the line to Zell am See and Innsbruck, and ascends rapidly (1 : 40) on the steep slope above the Salzach, soon affording a fine view of the valley and of the huge Hochkönig to the N. Tunnels, viaducts, cuttings, and massive embankments abound. Beyond (47 M.) *Loifarn* (2370 ft.) we turn S. and pass through the *Unterer Klamm Tunnel* (800 yds.) into the grand *Gasteiner Klamm*. We then cross the Gasteiner Ache an dascend through the *Oberer Klamm Tunnel* (814 yds.) to (50 M.) *Klammstein* (2615 ft.), in the lower Gasteiner-Tal. On the right rises the double-peaked *Bernkogel* (7615 ft.). — 53 M. *Dorf-Gastein* (2700 ft.).

$56^1/_2$ M. **Hof-Gastein.** — The *Railway Station* lies 2 M. to the N. of the village (motor-diligence 60 *h*; hotel-omnibus 1 *K*). — Hotels. *Moser zum Goldnen Adler*, pens. 7-12 *K*; *Central*, R. 3-6 *K*, these two good; *Turri*; *Post*. — Baths at the *Central-Bad*. — *Visitors' Tax* (5 days free) 3-24 *K*.

Hof-Gastein (2850 ft.), the chief village in the valley (840 inhab.), was the richest place in the Salzburg dominions, next to Salzburg itself, in the 16th cent., when its gold and silver mines were productive. It is now a quiet watering-place, to which the thermal waters of Bad-Gastein are brought, with little loss of heat, through a conduit. On the W. slope of the valley are several cafés; to the E., 1 M. above the village, are the falls of the Rastetzenbach.

The ***Gamskarkogel** (8090 ft.; guide 10, horse and man 25 *K*) is ascended from Hof-Gastein or Bad-Gastein in $4^1/_2$ hrs. On the summit is a refuge-hut. Splendid panorama. The Nassfeld and Ankogel group of mountains stand forth to the S.; to the W., the Gross-Glockner and Wiesbachhorn; N., the Uebergossene Alp; N.E., Dachstein and Hochgolling.

The train now ascends to ($59^1/_2$ M.) *Personenhaltestelle Hof-Gastein* (2990 ft.), 1 M. above the village. We have a view here of the Gamskarkogel and of the glaciers of the Kötschach-Tal with the Ankogel and the Tischlerkarkees. We cross several viaducts, one spanning the Lafennbach at a height of 275 ft. 62 M. *Angertal* (3200 ft.). Below us to the left, at the mouth of the Kötschach-Tal,

are the villages of *Kötschach* and *Badbrack*. We skirt the Erzherzog-Johann Promenade (p. 175).

66 M. **Bad-Gastein.** — The *Railway Station* (3550 ft.; Pl. A, B, 4) lies on the upper terrace of the valley (p. 175), behind Gastein, $^3/_4$ M. from the Straubinger-Platz. Omnibuses from the chief hotels meet the trains, as long as they still have rooms to let. Carriage 2 *K* 40 *h* to 3 *K* 60 *h*, with two horses 3 *K* 50 *h* to 5 *K* 20 *h*.

Hotels (season from May to Oct.; rooms should be ordered in advance; prices raised in the height of the season). **Kaiserhof* (Pl. B, 3, Kaiser Promenade, on the E. slope of the valley, with open view of the valley, R. from 10, B. $2^1/_2$, D. 7 *K* (*Habsburger Hof*, Pl. C, 2, 3, a dependance of the Kaiserhof, board from 8 *K*; see below); **Straubinger* (Pl. B, 4), Straubinger-Platz, R. 4-13, B. $1^1/_2$, D. 5 or 7 *K* (dépendance **Austria*, Pl. a, B 4; R. 6-15 *K*); **Badeschloss* (Pl. b; B, 4), to the S. of the Straubinger-Platz, a select family hotel with restaurant; **Weismayr* (Pl. f; B, 4), R. 3-10 *K*; **Grand-Hôtel de l'Europe* (Pl. B, 4), on the W. slope of the valley, R. 6-16, B. 2, D. 5 *K*. On the E. slope of the valley, below the Roman Catholic Church: **Gasteiner Hof* (Pl. B, 4), R. 4-10 *K*, with dépendances and terrace and a view of the lower waterfall; **Hirsch* (Pl. B, 3), R. 4-8 *K*; **Germania* (Pl. g; B, 3), these two in the Kaiser Promenade. In the vicinity of the railway-station: *Salzburger Hof* (Pl. c; B, 4), R. 3-6 *K*; *Bellevue* (Pl. d; B, 4), R. 3-5 *K*. All the hotels have restaurants and some have also cheaper wine and beer rooms on the groundfloor. They all have warm baths. — For passing tourists: *Krone* (Pl. k; B, 5), by the rail. station; *Touristenheim*, $^3/_4$ M. from the rail. station, on the road to Böckstein, unpretending. — Numerous *Lodging* and *Bath Houses*.

Cafés and Confectioners. **Sponfeldner*, at the Ache Bridge, beside the Wandelbahn, with terrace; *Gasteiner Hof*, see above; *Habsburger Hof* (see above), in the Kaiser Promenade, $1^1/_2$ M. from the Straubinger-Platz; *Erzherzog Johann*, see p. 175.

Post & Telegraph Office, in the Straubinger-Platz. — Upper Austrian and Salzburg Bank (with agency of the Sleeping Car Co.), opposite the Kur-Casino.

Visitors' Tax, for a stay of more than 5 days, 15 52 *K*. — Music daily 12-1 and 6-8 in the Straubinger-Platz or in the covered walk; in good weather also in the morning or afternoon on the promenades. — *Electric Illumination of the Waterfalls* on Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 9-10 p.m., after 1st Aug. 8.30-9.30 p.m.

Carriages (return-fares). To Böckstein 6, with two horses 9 *K*; to Hof-Gastein 8 or 12 *K*; to Grüner Baum (p. 175) 8 or 12 *K*.

Bad-Gastein (3250-3430 ft.; 800 inhab.) lies picturesquely at the upper end of the Gastein valley, on both sides of the *Ache*, which forms two grand waterfalls (respectively 280 ft. and 205 ft. high) in the middle of the village. The larger part of the village lies to the E., at the base of the Graukogel; the smaller part, which has grown very rapidly since the opening of the railway, lies to the W., at the foot of the Stubner Kogel. The warm springs (113-120° Fahr.) have been known since the middle ages; their well-established efficacy in nervous affections, gout, rheumatism, and debility is now ascribed to the radium in the water, first discovered in 1898. The annual number of patients exceeds 11,000.

The chief rallying-points of visitors are the small *Straubinger-Platz* (Pl. B, 4), on the E., and the *Covered Walk (Wandelbahn)*, with the *Kur-Casino*, to the W. of the bridge at the upper water-

Hofgastein
A
Hofgastein
B
C
Am Ardacker
Lutherhof
Café-Rest. Gamskar
1027
Engl. Café
Café Oswald
Kötschach
872
Badbruck
Kötschachbach-Wasserf.
Carol-Prom.
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Prom.
Friedhof
Zotlau
876
Habsburger Hof
Schwarze Liesel
Rudolfshöhe
Café Wenger
Gasteiner Ache
Kaiserhof
Badehaus
Stockl
Café Erzh. Johann
1196
Schwarzenberg-Anlagen
Hirsch
Ilelenenburg
Grossreith
Evang. K.
Gasteiner H.
Pfarr-K.
Europe
Kreuzbrücke
Kreuzbrünger
Beilhmaas-Htt.
Hohe Brücke
Café Parkershöhe
Parkershöhe
1131
Bahnhof
1083
Schachen
Gls. Echo
Windischgratzhöhe
Tschkogel
Schreckbrücke
Bachern
Kaiser-Elisabeth-Promenade
Radhausberg-Prom.
Radhausberg-Str.
Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Prom.
Bahnhof-Str.
Abhang des Stubner Kogels
Schwarzenb. Anlagen
Erzh. Johann-Promenade
Weitzl-B.
Schwarzenb.-Anlagen
Pöllner Alp
Pöllner B.
1088
BADGASTEIN
1:25000
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
Gl. = Gletschermühlen
A
Bockstein
Bockstein
Spittal
B
C

fall. On the E. slope of the valley is the Roman Catholic *Parish Church*, completed in 1875, the platform behind which affords a good view of the lower fall. Farther on is the *St. Nikolaus-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3), dating from the end of the 14th century. On the W. slope of the valley, on which stands the small *Protestant Church* (Pl. B, 4), built in 1873, begin the Reichs-Str. and the Bahnhof-Str., both leading to Hof-Gastein. On the wooded slope above the Elisabethhof ascends the road to Böckstein (p. 176), from which the road to the Kötschach valley diverges to the left above the *Hohe Brücke* (Pl. B, 4). The excavations for the railway brought to light several ancient glacier-mills (Pl. Gl.; A, 2, 3, B, 5) both in the Bahnhof-Str. and the Böcksteiner-Str.

Bad-Gastein is surrounded with pleasant walks, abundantly provided with benches. On the West Slope of the Valley: to the right below the Reichs-Str. are the *Schwarzenberg Grounds* (Pl. B, 3, 4), and farther on, to the left, above the road beginning at the Erzherzog Johann café (lodgings), is the *Erzherzog-Johann Promenade*, which ends at the *Oswald Café* (Pl. A, 1; $^1/_2$ hr.). — On the East Slope is the *Kaiser-Wilhelm Promenade* (Pl. B, C, 3, 2), extending from the Hirsch into the Kötschach-Tal ($^3/_4$ hr.); beyond the Kaiserhof is a monument to Emp. William I. (Pl. D.; B, C, 3). The diverging path to the right ascends to the café-restaurant *Schwarzes Liesel* (Pl. C, 3), $1^1/_2$ M. from the Straubinger-Platz, beyond which passes the above-mentioned road from the Hohe Brücke. The path descending to the left leads to the *König-Carol Promenade* (Pl. C, 2), passing the Kötschach falls (across the bridge to the Café-Restaurant Gamskar, see below). In the Kötschach valley, $^3/_4$-1 hr. from the Straubinger-Platz, is the *Grüner Baum*, a popular open-air café-restaurant, with a view. At the entrance to the König-Carol Promenade is a finger-post pointing down to the main fall of the Kötschach. On the other bank we may ascend to the left to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the *Café-Restaurant Gamskar* (Pl. B, 1; 3370 ft.), which commands the finest view of Bad-Gastein (also rooms; pens. 8-10 *K*).

On the Upper Terrace of the Valley (260 ft. above Gastein) runs the *Kaiserin-Elisabeth Promenade* (Pl. A, 5), passing a bronze medallion of the empress attached to a rock, and skirting the left bank of the Ache as far as ($3^1/_2$ M.) Böckstein (p. 176). [The shortest approach to this promenade from the Bahnhof-Str. passes under the railway to the right, just short of the railway station.] The highroad (see above) beyond the branch-road leading to the Hohe Brücke and the *Echo Hotel* passes (r.) an overhanging cliff, which reverberates the roar of the waterfall. A footpath to the right leads to the *Pyrkers-Höhe* (3710 ft.; view), from which we may descend direct to the railway-station. Farther on the road forks, the right branch leading to the railway-station, while the left branch crosses the Ache, passes under the railway, and beyond

the *Touristenheim* (p. 174; 3565 ft.) and *Hirschkar* hotels reaches (3 M.) Böckstein (see below).

From the Straubinger-Platz footpaths ascend the slope to the road from the Hohe Brücke to the Kötschach-Tal (p. 175) and to the (¾ hr.) *Windischgrätz-Höhe* (Pl. B, C, 5; 4115 ft.), a fine point of view.

The Tauernbahn (*Tauern Railway*) crosses the Ache and ascends along the E. slope of the valley to —

Böckstein. There are two stations here: the (68 M.) *Personenhaltestelle*, the nearest to the village, to which a footpath descends; and (69½ M.) the *Haupt-Station* (3840 ft.), or main station, close to the Tauern tunnel (p. 270), used by carriages and for excursions to the Anlauf valley. Böckstein consists of two parts. The village to the E. (Scholz's Café-Restaurant Tauernbahn, with rooms to let), which we reach first in coming by the road from Gastein, has sprung into existence since the construction of the railway. About ¾ M. to the W. is the old village (3700 ft.; Kurhaus, with garden-restaurant, pens. 9-10 *K*; Edlinger, pens. 5-8 *K*), at the base of the *Radhausberg*, which closes the S. end of the Böckstein basin, close to the entrance of the Nassfeld valley.

The Nassfeld-Tal, which is watered by the Ache, is ascended for 6 M. by a narrow carriage-road (mountain-carriage for 1 pers. 12, for two pers. 16 *K*, there and back). About 1¼ M. from the Kurhaus, to the left, is a height commanding a view of the Ankogel. 1¾ M. *Straubinger-Alp* (3980 ft.). We then ascend through the *Asten*, a rocky gorge, in which the Ache forms several cascades. At the entrance is the **Kessel-Fall*, at the end (1 hr.) the *Bären-Fall*. Below the latter the outflow of the *Pochhard-See* falls into the ravine over a rock 330 ft. high, forming the graceful *Schleier-Fall* ('veil-fall'). By the bridge, 10 min. farther on, we enter the **Nassfeld**, a sequestered valley, 2½ M. long, girdled with grand snow-clad mountains. Beyond the bridge we reach (8 min.) the *Erzherzogin-Marie-Valerie-Haus* (5265 ft.; inn), on the left bank of the Ache.

To Mallnitz over the Mallnitzer Tauern, bridle-path from the Erzherzogin-Marie-Valerie-Haus, 5½ hrs. (guide thence to Mallnitz, needless in fine weather, 11 *K*; horse from Böckstein to Mallnitz, 21 *K* 60, to the Tauernhaus 15 *K* 60 *h*; unpleasant to ride down on the other side). From the Valerie-Haus to the *Reck-Hütte* at the S. end of the Nassfeld, ¾ hr.; then in numerous windings (path indicated by stakes) up to the (2½-3 hrs.) **Mallnitzer** or **Niedern Tauern** (7945 ft.). A little below the pass is the *Mallnitzer Tauernhaus* (7610 ft.), which is now being completely rebuilt and is to be renamed the *Hagener Hütte*. The path descends by the *Mannhart-Hütte* to (2½ hrs.) *Mallnitz* (p. 270).

From the Nassfeld to Kolm-Saigurn over the Pochhard-Scharte, a fine walk of 4½ hrs. (guide desirable, 9 *K*). From the Valerie-Haus we ascend the *Siglitz-Tal* to the right (red way-marks), past the *Unterer* and *Oberer Pochhard-See*, to the (2¾ hrs.) pass of the **Pochhard-Scharte** (7345 ft.), where the view is fine, and then descend to (1½ hr.) *Kolm-Saigurn* (p. 168).

From Gastein to *Trieste*, see R. 38.

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† For a fuller description of Tyrol, and especially of the mountain ascents, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* (12th Edit., 1911).

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18. From Vienna to Innsbruck viâ Zell am See and Wörgl.

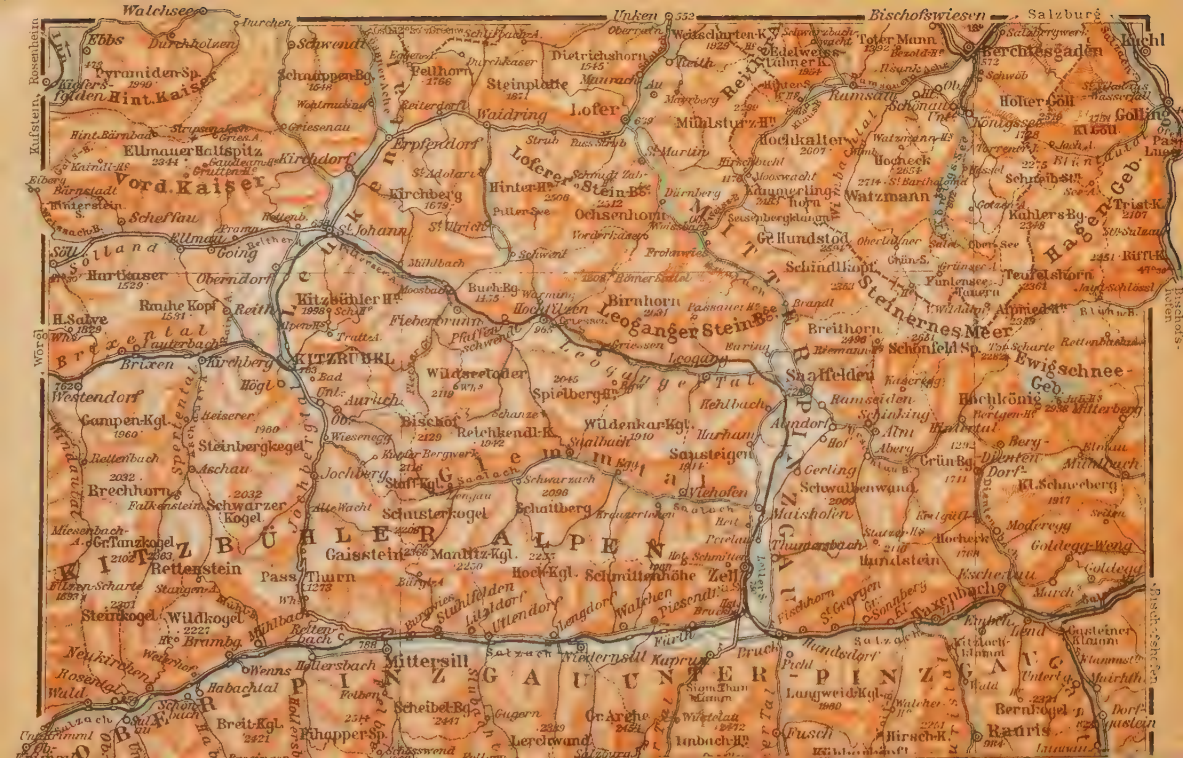
Comp. also Maps, pp. 148, 167, 191.

Railway (*Staatsbahn*). The express-trains run either viâ Selztal and Bischofshofen (337 M., in ca. 11¼ hrs.) or viâ Linz, Salzburg, and Bischofshofen (352 M., in 12 hrs.). Fares in each case 58 *K*, 37 *K*, 23 *K* 20 *h* (ordinary fares 46 *K* 30, 29 *K* 40, 18 *K* 20 *h*).

From Vienna to (242 M.) *Zell am See*, see R. 15. The train skirts the W. bank of the lake of Zell, which it quits at the old château of *Prielau*, now occupied by peasants. — 3 M. (from Zell am See) *Maishofen* (2515 ft.), at the mouth of the *Glemmtal*, from which the *Saalach* issues. We now descend the broad grassy *Mitter-Pinzgau*, with a fine view of the Steinernes Meer (r.).

8 M. **Saalfelden** (2390 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, R. 2 *K*, good). The village (*Neue Post*, R. 1½-2½ *K*, good; *Post*) is prettily situated on the *Urslauer Ache*, in the broad valley, 1 M. from the station. To the S. (¼ hr.) is a *Bath Establishment* (peat-water), with swimming-bath, restaurant, and rooms to let.

From Saalfelden to Lofer, 15½ M., diligence twice daily in summer in ca. 3 hrs. (3 *K*); carr. 12, carr. and pair 20 *K*. The road runs on the right bank of the Saalach through the *Diesbacher Hohlwege*, a gorge about 6 M. long, to (10 M.) *Ober-Weissbach* (p. 164), where the road from Berchtesgaden over the *Hirschbühl* descends on the right (p. 164; ½ hr. to the N. is the *Seisenberg-Klamm, p. 164). Crossing the Saalach, we next pass the *Lamprechts-Ofenloch* (left), a large cave, and the mouth of the *Schüttach-Graben* (¾ hr. up which is the **Vorderkaser-Klamm*; 40 *h*), and beyond (13½ M.) *St. Martin* reach (15½ M.) **Lofer** (2095 ft.; *Post*, R. 1½-2 *K*; *Bräu*; *Schweizer*), a summer-resort with grand environs (S.W. the Loferer Steinberge; E. the Reiter-Alpe). Thence by Waidring to St. Johann, see p. 179. A fine road (motor-diligence 4-9 times daily in ¾ to 1¼ hr.; fare 4 or 2½ *K*) leads from Lofer to (16 M.) *Reichenhall* (p. 159), viâ (5½ M.) *Unken* (1810 ft.; Post, R. 1½-1¾ *K*; Zum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Weitschartenk.
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Gr. Göll
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Ellmauer Halt Spitz
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Trist-K.
Hagen Geb.
Steinernes Meer
Schönfeld Sp.
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Birnhorn
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Ramseiden
Schinking
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Grün Bg.
Dientner
Kl. Schneeberg
Gr. Schneeberg
Schwalbenwand
Matschiolen
Thumersbach
Zell
Schmittenhöhe
Hundstein
Goldegg-Weng
Taxenbach
Fischerau
Steinberg
Kitzbühler Alpen
Kitzbühler Horn
Hahnenkamm
Kitzbühel
Kitzbühler Hs.
Schattberg
Rauhe Kopf
Reith
Hartkaiser
Oberndorf
Ellmau
Going
St. Johann
Scheffau
Wilder Kaiser
Brixental
Brixen
Kirchberg
Westendorf
Kitzbühler Alpen
Gaisstein
Mandlitz-Kgl.
Hochkgl.
Pass Thurn
Rettenstein
Steinkogel
Wildkogel
Gr. Rettenstein
Gr. Rettenstein-Scharte
Gr. Trattenkogel
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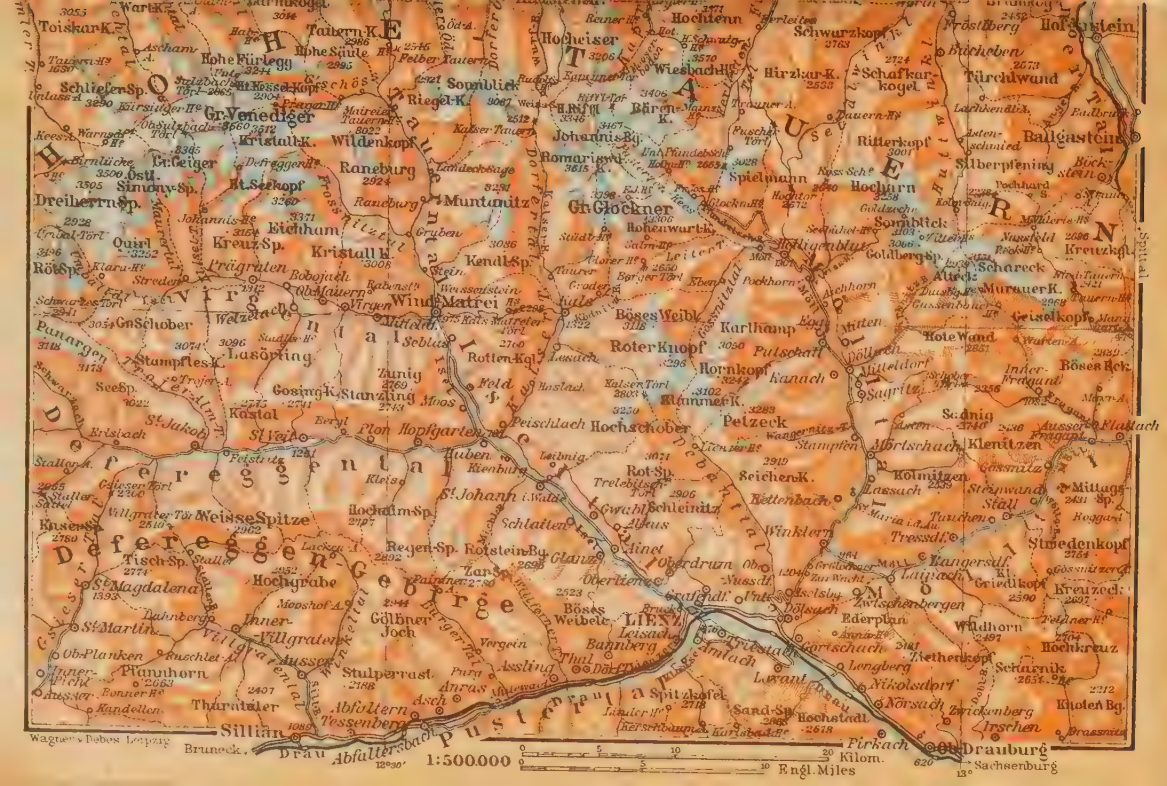

Hohe Tauern
Venediger
Granatspitze
Glockner
Defereggen
Gebirge
Virgental
Defereggen
Gebirge
Pustertal
Drau
Iselthal
Iselbach
Isel
Villgraten
Villgratental
Lienz
Lienzer Talboden
Amlach
Tristach
Nikolsdorf
Dölsach
Assling
Matrei
Virgen
Windisch-Matrei
Obermauern
Prägraten
Kals
Kalser Tauern
Großglockner
Johannis-Kogel
Johannis-Berg
Romariswand
Spielmann
Hochhorn
Ritterkopf
Schafkarkogel
Hirzbarkopf
Wiesbachhorn
Hocheiser
Hochtenn
Schwarzkopf
Hofmannskees
Türchlwand
Ballgastein
Silbereiming
Bockstein
Schareck
Kreuzkopf
Murauer K.
Geiselkopf
Böses Eck
Hohe Wand
Karlkamp
Böses Weibl
Roter Knopf
Hornkopf
Kanach
Sajnitz
Hammer K.
Petzeck
Sadnig
Klenitzen
Flattach
Hörtschach
Kolmitzen
Lassach
Mittagskogel
Steinwand
Stadl
Roggaul
Tressdorf
Steinkogel
Langersdf.
Laggach
Kreuzeck
Feldner K.
Hochkreuz
Schrankogel
Nikolsdorf
Lavant
Sand-Sp.
Hochstadl
Spitzkofel
Aßlinger Tauern
Ederplan
Zwischenbergen
Wildhorn
Rotheritkopf
Leisach
Bannberg
Weibelsbad
Gölbner Joch
Inner-Villgraten
Ob-Planken
Plunnhorn
Stulperrast
Thurntaler
Sillian
Tessenberg
Asch
Ancas
Abfaltern
Abfaltersbach
Bruneck
Innichen
Sexten
Toblach
Dreiherrnsp.
Simonysp.
Ost.
Gr. Geiger
Gr. Venediger
Kristallk.
Wildenkopf
Ranegburg
Muntanitz
Eichham
Kreuz-Sp.
Quirl
Kristall K.
Kendl-Sp.
Rötsp.
Stampfles K.
Lasörling
Gn. Schober
Puntargen
Zunig
Stanzling
Gosing K.
Kastal
St. Veit
St. Jakob
Ob. Mauern
Rotten-Kpl.
Roter Knopf
Böses Weibl
Karlkamp
Hochschober
Peischlach
Rot-Sp.
Reichen-K.

Krämer), a summer-resort, with the baths of *Oberrain*, and viâ *Melleck* (2020 ft.), *Schneizelreut*, and *Jettenberg*. From Schneizelreut walkers should cross the *Nesselgraben* and pass the *Thurnsee*.

We now turn to the N.W., cross the Saalach, enter the *Leogang-Tal*, and ascend at the base of the *Leoganger Steinberge* to (13 M.) *Leogang* (2755 ft.), with the baths of that name. We next skirt the swampy *Griessen-See*, and cross the Tyrolese frontier to (19½ M.) **Hochfilzen** (3165 ft.), on the watershed between the Saalach and the Inn. We then descend on the N. side of the *Pramau-Achental*, or *Pillersee-Achental*, to (25 M.) **Fieberbrunn** (2585 ft.; *Wieshofer; Obermeier; Sieberer*), a prettily situated summer-resort. We cross the *Pillerseer Ache*.

30 M. **St. Johann in Tirol** (2165 ft.; *Zum Hohen Kaiser*, at the station, R. 1¼-2 *K; Post*) lies prettily in the broad *Leuken-Tal*. To the W. towers the *Kaiser-Gebirge*.

The road to (15½ M.) *Lofer* (motor-diligence 3-4 times daily in 1¼ hr.; fare 3 *K*) leads N. from St. Johann through the valley of the Grosse Ache, viâ *Erpfendorf*, to (9½ M.) **Waidring** (2540 ft.; *Post*), a large village on the watershed between the Ache and the Saalach. (Pleasant walk thence, to the S., through the *Waidringer Oefen* to the *Pillersee*, 1¼ hr.). The road goes on through the wild *Pass Strub* to (15½ M.) Lofer (p. 178).

36 M. **Kitzbühel** (2525 ft.; **Grand-Hôtel Kitzbühel*, to the S. of the town, R. 3-10 *K; Reisch's Garten und Sport Hôtel*, R. 3-4½, D. 4 *K*, new; *Tiefenbrunner; Reisch-Hinterbräu*, R. 1½-2½ *K; Goldner Greif; *Pens. Schloss Lebenberg*, Engl. landlady, pens. 8 *K; Kaiser;* Anglican Church service), a charmingly situated little town (2460 inhab.), both a summer and a 'winter sport' resort. The *Kitzbühler Bad*, ¾ M. to the S., has a saline spring.

The ascent of the ***Kitzbühler Horn** (6555 ft.; 3½-4 hrs.; guide unnecessary: horse to the top and back 14 *K*, mountain-car 16 *K*) is easy and very attractive. A good road ascends by the (1 hr.) *Obholz Inn* (3530 ft.) and the (1½-2 hrs.) *Alpenhaus* (5175 ft.), above the *Tratt-Alp*, to the (1 hr.) *Gipfelhaus* (6165 ft.; bed 2½-3½ *K*, good), on the E. side of the summit, which we reach in 3 min. more. Superb view, notably of the Tauern, preferable to that from the Hohe Salve.

A road (motor-diligence in 1¼ hr.) leads S. from Kitzbühel over the *Pass Thurn* (4175 ft.; tavern) to (19 M.) *Mittersill* (p. 171).

The railway ascends past (39 M.) *Schwarzsee* to (41½ M.) *Kirchberg* (2700 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a large village at the mouth of the *Sperten-Tal*. We now descend at the S. base of the Hohe Salve (see below) to (46 M.) *Westendorf* (2500 ft.; Hôt. Bahnhof) and beyond a tunnel enter the *Windau-Tal*, where a long curve brings us to a second tunnel and back to the Brixen-Tal.

52½ M. **Hopfgarten** (1970 ft.; *Filiale-Post*, at the station, R. 1-1½ *K*). The village lies 1 M. to the E. of the station (*Post*, R. ¾-1½ *K; Rose;* pop. 1000).

The ***Hohe Salve** (6000 ft.), a famous point of view, is usually ascended from Hopfgarten (3½ hrs.; marked path; guide unnecessary; horse 10, carrying-chair 24 *K*). From the station we go to the right to the (1 M.) village, and beyond it ascend to the left by a (5 min.) finger-

post to the (1½ hr.) *Thennwirt* (3820 ft.), the *Kalbn-Alp*, and the (2 hrs.) top, with a good *Inn* (bed 1½-2 *K*). View, specially fine towards the S., of the Tauern chain from the Hochtenn to the Zillertal glaciers.

We pass through the *Brixentaler Klause;* above (right) is *Schloss Itter*.

58 M. **Wörgl** (1680 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the railway to Rosenheim (Munich) and Salzburg (p. 182).

The Innsbruck line follows the broad valley of the *Inn*, the N. side of which is bounded by the long ridge of the *Brandenberger Joch* (4955 ft.). — 67 M. *Rattenberg* (1685 ft.: Post: Kramerbräu), a quaint little town with 750 inhab. and the remains of a stronghold. — 68 M. *Brixlegg* (1770 ft.: Brixlegger Hof; Herrenhaus; Judenwirt), a favourite summer-resort. — The train crosses to the left bank of the Inn. To the left are the castles of *Matzen* and *Lichtwert* and the ruin of *Kropfsberg*.

74 M. **Jenbach** (1845 ft.; *Prantl's Bahn-Hôtel Toleranz*, R. 1-3 *K*, good; *Alte Toleranz; Bräuhaus*, in the upper village; *Post*), a large village (2130 inhab.) with foundries, is the station for the Ziller-Tal (R. 21). On the hillside, ¾ hr. to the W., is Count Enzenberg's château of *Tratzberg*, with an interesting interior; 1¾ hr. farther on is the pilgrimage-church of *St. Georgenberg* (2936 ft.), romantically perched on a rock overhanging a wild gorge.

From Jenbach to the Achensee, 4 M., narrow-gauge railway (partly on the rack-and-pinion system) in 36 min. (eight trains daily; fare 3, down 2, return 4 *K*). The cars ascend past stat. *Burgeck*, with charming views of the Inntal, to (2¼ M.) stat. *Eben* (3160 ft.; Kirchenwirt), a pilgrim-resort, with the tomb of St. Notburga (d. 1313). The toothed rail ends here, and the line is nearly level to (3 M.) *Maurach*, whence it descends to the (4 M.) terminus near the *Seespitz Hotel*, at the S. end of the ***Achensee** (3050 ft.; 5½ M. long, ½ M. broad; pier 3 min. from station), the finest lake in N. Tyrol. A steamboat plies eight times daily from Seespitz to Scholastika in 50 min. (fare 1 *K* 80 or 1 *K* 30 *h*). On the S.W. bank is the *Pertisau*, a green pasture enclosed by mountains and frequented as a summer-resort (*Alpenhof, R. 2-6, B. 1¼, D. 3½ *K*; Fürstenhaus; *Stefanie; Post, all four on the lake). — On the E. bank, towards the N. end, is the *Hôtel Achenseehof;* 1 M. farther on is the *Hotel Scholastika* (R. 1¼-3½, D. 3 *K*); and at the end of the lake is *Maier's Inn*. The *Unnütz* (6815 ft.; easy and interesting) may be ascended from the Scholastika in 3 hrs. — Near the N. end begin the scattered houses of the village of *Achenkirchen* (Krone; Post; Adler). About 6 M. farther, beyond the village of *Achenwald*, is the Tyrolese frontier, in the once fortified *Pass Achen*. For details, and route to *Kreuth* and *Tegernsee*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Near Schwaz, to the right, rises the Benedictine abbey of *Fiecht*.

78 M. **Schwaz** (1765 ft.; *Post; Zur Brücke; Roter Turm; Zum Freundsberg*), an old town with 7320 inhab., on the right bank of the Inn, is dominated by the castle of *Freundsberg*.

The ***Kellerjoch** (7690 ft.) is ascended from Schwaz in 5 hrs., without much difficulty (guide, not indispensable, 8 *K*). The red-marked path leads past the castle of Freundsberg to the (2½ hrs.) 'Rodelhütte' (tobogganing in winter) of *Grafenast* (4365 ft.; good inn) and to the (2½ hrs.) *Kellerjoch-Haus* (7340 ft.), 20 min. below the summit. Extensive view. The descent to *Fügen* (p. 191) takes 3½-4 hrs.

89½ M. **Hall** (1895 ft.; *Bär*, R. 1½-2½ *K; Post; Stern; Engel*, all four very fair; *Hôtel-Pension Volderwaldhof*, prettily situated 1 M. to the E., on the right bank of the Inn), a quaint little town with 7520 inhab., which owes its importance to the salt-mines worked here since early in the middle ages. Near the rail. station are the evaporating houses and salt-baths. Old Rathaus. — Light railway (Lokalbahn) to Innsbruck, see p. 183.

A road leads N. to (9 M.) the *Haller Salzberg* (salt mine). Adm. to the interesting mine, salt lake, etc., from Mon. to Thurs. (1½ hr.; 1 pers. 4 *K*, each addit. pers. 2 *K*).

Farther on the train crosses the *Inn*, with Schloss Amras (p. 189) to the left, and then runs over a long viaduct into the station of

95 M. *Innsbruck* (p. 182).

19. From Salzburg to Innsbruck viâ Rosenheim *(Munich)* and Wörgl.

121 M. Bayrische Staatsbahn *(Bavarian State Railway)* to Kufstein and Oesterreichische Südbahn *(Austrian Southern Railway)* thence to Innsbruck. Express from Salzburg to Rosenheim in 1¾-2 hrs., and thence to Innsbruck in 2½ hrs. No through-trains. Luggage is examined at Salzburg and Kufstein. — Express from Munich to Rosenheim and Innsbruck in 3½ hrs. (fares 15 ℳ 80, 10 ℳ 90 pf., 7 ℳ).

Salzburg, see p. 141. — The train crosses the *Salzach* and the *Saalach*, the latter forming the boundary between Salzburg and Bavaria. 4½ M. *Freilassing* (1380 ft.), the Bavarian frontier-station and junction of the line to Reichenhall (p. 159). Beyond (12 M.) *Teisendorf*, to the left, is the ruin of *Raschenberg*.

22 M. **Traunstein** (1940 ft.; *Park-Hôtel Traunsteiner Hof*, R. 1¾-3½ *K; Bahnhof-Hôtel zur Krone; Wispauer; Post*, all good; pop. 8100), a thriving town on a hill above the *Traun*, is a summer-resort. In the upper Stadt-Platz is the marble Liendlbrunnen (1526). The salt-works on the Traun are supplied with brine from Reichenhall, 22½ M. distant. Salt-baths may be obtained at the Kuranstalt Traunstein and the Marien-Bad.

The train skirts the S. side of the *Chiemsee* (see below). — 39 M. **Prien** (1740 ft.; *Hôt. Chiemsee*, at the station, R. 1½-3, B. 1 ℳ; *Zur Kampenwand; Bahnhof-Hôtel; Bayrischer Hof*), a summer-resort in the smiling *Priental*. Local line in 8 min. to (1 M.) *Stock* (Strand Hotel), on the Chiemsee. Steamboat ten times daily, in ¼ hr., to the Herreninsel (return-ticket from Prien 2 ℳ 40 or 1 ℳ 80 pf.); eight times, in 25 min., to the Fraueninsel.

The **Chiemsee** (1700 ft.), 7½ M. long and 7 M. broad, contains three islands: the large *Herreninsel*, the *Fraueninsel*, and the uninhabited *Krautinsel*. On the Fraueninsel are a large nunnery (now a girls' school) and a fishing-village. On the much larger Herreninsel (506 acres) rises ***Schloss Herrenchiemsee**, begun in the Louis XIV. style by King Lewis II. (d. 1886), in imitation of the palace of Versailles, but uncompleted (adm. from 10th May to 18th Oct. 9-5 daily, 3 ℳ; on Sun. &

holidays, 1½ *M;* closed on June 13th). The interior is fitted up with lavish splendour. Near the château is the Schloss-Hôtel.

At (48 M.) *Krottenmühl* the line reaches the *Simmsee* (1540 ft.; 3¾ M. long), and beyond (50½ M.) *Stephanskirchen* it crosses the *Inn.*

54 M. **Rosenheim** (1460 ft.: *Rail. Restaurant: Deutscher Kaiser*, R. 2-4 *M; Kaiserbad; Hôtel Wendelstein*, all three good; *Deutsches Haus*, R. 2-3½ *M; König Otto*), a town of 15,400 inhab. on the left bank of the Inn, has salt-works and saline-baths. It is the junction for Munich. Pretty view from the (½ hr.) *Schlossberg* (restaurant), on the right bank.

The line turns towards the S., skirts the left bank of the Inn, and beyond (73 M.) *Kiefersfelden* crosses the Tyrolese frontier in the *Klause*, a narrow defile.

75½ M. **Kufstein** (1585 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; *Egger*, R. 2½-4 *K; *Auracher; *Drei Könige; Post*, on the Inn; *Gisela*, by the station, both good), a picturesquely situated little town with 6460 inhab., overlooked by the old fortress of *Geroldseck* (adm. 20 *h*) and resorted to for winter-sports. To the E. of the cemetery is a marble figure of *Fr. List*, the economist (d. 1846), by Pfretzschner (1906). Fine view from the *Calvarienberg*, 20 min. from the station, and from the ruin *Tierberg* (2455 ft.), 1 hr. to the N.

The train now crosses the *Brixentaler Ache.*

84 M. **Wörgl** (1680 ft.; *Bahnhof-Hôtel & Restaurant*), junction of the line from Zell (p. 180). Hence to (121 M.) *Innsbruck*, see pp. 180, 181.

20. Innsbruck and Environs.

Hotels (advisable in midsummer to order rooms in advance). *Hôtel Tirol (Pl. a; D, 4), R. 4-10, B. 1½, D. 4 or 6 *K;* *Goldene Sonne (Pl. c; D, 4), R. 3-7, B. 1½, déj. 4½, D. 6 *K;* *Europe (Pl. b; D, 4), R. 3-15, B. 1½, D. 4½ *K*, these three by the railway-station; Hôtel Maria Theresia (Pl. t; C, 4), Maria-Theresien-Str. 31, R. 3-6, B. 1½ *K.* — Second-class. *Hôtel Kreid (Pl. m; D, 4), Margareten-Platz, R. 3-7 *K;* Habsburger Hof (Pl. k; D, 3), Museum-Str. 21, with garden-restaurant, R. 3-7 *K;* Stadt München (Pl. e; C, 4), Landhaus-Str. 5, R. 3-5 *K;* Victoria (Pl. n; D, 4), by the railway-station, R. 2½-3½ *K;* Central (Pl f; C, 4), Erler-Str. 11, R. from 2 *K* 20 *h;* Grauer Bär (Pl. B; C, D, 3), Universitäts-Str. 7, R. 1½-3½ *K;* Union, Adamgasse 22 (Pl. D, 4, 5), R. 2-3½, B. 1 *K*, new; Akademikerhaus (Pl. s; C, 4), Gilm-Str. 1, R. 1½-3½ *K;* Post (Pl. r; C, 4), Maria-Theresien-Str., with garden-restaurant, R. 2-3½ *K*, well spoken of; Neue Post (Pl. q; C, 5), Maximilians-Str. 1a, R. 2-3 *K*, very fair; Goldene Krone (Pl. g; C, 4, 5), by the Triumph-Pforte, R. 1½-3 *K.* — In the Altstadt. Goldener Adler (Pl. d; B, C, 3), near the Inn Bridge; Goldener Hirsch, Goldener Löwe, Roter Adler, these three in the Seilergasse (Pl. B, C, 3); Goldene Rose (Pl. R; C, 3), Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 39, R. 1¼-2 *K.* — On the left bank of the Inn. *Hôtel-Pension Kayser (Pl. C, 1), beautifully situated, with café-restaurant, R. 2½-5, pens. 7½-9½ *K;* Kaiserhof (Pl. o; B, 3), Inn-Str. 7, R. 1½-4½ *K;* Mondschein (Pl. i; B, 3), R. 1-3 *K.*

INNSBRUCK
1 : 16.600
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
Rosenheim
Mühlau
Hall
Rungerburg
St. Nicolaus
Hötting
Mariahilf
Pradl
Rüchsenhausen
Löwenhaus
Volkstheater
Handelsakad.
Protest. K.
Elisabeth Str.
Claudia Str.
Gänsbacher Str.
Tschurtschenthaler Str.
Kloster z. gw. Anbetung
Biener Strasse
Eisenbahn Strasse
Schlachthof
K.K. Staatsbaudirect.
Wachthaus Strasse
Sieberer
Eis u. Sport Platz
Ausstellungs Halle
Exerzier-Platz
Kapuziner Gasse
Kapuziner Kaserne
Kapuziner Kloster
Zeughaus
Reichenauer Str.
Heimstätten
Pembaurer Str.
Theater
Hofburg
Franzisk. Universität
Museum
Bürgerbräu
Sparkasse
Anna-säule
Landhaus
Zollamt
Bahnhof
Bauern Theater
Egerdacher Str.
Pradler Kirche
Neue Kirche
Kadetten-Sch.
Exerzier-Platz
Innfluss
Innrain
Hötting Red. Gasse
Mariahilf Str.
Hötting. Allee
Sillgasse
Fabrik Gasse
Gaswerk Strasse
Bade-Anst.
Denkmäler:
1. Erzhg. Leopold V. C.3.
2. Rudolfsbrunnen C.D.4.
3. Walther v. d. Vogelweide B.2.
4. Goldnes Dachl C.3.
5. Gymnasium C.3.

Geograph. Anst. von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Cafés and Restaurants. *Stadtsäle* (Pl. 19; C, 3), with terrace (evening-concerts); *Maria Theresia*, see p. 182; *Alt-Innsprugg* ('Zur Annasäule'), Maria-Theresien-Str. 16 (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Hierhammer*, Museum-Str. 5 (Pl. C, D, 3); *Deutsches Café*, Museum-Str. 20 (evening-concerts). — BEER GARDENS. *Bürgerliches Brauhaus*, Viaduktgasse 5 (Pl. D, 3), at the railway-station; *Bierwastl* (Pl. w; B, 3), on the Inn; *Breinössl* (Pl. j; C, 4), Maria-Theresien-Str. 12. — WINE in the *Hôtel Kreid* (p. 182) and the *Grauer Bär* (p. 182); *Graue Katz*, Universitäts-Str. 28 (Pl. C, D, 3).

Carriages from or to the railway-station 1, with two horses 2 *K*; larger pieces of luggage 20 *h* each. To the Berg Isel and back, with stay of 1 hr. 3 *K*, with two horses 4 *K* 60 *h*; Weiherburg 4 *K* 60 or 6 *K* 60 *h*; Amras and back, with stay of 1 hr., 4 *K* 80 or 7 *K* 20 *h*; Stephans-Brücke 6 *K* or 9 *K* 20 *h*; Igls viâ Vill 7 or 10 *K*.

Electric Tramway every 7½ min. from the Berg Isel, passing the *Stubai-Tal* station, through the Andreas-Hofer-Str., Bürger-Str., Anich-Str., *Maria-Theresien-Str.*, Museum-Str., Viaduktgasse, and Claudia-Str. to a point near the *Falk-Strasse* station of the Local Railway and the Hungerburgbahn (see below); a branch-line runs from the Bürger-Str., viâ the Maximilians-Str. and the Main Station, to the Museum-Strasse.

Local Electric Railway from the Berg Isel through the town to Hall every hour. Stations: *Berg Isel* (Pl. D, 7, 8; Mittelgebirgs-Bahn, see p. 190), *Wilten*, *Triumph-Pforte*, *Maria-Theresien-Str.*, *Inn-Brücke*, *Innsteg*, *Falk-Str.*, *Hungerburgbahn*, *Dollinger*, *Mühlau*, *Rum*, *Thaur*, and *Hall* (p. 181). From the Berg Isel to the Maria-Theresien-Str. 11 min.; thence to Hall 38 minutes. The fares, reckoned in seven zones, vary from 10 to 36 *h*. — HUNGERBURGBAHN, see pp. 188, 189.

Baths. *Swimming and Bathing Establishment*, Adamgasse (Pl. D, 4) *Municipal Swimming Bath* (*Städtisches Schwimmbad*), Museum-Str. (beyond the viaduct).

Theatre (Pl. C, 3), performances in winter only. — *Bauern-Theater* (Peasants' Theatres; performances daily) in the Löwenhaus (Pl. D, 1) and on Sun. at Pradl (Pl. F, 3). — CONCERTS daily in the *Hof-Garten* (Pl. C, 2).

Panorama (beyond Pl. D, 1), by the Ketten-Brücke (Battle of Berg Isel; adm. 1 *K*). — **Relief Model of Tyrol** in the garden of the Normal School (Pædagogium; Pl. B, C, 4), 970 sq. ft. in area, on a scale of 1 : 7500, formed by *Prof. Schuler* of fragments of the native rocks; open daily 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. (60 *h*). — **Stained Glass and Mosaic Establishment** (Pl. 21; B, 5), open on week-days 11-12 & 5-6. — Permanent *Industrial Art Exhibition*, Meinhards Str. 14 (Pl. D, 3, 4); open free. — *Collection of Tyrolese Costumes*, Pfarr-Platz (9-12 & 2-5; 50 *h*).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), corner of the Maximilians-Str. and the Fallmerayer-Str.; also near the Railway Station.

Tourists' Enquiry Office (*Amtliches Verkehrsbureau Norddeutscher Lloyd*), Margareten-Platz, corner of Landhaus-Str. (Pl. C, 4).

British Vice-Consul, *T. Stern*, Maria-Theresien-Str. 36 (Pl. C, 3, 4).

Anglican Church Service, Meinhards-Str. 1 (Pl. D, 3, 4), in summer.

Innsbruck (1880 ft.), the capital of Tyrol and headquarters of the 14th Army Corps, with 53,200 inhab. (including Wilten and Pradl as well as a garrison of 2810 men), lies on the *Inn*, not far from the influx of the *Sill*, and rivals Salzburg as one of the most picturesque towns among the German Alps. On every side we obtain glimpses of a grand girdle of mountains, notably towards the N., where they rise close to the Inn, towering with their jagged limestone pinnacles (*Brandjoch*, *Frau Hitt*, *Seegrubenspitzen*, *Hafelekar*, *Rumerspitze*) high above the cultivated slopes of the

Mittel-Gebirge, while to the S., above the wooded *Berg Isel*, rise the finely-shaped *Waldraster Spitze* and *Saile*. Nearer the foreground, to the left, above the *Lanser Köpfe*, peeps the rounded summit of the *Patscher Kofel*. — Being sheltered from the N. winds, Innsbruck has a mild and equable climate and is a pleasant place of residence except in spring and in the height of summer. — Innsbruck is first mentioned in a document of 1151 and became capital of the principality of Tyrol in 1420. It is now a growing and prosperous town.

Leaving the Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. D, 4), where the lofty *Vereinigungs-Brunnen*, erected in 1906, recalls the union of the suburbs of Wilten and Pradl with Innsbruck, we go to the right by the Rudolf-Str. to the Margareten-Platz (Pl. C, D, 4). The *Rudolfs-Brunnen* (Pl. 2), in red Tyrolese marble, erected here in 1877, commemorates the 500th anniversary of the union of Tyrol with Austria (1363).

The Landhaus-Str. leads to the Maria-Theresien-Strasse (Pl. C, 3, 4), the main thoroughfare of Innsbruck, containing some important 17th and 18th cent. buildings. To the left, at the corner, is the *Landhaus* (1719-28), with a good stucco-decorated stair-landing (first floor). Farther on is the old *Palais Thurn and Taxis* (now an annex of the Landhaus), containing the 'Paris Room', with frescoes by M. Knoller. To the S. is the Triumph-Pforte (p. 187). — In the N. part of the street is the *Anna-Säule* (Pl. C, 4), erected in 1706, which recalls the evacuation of Tyrol by the Bavarian troops in 1703. The court of the *Rathaus* (Pl. 17) is adorned with modern façade paintings by F. Wagner. — The Maria-Theresien-Str. is continued towards the N. by the Herzog-Friedrich-Strasse (Pl. C, 3), which is flanked with arcades ('Lauben'). This is the chief street of the old town and leads to the Goldnes Dachl.

The **Goldnes Dachl** (Pl. 4; C, 3), a gilded copper roof, covering a rich late-Gothic balcony, belongs to the Fürstenburg, a palace built by Count Frederick of Tyrol 'with the empty pockets' (d. 1439), and is now the property of the town. The date on the balcony itself is 1500. The reliefs on the upper parapet represent Maximilian I. and his wife witnessing dancers and jugglers. The paintings and armorial bearings below also refer to Maximilian.

Opposite rises the old *Stadtturm* or *Feuerturm* (Pl. 22; 184 ft. high; fine view; fee). — The *Catholic Casino*, the corner-house on the opposite side of the Herzog-Friedrich-Str., is ornamented in the rococo style. Adjacent, in the wider part of the street, near the Inn Bridge (p. 188), stands the *Goldener Adler* (Pl d; p. 182), the oldest inn in the town, from a window of which Andreas Hofer addressed the citizens on Aug. 15th, 1809. Goethe stayed here in 1786.

From the Goldne Dachl and the Stadtturm the Hofgasse leads to the E. to the Rennweg (Pl. C, 3), bounded on the S. by the Hof-

kirche, on the W. by the Hofburg (p. 186), and on the E. by the *Stadtsäle* (Pl. 19; p. 182) and the *Stadt-Theater* (1835). In the middle stands the pretty **Leopolds-Brunnen** (Pl. 1), erected in 1893, incorporating a small equestrian statue of Archduke Leopold V. (Count of Tyrol in 1609-32) and ten other bronze figures by *Caspar Gras* (1626). — To the N. lies the *Hof-Garten* (p. 183).

The ***Hofkirche** or **Franciscan Church** (Pl. C, 3) was erected in 1553-63 by *A. Crevelli*, in compliance with the will of Emp. Maximilian I. (d. 1519) as a worthy shrine for his monument. It is a basilica in the Italian Renaissance style, with a fine porch and doorway.

The Interior is open on week-days from 9 a.m.; on Sat. and the eves of holidays till 4 p.m. only; on Sun. and holidays, and on May 3rd, June 13th, Sept. 14th, and Oct. 4th, from 11 to 5 and after 6.30 p.m. Owing to the wide spacing of the slender round shafts, which are strengthened with iron braces, the distinction between nave and aisles is not strongly marked. The reticulated Gothic vaulting is richly ornamented with stucco-work. — To the left of the entrance is a monument to *Andreas Hofer* (shot at Mantua on Feb. 20th, 810; his bones were brought hither in 1823); at the sides lie his comrades *Jos. Speckbacher* (d. 1820) and the Capuchin *Joachim Haspinger* (d. 1858). Opposite is a monument (1883) to all the Tyrolese who fell in the struggle for independence.

The ***Monument of Emp. Maximilian I.** (who is interred at Wiener-Neustadt; see p. 116) rises in the nave. In the centre is a marble sarcophagus; at the sides, between the round shafts, are 28 bronze statues of contemporaries and real and alleged ancestors of the emperor, in the guise of mourners and torch-bearers. The monument was designed by the court-painter *Gilg Sesselschreiber*, who superintended its execution from 1508 to 1518, when he was succeeded by *Stephan Godl*. The statues, which vary greatly in artistic value, have their names inscribed on the pedestals. The finest are: right, 3. Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg; *5. Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths; *8. King Arthur of England, these two by *P. Vischer*, the King Arthur being the finest German type of a knight of the period (1513; shield modern). The two figures numbered 10 are the two wives of Maximilian, Mary of Burgundy (left) and Bianca Maria Sforza of Milan (right). The latest of the series (Clovis of France; No. 1, to the right) was cast by *Gregor Löffler* in 1550. The black marble sarcophagus, enclosed by a superb iron railing, is adorned with reliefs in Carrara marble, designed by *Florian Abel* (d. 1565), and executed in 1561-66, principally by *Alex. Colins* (1526-1612). They give a spirited representation of the chief events in the career of the emperor, whose features at different periods of his life are unmistakable. The kneeling figure of the emperor on the sarcophagus, in his coronation robes, and the four cardinal virtues at the corners above are by *L. del Duca* (1584).

The choir-stalls (1568-71) should also be noticed. It was in this church that Queen Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, formally embraced the Roman Catholic faith, on Nov. 3rd, 1654.

The steps to the right, at the beginning of the right aisle, lead to the **Silberne Kapelle**, so called from a silver statue of the Virgin and scenes embossed in silver from the 'Lauretanian Litany' on the altar. [Open on week-days 9-12 & 2-5, on Sat. till 4 only; parties formed every $^1/_4$ hr.; ticket, incl. the Hofburg, 40 *h*, obtained by putting two 20 *h* pieces into the automatic machine in the antechamber of the Hofburg-Kanzlei, to the left in the main gateway of the Hofburg.] On the left wall are 23 bronze statuettes of saints, probably once intended for the monument of Maximilian. The tomb of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595), with a marble statue by Colins, is adorned with four scenes in relief from the life of the deceased. In front, on the left, is the

tomb of Philippina Welser (see p. 189), with two reliefs by Colins. The old organ is said to have been a gift of Pope Julius II.

From the Silberne Kapelle we enter the imperial **Hofburg** (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1766-70. On the second floor are several state-apartments in their original condition, notable among which is the *Riesensaal*, with paintings by A. F. Maulbertsch.

To the N.W., behind the Hofburg, is the **Church of St. James** (*St. Jakob;* Pl. C, 3), built in 1717-24. On the high-altar is a celebrated picture of the Virgin by *L. Cranach the Elder*, forming the centre-piece in a painting by *Schöpf*. The choir also contains the tomb of Archduke Maximilian (d. 1618), Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, cast from a design by C. Gras.

Next the Hofkirche, in the Universitäts-Str., is the **University** (Pl. C, D, 3), founded by Emp. Leopold I. in 1672 (1180 students). Adjacent is the *Jesuiten-Kirche* or *University Church* (Pl. 9), erected in 1620-40 in the baroque style, with a handsome dome (200 ft. high) and two towers erected in 1901. Adjoining is the *University Library* (Pl. 25), with 235,000 vols. (open 8-1 and 3-5).

To the S. of the university is the new *Staats-Gymnasium* (Pl. 5).

Farther to the N. in the Universitäts-Str. is the *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. D, 2, 3), begun in 1592, the first of this order in Germany. The doorkeeper shows the cell where Archduke Maximilian (see above) annually spent some time.

Near this, in the Museum-Str., stands the handsome Renaissance building of the * **Museum Ferdinandeum** (Pl. C, D, 3), completed in 1884-86 (open daily, 9-5, Sun. 9-12; adm. 1 *K;* short guide 20 *h*). The façade is adorned with busts of twenty-two eminent Tyrolese artists and scholars.

Ground Floor. In the Corridor (left): Roman gravestones, milestones, and altars; to the right are mediæval and later stone and bronze monuments, including the stone coat-of-arms of Duke Sigmund (1482); tombstones of the brass founder Gregor Löffler (d. 1565) and his wife. — The central Hall is used also for temporary exhibitions. — To the left is the Zoological Collection (among the birds several so-called 'Rackel fowl', a cross between the heathcock and the blackcock). To the right are the Geognostic-Palæontological and Mineralogical Collections.

On the Staircase are cartoons by M. Stadler, G. Flatz, K. Blaas, and others.

First Floor. The Corridor contains original models of works by Tyrolese sculptors. — I. Weapon Cabinet. Stained glass of the 16-17th cent.; weapons. — II. Archæological Room. Rhætian, Roman, and Germanic antiquities. Interesting objects from the grave of a Longobard chief at Civezzano; objects from Matrei, Moritzing, Brixen, etc. III. Ethnographical Cabinet (including ancient Oriental weapons and Indian water-colours). — IV. Cartographical Room, with Tyrolese maps of the 15-19th cent., including Peter Anich's and Blasius Hueber's map of 1774, relief-maps by Franz Keil, and others. — V. Collections illustrating the history of civilization: guild insignia; Tyrolese weights and measures; illustrations of costumes; Tyrolese musical instruments.

Room VI is a circular apartment containing memorials of the struggles of 1809, including relics of *Andreas Hofer* (pp. 185, 211) and his comrades *Joseph Speckbacher* (1767-1820) and the Capuchin *Haspinger* (1776-1858);

also relics of the wars of 1848 and 1866. Radetzky Album, with over 1000 autographs of the middle of the 19th century.

VII. Sculptures of mediæval and modern Tyrolese artists: Terpsichore and Venus, bronzes by *Dom. Mahlknecht* (1793-1876); reliefs by *A. Colins* (p. 185); wooden reliefs by *Joseph Hell* (1793-1832); crucifixes of the 13-18th cent.; votive statue in wax of Count Leonhard von Görz (d. 1500). — VIII. Enamels, Venetian and German glass, stoneware, sacerdotal vestments, lace, watches (pocket sun-dials with magnetic needles), porcelain, etc. — IX. Furniture of the 15th and subsequent cent.; stained glass; on the end-wall, near the window, altar of Limoges enamel (ca. 1588).— X. Objects of art in metal; to the left of the window, glass-case with works in the precious metals, including a jewel-casket said to have belonged to Philippina Welser (p. 189); cutlery; ecclesiastical vessels; objects in pewter; smith's work, etc. — XI. Coins and heraldic emblems.

Second Floor. The PICTURE GALLERY here occupies 7 rooms and 10 cabinets. To the right of the staircase, Cab. I-V. Tyrolese, Early-German, and Netherlandish painters of the 14-16th centuries. Cab. II. 25. *Michel Pacher* (d. 1498), Winged altar. Cab. IV. 122. *Unknown Master* (School of Holbein), Portrait (1519); *Hans Baldung Grien*, 899. Pietà, 900. Madonna with angels; *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, 898. Madonna, 616. St. Jerome; 124. *M. de Vos*, Madonna. Cab. V. 130. *Sebastian Scheel* (1479-1554), Holy Family, an altar-painting of 1517, in an old frame; without a number, *Sigmund Elsasser* (d. 1587), Portrait of a man. — Rooms I-III. Tyrolese painters of the 17-19th cent. (in R. III. 872. *K. Blaas*, Capture of Andreas Hofer; landscapes by *J. A. Koch*, 1768-1839). — IV ('Defregger Room'). *Defregger*, *3. Speckbacher and his son Anderl, 9. Self-sacrifice of the Tharer Wirt (who surrendered himself to the French to save the life of his father, whom they had arrested in his stead), 11. Tyrolese heroes: six copies of Defregger's chief pictures, partially retouched by himself. — V. Modern Tyrolese and Austrian painters: 943. *K. Jordan*, 1809: 457. *A. Egger-Lienz*, Ave Maria after the battle of Berg Isel (1809). — VI. Italian, French, and Spanish Masters of the 17-18th centuries. — VII. Netherlandish Masters, including some excellent works: *606. *Frans Hals*, Family portraits; 608. *Terburg*, Full-length portrait; 598. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; 703. *A. van Dyck*, Lady with a lace collar; 635. *A. Cuyp*, Church-interior; 625. *Gerard Dou*, Portrait of a man; 599. *Rembrandt*, The painter's father; 697. *Rubens*, Captain; 652-654. *A. van der Neer*, Landscapes; *A. van Ostade*, 613. Old man with newspaper, 612. Man with churchwarden, 611. Woman with beer-mug; 717. *David Teniers the Younger*, Kitchen; 621. *Gerard Dou*, Boy playing the flute; 712. *A. Brouwer*, Man laughing, with pewter jug; 659. *Paul Potter*, Animal study. — Cab. VI. Small Netherlandish paintings. — Cab. VII-X. Water-colours and drawings by Tyrolese painters (in Cab. VII. *Edgar Meyer*, Schwarzenstein-Grund).

At the S. end of the Maria-Theresien-Str. is the *Triumph-Pforte* (Pl. C, 5), a triumphal arch erected in 1765 for the entry of Emp. Francis I. and Empress Maria Theresa to celebrate the wedding of Prince Leopold (afterwards Emp. Leopold II.) with the Infanta Maria Ludovica. The emperor died before the conclusion of the festivities, hence the emblems of mourning in the ornamentation of the N. side.

To the W. of the Triumph-Pforte are the *Paedagogium* (Pl. B, C, 4; relief of Tyrol, see p. 183), the *Post Office* (Pl. C, 5), the *Law Courts* (*Gerichts-Gebäude*; Pl. B, 4, 5), the *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* (Pl. 16; B, 5), and the *University Clinical Institutes*. The *Monument of Adolf Pichler*, the poet, in the Karl-Ludwig-Platz (Pl. B, 4), is by Edm. Klotz (1909).

Some of the last-mentioned buildings are in **Wilten**, a suburb incorporated with the town in 1904, which begins to the S. of the Triumph-Pforte and extends to the foot of the Berg Isel (local railway and electric tramway, see p. 183). Near its S. end, to the right, is the *Pfarrkirche* (Pl. D, 7), built by Franz Penz in 1751-56, with dome and wall paintings by M. Günther (1764) and stucco-ornamentation in the rococo style. — Nearly opposite is the massive baroque *Premonstratensian Abbey Church* (Pl. D, 7), dating from the end of the 17th century. The abbey is said to have been founded in 1128. In Roman times this was the site of *Veldidena*, destroyed during the great migration period of the Germanic peoples. — *Stubai-Tal Station* (Pl. C, 7), see p. 191.

The ***Berg Isel** (Pl. D, 8; 2460 ft.), ascended in 10 min. by an easy path (the carriage-road diverges from the Brenner road farther up to the W.; comp. Pl. C, 8), owes its fame to the battles of 1809, when Andreas Hofer and his brave Tyrolese peasants thrice recaptured Innsbruck from the Bavarian and French troops. The hill has belonged since 1816 to the 'Kaiser-Jäger' (Tyrolese Riflemen), who have their shooting-range here (military concert on Sat. afternoons). The *Regimental Museum* (adm., in summer only, 40 *h*; printed guide 40 *h*) contains many relics; a *Pavilion* at the N.E. angle (mountain-indicator) affords a charming survey of the Inntal and the town. Adjacent is a large open-air restaurant. Near the rifle-range, at the end of the carriage-road, are a *Bronze Statue of Andreas Hofer*, by Natter (1893), and three war-monuments.

A fine view of Innsbruck with the high mountain-ranges in the background may be enjoyed from the N. side of the town.

We cross the **Inn Bridge** (Pl. B, 3), which leads to the suburbs of *Mariahilf*, *Hötting* (with an old church in a lofty situation and the new botanic garden of the university), and *St. Nikolaus*, and traverse the *Inn Park* (Pl. B, 3, 2, C 2). Or we may take the local railway to the end of the Rennweg (Pl. C, 2, 1) and cross to the left bank by a foot-bridge.

Near the Gothic *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. 12; C, 1) we turn to the N. through the Weiherburggasse, and, after passing the château of *Büchsenhausen* (brewery and bathing-establishment) and the *Hôtel-Pension Kayser* (p. 182), reach the (½ hr.) **Schloss Weiherburg** (2210 ft.; *Pension & Restaurant*), with a fine view of Innsbruck, the Inn valley, the Glungetzer, Patscher-Kofel, etc. (hence to the Hungerburg, see p. 189, a steep ascent of ½ hr.; to Mühlau, see p. 189, road in 20 min.).

A cable-railway (930 yds. long) starts on the right bank of the Inn above the suspension-bridge, near the station of the local railway (every ¼ hr. in 9 min.; 80 *h*, there and back 1 *K*), crosses the

Tonis-kar
Gleirsch-Sp.
Rumer-J.
Kaisersäule
Thaurer A.
Sattel-Kar
Kemacher
Haselekar-Sp.
Jagdhs.
Ross-K.
Hippen-Kar
Hippengrat
Hoher Sattel
Sattel-Sp.
Arzler Reissen
Vintl-A.
Stangel-B.
Frau Hitt-Sattel
Frau Hitt
Hint:-Vd:
Hohe Warte
Brandjoch
Gerschrofen
Rumer-A.
Schlosshof
Müller-Michl
Garzanhof
Flechen
Brandjoch-Kreuz
Brandjochboden
Hüttinger A.
Tischen Brunnen
Arzler-A.
Mentlhütte
Rumer-Moor
Ganzangerl
Achselboden-Hütte
Embrückler A.
Brandlschroten
Hüttinger Wald
Durrach
Gattalm
Achselkopf
Hüttinger Bild
Grummartboden
Hüttinger Au
Vogelhütte
Schl. Weiherburg
Mühlau
Arzl
Rum
Calvarien-B.
Jägerhütte Klammeck
Ochsenhütte
Stangensteig
Bitschenhof
Planötzenhof
Buzihütte
Schlöthof
Hötting
Hofgarten
Reichenau
Scherer hof
Landeshaupt Schiesstand
Kerschbuchhof
Mariahilf
INNSBRUCK
(Pradl)
Ötztalerhof
Karlerhöfe
Krähbichler
Knappental
Giessenbach
Bahnhof
Seebauer
Ampass
Perrhofe
Antras
Garalsen-Spital
Egerdach
Pulvermagaz.
Prutsch
Inn
Sill
Bhf. Wilten
Wilten
Sillhöfe
Tannenalp
Schl. Amras
Stat.
Schönruh
Hussl-hof
Stubaital-Bhf.
Fennerh.
Erlerhof
Jäzerhs Martinsbühel
Schneekar
Steinkar
Arzler Scharte
Rotes Mur
Rumer Mur
Ochsenritt
Teufelstritt
Mühlauer Klamm
Lohgraben
Lohgrabenbach
Rumerbach
Lohgrabenhof
Magdalein-Hof
Schlifferhof
Schwimmbad
Hungerburg
Rechenhof
Rechenh. Whs.
Hötting A.
Hötting B.
Hötting C.
Hötting D.
Hötting E.
Hötting F.
Hötting G.
Hötting H.
Hötting I.
Hötting K.
Hötting L.
Hötting M.
Hötting N.
Hötting O.
Hötting P.
Hötting Q.
Hötting R.
Hötting S.
Hötting T.
Hötting U.
Hötting V.
Hötting W.
Hötting X.
Hötting Y.
Hötting Z.

Schl. Mentelberg
Inder Öde
Sonnenb. Hof
Blumeskopf
817
Berg Isel
750
Lanser Köpfe
911
Polterhütte
Vogelhütte
Std. Adrans
Herz See
Mentelberg Gut
Jesuitenhof
Ob. Blumeslift
Unt. Blumeslift
Gluirshöfe
Eichhof
Tschurtschenthalerhof
Burgerhof
Sonnenb.
Grillhof
Lanser See
Hst. Lanser See
Hst. Lans-Sistrans
Rans
Starkerhof
Hackhof
Unt. Berg
Edenhaus
Klarenhof
Vill
Lans
Sistrans
Nallers
Bleichbrandl
Hst.
Gärberbach
Wks.
Stat.
Hohenburg
Perltinger
Feldmerhof
Jesuitenhof
Igls
Mutters
Handelhof
Kuhs
Klubhütte Alpenrose
Raitis
Ahrental
Taxburg
Ahren W.
Oberer Bg.
Nockhöfl
1241
Lanser Alm
Kreidbach
St. Maria z. Hl. Wasser
1240
Goldbichl
Schupfen
Hst. Unterberg
Wks.
Riess
Scheipen
Hst.
Lück
Wks.
Stefansbrücke
Grünwalder Hof
Kais. Fr. Josef Schutzhs
2248
Ochsen A.
Götzner A.
Unt. Schönbg.
806
Pech
Mösel
Burgstall
Patscherkofl
Patsch
Pfriemswand
2097
Kreit
Hst.
Sillwerke
Hohe Mahd
Eaitiser A.
Hölzerhöfe
Rückschrein
2207
Spitzmandl
Kreuter A.
Kelr
Kristeigerhof
Tarzner Berg
Wegscheider A.
Saile
2406
(Nock Sp.)
Stocker
Stat. Patsch
Tarzens
Neder- od. Amts-W.
Inntalerhof
Sadner Sp.
Inntal
Mühltal
Schönberg
1014
Nederjoch
2139
St. Peter
Gallhof
Fulpmes
Matrei
1 : 75.000
Kilom.
Engl. Miles

Inn by a bridge, and ascends (gradient from 19 : 100 to 55 : 100) over a viaduct to the plateau of the **Hungerburg** (2815 ft.; *Hôtel Restaurant Mariabrunn*, R. 3-5 *K; Café-Restaurant Bahnhof*), with a view especially fine by afternoon-light.

The Hungerburg lies upon the PARKWAY constructed in 1908 between the Kerschbuchhof and Hall. To the W. this leads to (1/2 hr.) the **Alpen-Hôtel Frau Hitt* on the *Grammart-Boden* (2865 ft.), thence to (20 min.) the *Höttinger Bild* (2970 ft.) and *Hötting*, and in 1 1/4 hr. by the Stangensteig to the *Kerschbuchhof* (2615 ft.; inn). On the E. it runs viâ the *Parenhof* to (1 3/4 hr.) *Rechenhof* (very fair inn), then to (3/4 hr.) the ruined castle of *Thaur*, and thence to (3/4 hr.) *Absam* and (1/2 hr.) *Hall* (p. 181).

From Weiherburg the pretty *Schiller-Weg* leads to (35 min.) the entrance of the interesting *Mühlauer Klamm* (Restaurant Schillerhof, very fair); the (5 min.) *Höllenkanzel* affords a fine view of the stream brawling through the Klamm. We retrace our steps to (3/4 M.) **Mühlau** (2030 ft.; *Pension Edelweiss; Stern*, with garden-restaurant; *Badhaus*), a prettily-situated village with 1017 inhab., whence we may return by the local railway in 12 min. or on foot in 1/2 hr. to Innsbruck.

TO AMRAS. We may take the Mittelgebirgsbahn (p. 190) to the station of Amras and then walk to (5 min.) the château; or we may go by the local railway or tramway to Berg Isel, pass to the left under the Brennerbahn, cross the Sill (with a view of the first tunnel of the railway), and follow the 'Fürstenweg' to the (3/4 hr.) château. The best route for pedestrians is to take the Vill and Igls road beyond the Sill bridge to the right, past the *Bretterkeller*, and then follow the beautiful path (comp. Pl. E, F, 8), which leads through wood to the (3/4 hr.) *Tummel-Platz*, the old tournament-ground. A little farther on we emerge on the Fürstenweg, and, skirting the park-wall, reach the (10 min.) entrance to the château (Restaurant Schlosskeller).

***Schloss Amras** or **Ambras** (2065 ft.), which was the seat of the Counts of Andechs from the beginning of the 11th cent. onward, was given by Emp. Ferdinand in 1563 to his son Ferdinand, Governor of Tyrol, the husband of Philippina Welser, daughter of a patrician of Augsburg, whom he married in 1557. The archduke extended the château considerably, and filled it with treasures of art, which were transferred to Vienna in 1806 and form the most valuable part of the collection of weapons in the Imperial Museum. In the warlike times at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th cent. the château served several times as barracks and a hospital. It was used as a residence in 1855-61 by Archduke Charles Lewis, Governor of Tyrol, who had it restored. His collection was increased by contributions from the collection in Vienna in 1880-82, and the château was opened as a museum.

The museum is open daily, except Mon. and days after holidays, 9-12 & 2-5, in winter 10-12 & 2-4 (fee 40 *h*; Sun. and holidays free). Guide 60 *h*.

In the large court, which is entered first, we see on the right the Unterschloss, built by Archduke Ferdinand, the open colonnade of which contains 8 Roman milestones found on the Brenner road. Adjoining are two large rooms with the valuable *Collection of Weapons*, from the 15th cent. to the present time, arranged in chronological order.

At the back of the court, to the left, is the Hochschloss, the oldest part of the building, to which Archduke Ferdinand added a second story as well as the so-called **Spanish Hall* (1570-71, restored in 1856-77) and other enlargements. The Hall, which we enter first, is 141 ft. long, 33 ft. broad, and 18 ft. high, and has a marble flooring, a fine wooden ceiling, and artistically inlaid doors; on the walls, decorated with stucco-panels and antlers, are portraits of Counts and Dukes of Tyrol from 1229 to 1600. The whole is a characteristic example of the German Renaissance style. Adjacent is the *Kaiser-Zimmer*, with a continuation of the series of portraits. Also worthy of mention on the groundfloor are the restored Gothic *Chapel*, of the 15th cent., with frescoes by Wörndle, and a bath-chamber said to have been used by Philippina Welser. — First Floor. On the N. side are six rooms with furniture and fittings of the 16-18th cent. (in R. V fine antique panels of 1691 from Meran; in R. VI ecclesiastical objects). The eight rooms on the S. side contain small sculptures, models, and various works of art. — The Second Floor (N. side) contains a historical portrait-gallery. Among the portraits in RR. III and IV are those of Archd. Ferdinand (d. 1595), at various ages, the alleged portrait of Philippina Welser (1527-80), and their sons Andrew (d. 1600 as a cardinal) and Charles (d. 1618). Room V contains a beautiful wooden ceiling of 1566-70. The paintings in the last four rooms are of little value.

The extensive **Park** (entrance to the right of the Hochschloss), with its picturesque waterfalls, affords some fine views.

About 1 M. to the E. of Amras lies *Bad Egerdach* (1960 ft.), in wooded environs, with earthy alkaline springs. A beautiful view may be had from the church-hill at *Ampass* (2355 ft.), 3/4 M. farther to the E.

From Innsbruck to *Zell am See* and *Vienna*, see RR. 18, 15; to *Salzburg*, see R. 19; to *Bregenz* (Arlberg Railway), see R. 22; to *Botzen* (Brenner Railway), see R. 24.

From Innsbruck to Igls. — Railway ('Innsbrucker Mittelgebirgsbahn'; continuation of the Lokalbahn, p. 183; through-carriages) from the Berg Isel Station 12 times daily in 26 min. (fare 1 *K* 40 *h*, descent 80 *h*). — Carriages, see p. 183.

Local line to *Berg Isel*, see p. 183. The train crosses the *Sill*, and then the Fürstenweg (p. 189), and ascends through wood to the (7 min.) station *Amras*, 5 min. above the château (p. 189). Stat. *Lans-Sistrans* lies 10 min. to the W. of the village of *Lans* (2835 ft.; Traube). Turning to the right from the station and passing through a wooden gate, we may ascend to the W. in 20-25 min. to the N.W. summit of the **Lanser Köpfe* (3055 ft.; view of the Inntal from the Martinswand to the Kaiser-Gebirge; to the S.W., the Stubaier Ferner, Waldraster Spitze, and Saile). — Near stat. *Lanser See* is the peaty little lake of that name (2765 ft.; Hôt. Lansersee).

5 1/4 M. **Igls** (2855-2900 ft.; **Grand-Hôtel Iglerhof*, R. from 3 1/2 *K*, B. 1 *K* 60 *h*, D. 5 *K*; **Hôt. Maximilian*; *Hôt. Tirolerhof*, *Altwirt*, R. from 2 *K*, both good), a village with pretty villas around it, is much frequented on account of its fine air and winter-sports.

Tölz
Schliersee
Rosenheim
Kochel S.
Benediktenwand
Wegscheid
Tannern
Kesselb.
Herzogstand
Jochberg
Jachenau
Hoher Zwieser
Walchensee
Walchen See
Staffel
Klosterl
Obernach
Rabenkopf
Vorderriss
Lainbach
Fischbach
Wallgau
Lerchkogel
Schöttelkar Sp.
Scharfreiter
Soiernsp.
Mittenwald
Karwendel
Karwendelspitze
Westl. Karwendelsp.
Ödkar Sp.
Rückkar Sp.
Grubenkar Sp.
Eiskarsp.
Hohe Gleirsch
Gr. Lafatscher
Bettelwurf Sp.
Erl-K.
Rumer Sp.
Solstein
Martinsbg.
Hötting
Mühlau
INNSBRUCK
Arzl
Wilten
Igls
Vill
Lans
Rum
Absam
Hall
Thaur
Rinn
Mutters
Natters
Götzens
Axams
Inns
Sellrain
Kühtai
Gries
Oetz
Imst
Tarrenz
Imsterberg
Karwendeltal
Isar
Hinterautal
Vomper T.
Vomperberg
Vomper
Stallental
Lafatscher T.
Lamsenjoch
Ganskopf
Sonnjoch
Rappenspitze
Hochnissl
Fritzens
Weerberg
Kolsass
Weer
Tulfes
Rotte Wand
Pinnis
Rietz
Zirl
Martinswand
Leutasch
Mittenwald
Scharnitz
Seefeld
Reith
Buchen
Schlitters
Schwaz
Kellerjoch
Fügen
Hart
Zillertaler Alpen
Kitzbühler Alpen
Kattenberg
Kattenbach
Stumm
Zell
Zellersee
Rohrberg
Gerlos
Platten
Hirzer Ba.
Largatz
Tulfein
Pfaffenbichl
Kreuzjoch
March K.
Aschau
Rotwand
Risser Kgl.
Wasserw. Brünnstein
Trainsj.
Landl
Vorder Thiersee
Pinzing
Veitsberg
Kufstein
Pendling
Niederbreitenbach
Mühlsteinsp.
Angath
Hüttenstatt
Voldepp Sp.
Mundalm
Voldepp
Kundl
Oberau
Niederau
Hopfgarten
Kattenberg
Pirchlag
Pienbach
Alpbach
Auffach
Wiedersberg
Gr. Gallenb.
Steinberg
Schafsiedel
Salzachgeier
Kitzbühl H.
Pfannet-Egl
Tornetin
Gamskogel
Königsleiten
Duxbach
Gerlosb.
Platten Hammerl
Schwarzach
Langkampfen
Aschbichl
Hiring
Schl.
Vorgel
Hopfgarten
Hochbrunn
Schwarzsee
Steinbg.
Stein
Kelchsau
Schweinhofer H.
Hochsaukopf
Hochsaukopf
Hochsaukopf

Geogr. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

0 10 20 Kilom. 1 : 500.000 0 5 10 Engl. Miles

From Innsbruck to Fulpmes. — By the Stubaital-Bahn (electric narrow-gauge railway), 11 M., in 58 min. (3 *K* 30 or 2 *K* 20 *h*; return-tickets, valid for three days, 5 *K* 60, 3 *K* 80 *h*). The cars start from the *Innsbruck-Stubai Station* (Pl. C, 7; electric tramway from main station, see p. 183). Views to the left.

The line ascends below the Brenner road. Fine view of the Inntal. Tunnel. Beyond (1 1/2 M.) *Sonnenburgerhof* (2230 ft.) we ascend to the right, obtaining many glimpses of the Silltal, to (2 1/2 M.) *Natters* and (3 3/4 M.) *Mutters* (2745 ft.), in a pretty site at the foot of the Saile. Tunnel; then a viaduct across the *Mühlbach*. Beyond (6 1/2 M.) *Kreit* (3215 ft.) the car crosses the *Sagbach* and turns S.W. into the Stubai-Tal. 10 M. *Telfes* (3240 ft.). Then a sharp winding descent to —

11 M. **Fulpmes** (3085 ft.; **Stubai Hotel*, at the station, a large house of the first class; *Pfurtscheller*, R. 1 1/4-2 *K*; *Lutz*, both these very fair; pop. 1400), a summer-resort. — The *Hoher Burgstall* (8575 ft.), to the S.W., which may be ascended hence in 5-5 1/2 hrs., affords a grand view.

From Fulpmes a road (diligence from the railway-station twice daily in 1-1 1/4 hr.) leads to the N.E. to (2 3/4 M.) **Mieders** (3220 ft.; *Alpen-Hôtel Lerchenhof*, *Alte Post*, both very fair), a prettily situated summer-resort with 390 inhabitants. The *Serles-Spitze* (8920 ft.) is ascended hence viâ *Maria-Waldrast* in 5-6 hrs. (guide; not difficult).

Continuation of the road from Fulpmes through the Stubai-Tal, see p. 203.

21. The Ziller-Tal.

Railway from Jenbach to Mayrhofen, 20 M., in ca. 1 hr. 40 min. (fares 3 *K* 80, 2 *K* 40 *h*).

Jenbach (1845 ft.), see p. 180. The train crosses the *Inn* and passes (1 1/4 M.) *Rotholz* and (2 M.) *Strass*, where it enters the Ziller-Tal to the right. 6 M. **Fügen** (1785 ft.; *Post*; *Stern*; *Aigner*), a summer-resort; 10 1/2 M. *Kaltenbach* (1835 ft.; Post), a pretty village. Skirting the Ziller, we pass (12 1/2 M.) *Aschau*.

15 M. **Zell am Ziller** (1885 ft.; *Bräu*, R. 1 1/4-4 *K*; *Zum Welschen*; *Schneeberger*, all on the right bank; *Post*, on the left bank; pop. 750), a summer-resort. To the E. rise the *Hainzenberg*, with the *Maria-Rast-Kapelle*, and the towering, wall-like *Gerloswand* (7105 ft.); to the S. the blunt pyramid of the *Tristner* (9065 ft.) and the snow-clad *Ingent* (9575 ft.). From the Post a marked path ascends to the W. to (3/4 hr.) *Klöpfelstaudach* (2495 ft.), a farm-house commanding an excellent view.

To the E. of Zell opens the **Gerlos-Tal**, through which a well-trodden bridle-path leads to the Pinzgau (to Gerlos 4 1/2 hrs.; from Gerlos over the Platte to Krimml 4, or over the Plattenkogel 5 hrs.; guide, needless, from Zell to Krimml 11 *K*). From Zell the route runs to the S.E. to the (1/4 hr.) foot of the *Hainzenberg*, and then ascends viâ the village of that name to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Oetschen Inn* (3545 ft.), and leads through wood, up the *Gerlos-Tal*, to (2 3/4 hrs.) the village of **Gerlos** (4070 ft.; *Alpenrose*; *Stöckl*). It then crosses the *Krummbach* to the (1 hr.) *Durlasboden* (4600 ft.), and to the (20 min.) finger-post for the Zittauer-Hütte.

The Gerlos-Tal turns here to the S. (*Wildgerlos-Tal*). The bridle-path leads to (10 min.) the bridge across the *Hollenzer Bach* (boundary between Tyrol and Salzburg). After 7 min. the path forks (comp. below): the direct path to the Pinzgau, to the left, ascends by the brook, crosses (3/4 hr.) the flat **Gerlos Pass** or *Pinzgauer Höhe* (4875 ft.) and descends to (1/2 hr.) *Ronach* (4530 ft.) and (1 1/2 hr.) *Wald* (p. 172) in the Salzach-Tal.

The preferable bridle-path, to the right from the bifurcation just mentioned (1 1/2 hr. from Gerlos), crosses the **Pinzgauer Platte** (*ca.* 5600 ft.) to Krimml (1 hrs.; see way-marks; guide not indispensable). It ascends the N.W. slope of the Plattenkogel, and leads to the left to (3/4 hr.) *Waltl's Inn* on the *Mitterplatten-Alp* (5560 ft.) and the (1 1/2 hr.) *Leitner-Alp* (5570 ft.). Just beyond the (10 min.) *Filzstein-Alp* (5385 ft.) the Krimmler-Tal with its waterfalls is revealed to view. Descent in zigzags to *Krimml* (p. 172) 1 hr. more. — Still finer, in good weather, is the longer route over the *Plattenkogel* (6695 ft.; red marks; guide dispensable), which affords a striking view of Pinzgau, the Dreiherrnspitze, Reichenspitze, etc.

Beyond Zell the train passes (18 M.) *Bühel*

20 M. **Mayrhofen** (2065 ft.; *Neuhaus*, R. 1 1/4-2 1/2 *K*; *Stern* or *Neue Post*; *Alte Post*), the last village in the lower Ziller-Tal, charmingly situated. The Ziller-Tal here branches into four 'Gründe': E. the Zillergrund, S.E. the Stillup, S.W. the Zemmtal, and W. the Tuxer-Tal.

The ***Ahornspitze** (9750 ft.; 6 1/2 hrs. from Mayrhofen; not difficult; guide 12 *K*) is a grand point of view. The path, with red marks, ascends viâ the (1 1/4 hr.) Alpenrose Inn on the *Fellenberg-Alp* to the (4 hrs.) *Edel-Hütte* (7345 ft.; inn) and in 2 hrs. more to the top.

From Mayrhofen over the Tuxer Joch to St. Jodok (11 1/2 hrs.; road in course of construction). We cross the *Zemmbach* by the (1/2 hr.) *Untere Steg* to the **Tuxer-Tal**: 3/4 hr. *Finkenberg* (2755 ft.; Eberl; Neuwirt); 2 hrs. *Vorder-Lanersbach* (4120 ft.; Kapellenwirt); 1/2 hr. *Lanersbach* or *Vorder-Tux* (4230 ft.; Stockwirt); 2 hrs. *Hinter-Tux* (4900 ft.; Kirchler, R. 1-1 1/2 *K*, often full in summer), with thermal springs. — A red-marked path leads hence to the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Tuxer** or **Schmirner Joch** (7675 ft.; refuge-hut), and then down the *Schmirner-Tal* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Kasern* (5310 ft.), to (3/4 hr.) *Inner-Schmirn* (4755 ft.), and to (1 3/4 hr.) *St. Jodok* (p. 203).

The *Zemmtal* deserves a visit (guide unnecessary). Beyond Mayrhofen we cross (10 min.) the *Ziller* and (10 min.) the *Stillup-bach*. (Three fine waterfalls in the *Stillup-Klamm*.) We then (1 min.) take the road to the left to the (1/4 hr.) *Hochsteg* (2165 ft.), a bridge 50 ft. above the Zemmbach, which dashes out of a wild gorge. On the left bank we ascend the pastures of *Lindtal*, past the (1/4 hr.) inn *Zur Linde*, to the ***Dornauberg-Klamm**, a gorge between pine-clad rocks, with the Zemmbach careering below in countless falls, and (3/4 hr.) the *Karlsteg* (2820 ft.). We now follow the right bank of the Zemmbach; 55 min. *Inn zum Schliffstein*; 20 min. **Ginzling** or **Dornauberg** (3275 ft.; *Kröll's Inn*; *Tipotsch's Inn Neu-Ginzling*, R. 1-1 1/2 *K*), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Floiten-Tal*.

Passes. — *From Ginzling over the Pfitscher Joch to Sterzing*, 12 1/2 hrs. (guide, not needed in fine weather, from Breitlahner to St. Jakob 11, thence to Sterzing 6 *K*). We ascend the *Zemmtal* to (1 hr.) *Rosshag* (3595 ft.; Fankhauser, good) and (1 hr.) *Neu-Breitlahner* (4070 ft.; Eder's Inn, good). To the S.E. opens the picturesque *Zemmgrund* or *Schwarzen-*

BREGENZ
1 : 15.000
Meter
Hafen
Leuchtturm
Städt. Bad
Kaserne
Eisenbahn-Hst.
Dock
Am Steinenbach
Post
Johannis-Platz
Museum
Museums-Pl.
Rathaus
Gerichtsgeb.
Hauptbahnhof
Bahnhofstrasse
Kaiser-Jakob-Str.
Kaiser-Str.
Kais. Franz Josef-Pl.
Kaserne
Herz Jesu
Martins-K.
Obere Stadt
Gymnas.
Kapuziner Kloster
Kathol. Friedhof
Pfarr-K.
Kloster Thalbach
Städt. Krankenhs.
Gebhardsbg.
Oehrain
Sport-haus
Tennis-plätze
Gondel-hafen
See-Anlagen
Römerstrasse
Klostergasse
Blumenstr.
Columbanstr.
Viktorstr.
Riedenstr.
Bregenzerstr.
Pfänderstr.
Landstr.
Mariahilfstr.
Evangl.
Hafest. Rieden
Klause
Steig
Schanz-platz
Hörbranz
Bickenbach
Ziegelbach
Weidach
Backen-reute
Grossen
Schiess-stätte
Stadlers
Lützenreute
Hochberg
Dreitlach
Frauhofen
Unter-Hochsteg
Eichenberg
Lochau
Hst. Lochau Häuminen
Juggens
Langhalde
Bodensee
Hirschbg.
Buschen-berg
Moos
Ahornach
Klaus M.
Pfänder
Geserberg
Ried
Reute
Kloster Mehrerau
Bhf.
Hinter-moos
Pfänder-dohle
Vorkloster
Wasser-reute
Fluh
Enten-hütten
Hst. Langen-Buch
Rieden
Gebhardsbg.
Hardenegg
Hst. Fohnmoos
Bregenzer Ach
Buch
Kennelbach
Wolfurt
Lauterach
Schneider
Berenter
Maschen
Baumgarten
Ob-Bildstein
Geiss-buch
Rickenbach
Bildstein
Haag
1:125.000
Kilometer

stein-Grund, in which (3½ hrs.) is the *Berliner-Hütte* (6750 ft.; good inn) on the *Schwarzenstein-Alp*, in a superb site (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). — Following the *Zamser-Tal*, the S.W. branch, we next come (2½ hrs. from Neu-Breitlahner) to the *Dominikus-Hütte* (5525 ft.; inn in summer), opposite the mouth of the glacier-clad *Schlegeis-Tal*. (Interesting digression of 2½-3 hrs. to the *Furtschagel-Haus*, 7665 ft.; good inn.) In 2½ hrs. more we reach the **Pfitscher Joch** (7375 ft.; *Rainer's Inn*), where we have a striking view. Descent by *Stein* to (2 hrs.) *St. Jakob in Pfitsch* (Rainer's Inn); 1¾ hr. *Wieden*; 2¾ hrs. *Sterzing* (p. 204).

22. From Bregenz to Innsbruck. Arlberg Railway.

Comp. Maps, pp. 194, 200.

From Landeck to Mals and Spondinig.

136½ M. Railway *(Staatsbahn)*. Express in 4¼-4½ hrs. (26 *K* 20 *h*, 16 *K*, 10 *K* 20 *h*), ordinary train in 6¾-7½ hrs. — The ***Arlberg Railway** *(Arlbergbahn)*, constructed in 1880-84, is one of the most interesting of mountain-railways. Steepest gradient on the W. side (from Bludenz to Langen) 31 : 1000, and on the E. side (from Landeck to St. Anton) 26 : 1000. Views from Bludenz to Langen mostly on the right, from St. Anton to Innsbruck on the left.

Bregenz. — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. **Hôtel Montfort* (Pl. a; B, 2), R. 2½-6, B. 1½, D. 4 *K*; *Hôt. de l'Europe* (Pl. b; B, 2), R. 2-4 *K*, both at the station; *Oesterreichischer Hof* (Pl. c; B, 2), near the harbour; *Weisses Kreuz* (Pl. d; B, 3), Römer-Str., R. 2-5, B. 1¼ *K*, good; *Post* (Pl. e; C, 2), R. 2-4 *K*; *Krone* (Pl. f; B, 3); *Heidelberger Fass* (Pl. k; B, 3), R. 1½-2 *K*; *Brändle*, near the station, R. 1½-2½ *K*; *Löwe* (Pl. n; B, 2). — Restaurants. *Sporthaus* (Pl. A, 2), on the Lake Promenade; *Central*; *Austria*; *Veranda am See*. — Wine at *F. Kinz's*, Kirch-Str. (Pl. B, 3). Beer at the *Hirsch*, *Löwe*, *Forster's*, etc. — *Baths*, with swimming-tank, in Lindauer-Str.

Bregenz (1300 ft.), the capital of the *Vorarlberg* (district 'before the Arlberg'), the *Brigantium* of the Romans, with 8540 inhab., lies charmingly at the base of the *Pfänder*, at the E. end of the *Lake of Constance* (Ger. *Bodensee*). The *Old* or *Upper Town* (Pl. C, 3), of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on a hill, occupies the site of the Roman Castrum. On another hill, to the S., stands the handsome *Pfarrkirche* (Pl. B, 4), with its ancient tower. The *Landes-Museum* (Pl. B, 2; 1 *K*) contains natural history specimens, paintings, coins, and Roman antiquities. The *Lake Promenade* (music frequently) affords a splendid survey of the lake and the Sentis. Another good view is obtained from the *Villa Gravenreuth (Bregenzer Klause)*, on the Lindau road, 1 M. to the N.

The ***Gebhardsberg** (1970 ft.), ¾ hr., by a road past the Pfarrkirche, on which are fragments of the old castle of *Hohen-Bregenz*, a small church, and a tavern, commands a fine view of the Lake of Constance, the Rhine valley, and the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus (view-indicator).

The view from the ***Pfänder** (3490 ft.), to the E. of Bregenz, is still more extensive. The path (2 hrs.) passes *Berg Isel* (shooting-range) and *Weissenreute*, a farm on the left, and ascends to the right through wood (white way-marks) viâ *Hintermoos* to *Hôtel-Pension Pfänder*, 5 min. below the top. The road is longer (2½ hrs.; carr. and pair, there and back, 20 *K*); a mountain-railway is being constructed.

From Bregenz to Bezau, 22 M., railway in 2 hrs. (2nd class 2 *K* 60, 3rd class 1 *K* 70 *h*). We ascend the picturesque valley of the *Bregenzer Ach*. 13 M. *Lingenau-Hittisau* (1655 ft.); 14½ M. *Egg* (1970 ft.); 16½ M. *Andelsbuch* (2015 ft.). — 18½ M. *Schwarzenberg* (2285 ft.: Rail. Restaurant). The village (Hirsch; Lamm), 2½ M. to the N., at the foot of the *Hochälple* (4815 ft.; ascent 3 hrs., easy; fine view), is a summer-resort. — 22 M. *Bezau* (2135 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Post). Road thence (diligence twice daily in 3 hrs.; railway under construction, by (3½ M.) *Mellau* (2265 ft.; Bär, with chalybeate baths) and (7½ M.) *Schnepfau* (2470 ft.; Krone), to (10 M.) *Au* (2610 ft.; Krone; Rössle) and (12½ M.) *Schoppernau* (2755 ft.; Krone). A cart-road ascends hence, past the (3 M.) small sulphur-baths of *Hopfreben* (3350 ft., and then more steeply, to (4½ M.) the ***Schröcken** (4165 ft.; *Peter's Inn*), a hamlet surrounded by precipitous mountains, clothed far up with forest and pasture.

From the Schröcken to Stuben on the Arlberg, 5½ hrs. (without guide). The path, with blue marks, leads up the *Körber-Alp* to (2½ hrs.) *Lech* (4745 ft.; Krone), prettily situated at the foot of the *Omeshorn* (8395 ft.). Road thence by *Zürs* and the *Flexen-Sattel* (5855 ft.) to (2¾ hrs.) *Stuben* (p. 196).

The train crosses the *Bregenzer Ach*, with the Gebhardsberg (p. 193) on the left, and at (2½ M.) *Lauterach* enters the broad valley of the *Rhine*. 5½ M. *Schwarzach* (1385 ft.; Bregenzer Wald), a large village.

7½ M. **Dornbirn** (1410 ft.; *Hôt. Weiss*, at the station, R. 1½-2½, B 1 *K*; *Hôt. Rhomberg*, both good; *Dornbirner Hof; Mohr*), a town nearly 3 M. long, with 16,240 inhab., on the *Dornbirner Ach*. The S.W. horizon is bounded by the Appenzell Mts., the Kamor and Hoher Kasten, the snow-clad Sentis, the indented Curfirsten, and the Alvier.

The *Gütle* (1705 ft.; inn), 1 hr. to the S.E., has a cotton-mill and a fountain, which plays to a height of 187 ft. Beyond it is (10 min.) the *Rappenloch-Schlucht*, through which dashes the Ach. We may return by the *Zanzenberg* (1920 ft.; fine view) to (1½ hr.) Dornbirn.

12½ M. *Hohenems* (1420 ft.; Einfürst), a town with 6455 inhab. and the château of Count Waldburg-Zeil. On a steep cliff above it is the ruin of *Alt-Hohenems*, and 2 M. to the N., on the precipitous *Glopper*, is the restored castle of *Neu-Hohenems*.

To the W., from the plain of the Rhine, rises the *Kummenberg* (2190 ft.). Near (15½ M.) *Götzis* (1400 ft.; Hôt. Montfort), to the left, is the ruined castle of *Neu-Montfort*. — 20½ M. *Rankweil* (1515 ft.; Hecht, R. 1¼-1½ *K*; Zum Schützen), at the mouth of the *Laternser-Tal*.

The ascent of the ***Hoher Freschen** (6580 ft.; 5½-6 hrs.; guide, 10 *K*, needless for experts) is attractive but somewhat fatiguing. The Freschenhaus (inn) is ½ hr. from the top. Panorama of the Vorarlberg, Appenzell, and Glarus Alps, Lake of Constance, etc.

23 M. **Feldkirch** (1495 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Englischer Hof* or *Post*, R. 2-6 *K; Bären*, R. 2-4 *K*, with beer-garden, both good; *Vorarlberger Hof*, at the station; *Löwe; Schäfle*, R. 1¼-2 *K*; pop. 5060), a pleasant little town, 10 min. from the station, is dominated by the large castle of *Schattenburg*. Parish-church of 1487.

10 Kilometer
1 : 500.000
10 Engl. Miles
KEMPTEN
Kempter Wald
Kisslegg
Wangen
Isny
Tettnang
Friedrichshafen
Neukirch
Weitnau
Sulzberg
Langenargen
Lindenberg
Immenstadt
Grünten
Rosskopf
Hindelang
Spieser
LINDAU
BODENSEE
BREGENZ
RORSCHACH
Rheineck
Dornbirn
Lustenau
Hochälpele
Winterstaude
Hochgrat
Nebelhorn
Oberstdorf
Hochvogel
Grüwde
Hohenems
Altstätten
Hohe Kugel
Götzis
Hoher Freschen
Mittag-Sp.
Didams-K.
Schoppernau
Baad
Liechel-K.
Mädelegabel
Krotten-K.
Kreuzeck
Urbeleskar-Sp.
Geishorn
Daumen
Rettenberg
Sonthofen
Oberstaufen
Stuiben
Weissach
Thalkirchdorf
Bad Hindelang
Oberjoch
Pfronten

Feldkirch
Löffel-Sp.
Kuhspitz
Breithorn
Kleinspitz
Schrocken
Aarhorn
Mittag-Sp.
Thor Sp.
Schellenberg
Frastanz
Gurtis
Rätis
Rhätikon
Schesaplana
Geis Sp.
Tschingel
Falknis
Naaf K.
Sassauna
Drusenfluh
Vilan
Sulzfluh
Schiers
Kreuz
Buchen
Furna
Jenaz
Luzein
Küblis
Saas
Fideris
Trimmis
Chur
Haldenstein
Rothhorn
Rothe Wand
Gumsfreiheit
Pitschi K.
Bludenz
Galina K.
Mond Sp.
Vadaz
Fundel K.
Zimba Sp.
Vandans
Tschagguns
Schruns
Hochjoch
Lobspitze
Kuder B.
Pflun Sp.
Trost B.
Kuchen Sp.
Valschavielkopf
Madererspitz
Versail Sp.
Fluh Sp.
Gaschurn
Lutenen
Zeinis J.
Vallüla
Madererspitze
Geisspleif Sp.
Vesil Sp.
Schlinfluh
Gr. Litzner
Kl. Rad
Klosters
Mädrishorn
Schlapinerjoch
Rothbühl
Gänserach
Kistenstein
Mattlishorn
Schwarz-H.
Weissfluh
Davoser See
Davos Dörfli
Silvretta-H.
Weisshorn
Schwarz-H.
Piz Buin
Piz Cotschen
Plattenhorn
Fluchthorn
Gr. Litzner
Kl. Rad
Mutler
Martinsbruck
Arina
Strada
Minschun
Piz Lat
Sent
Schuls
Fatschalv
Remüst
Vallüga
Krabach Sp.
Rock-Sp.
Stanskogel
Vorderseeg Sp.
Parseier Sp.
Weiser-Sp.
Frei Sp.
Kaiserstock
Hägerau
Steeg
Lech
Zug
Rothe Wand
Thunjer
Omeshorn
Schaf-B.
Flexen
Valluga
St. Jacob
Pettneu
Schnann
Flirsch
St. Anton
Hochkaar Sp.
Albon K.
Riffler
Peziner Sp.
Hohe Sp.
Reindel Sp.
Fasulfad Sp.
Langesthei
Kappl
Pazüel
Fallers Sp.
Pazüel
Kuchen Sp.
Vesul Sp.
Grübele K.
Burkel K.
Kreuz J.
Compatsch
Greul Sp.
Spiss
Sahnuun
Piz Mondin
Finstermünz
Nauders
Martinsbruck
Arina
Strada
Minschun
Piz Lat
Sent
Schuls
Fatschalv
Remüst
Piz Cotschen
Plattenhorn
Silvretta-H.
Weisshorn
Piz Buin
Schwarz-H.
Davoser See
Davos Dörfli
Weissfluh
Mattlishorn
Schwarz-H.
Kistenstein
Rothbühl
Gänserach
Schlapinerjoch
Mädrishorn
Klosters
Saas
Küblis
Luzein
Jenaz
Furna
Buchen
Schiers
Kreuz
Sulzfluh
Drusenfluh
Sassauna
Vilan
Naaf K.
Falknis
Tschingel
Geis Sp.
Schesaplana
Rhätikon
Gaschurn
Versail Sp.
Fluh Sp.
Lutenen
Zeinis J.
Vallüla
Madererspitze
Geisspleif Sp.
Vesil Sp.
Schlinfluh
Gr. Litzner
Kl. Rad
Mutler
Fluchthorn

The **Margaretenkapf** (1825 ft.), 1/4 hr. to the W., on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and grounds of the Von Tschavoll family, overlooks the Illschlucht and the Rheintal from the Falknis to Lake Constance (ascent to the right beyond the lower Ill-Brücke; adm. daily, except Frid., 8-11 and 3-7, free).

From Feldkirch to Buchs, 12 M., railway (22-36 min.). — 9 1/2 M. *Schaan*, 2 1/2 M. to the S. of which is *Vaduz*, the capital (1200 inhab.) of the small principality of Liechtenstein. Near Buchs we cross the Rhine. See also *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

Above and below Feldkirch the *Ill* has forced passages through the limestone rocks, called the *Upper* and *Lower Illklamm*. The train passes through a tunnel into the Upper Klamm and crosses the Ill near (25 1/2 M.) *Frastanz* (1550 ft.). The valley, now called *Inner Walgau*, expands. 30 M. *Nenzing*, at the mouth of the *Gamperdona-Tal*. The train crosses the Ill.

36 1/2 M. **Bludenz** (1905 ft.; *Bludenzer Hof*, R. from 2 *K*, good; *Arlberg*, both at the station; *Post; Montafoner Hof;* pop. 5870), a little town finely situated, and dominated by the castle of *Gaienhofen* (now government-offices). To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the *Brandner-Tal*.

The ***Hoher Frassen** (6500 ft.; 4-4 1/2 hrs.; guide, hardly needed, 8 *K*) affords a superb view. About 1 hr. below the summit is the *Frassen-Hütte* (inn).

To the Lüner-See, with Ascent of the Scesaplana, a very interesting excursion. There is a road as far as (6 M.) Brand (omnibus from the Bludenzer Hof in 2 hrs.; 3 1/2 *K*). We cross the Ill to (1 M.) *Bürs* and then the *Alvierbach* and ascend the road to the right through wood to (1 1/4 hr.) *Bürserberg* (2855 ft.). The picturesque *Brandner-Tal* is now traversed. 6 M. *Brand* (3435 ft.; Beck, R. 1-3 *K;* Scesaplana, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 *K*, both good) is frequented as a health-resort. From Brand a footpath leads viâ the (1 1/2 hr.) *Schatten-Lagant-Alp* to the ***Lüner-See** (6375 ft.). On the W. side is the (2 hrs.) *Douglass-Hütte* (inn). The ascent hence of the ***Scesaplana** (9740 ft.; 3-3 1/2 hrs.; guide from Brand, 12 *K*), the highest peak of the Rhætikon chain, is rather toilsome, but very interesting, and the panorama is grand. — A shorter route (blue marks) is from Brand by the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Oberzalim-Hütte* (6330 ft.) and the (2 1/4 hrs.) *Strassburger-Hütte* (8860 ft.; both with inns) to the (1 hr.) top.

Above Bludenz, to the S.E., opens the beautiful **Montafon Valley**, watered by the Ill. Electric railway (8 M., in 40-45 min.; 1 *K* 50 or 80 *h*) to **Schruns** (2250 ft.; *Taube*, R. from 1 *K* 60 *h*, D. 3-4 *K; Stern; Löwe*, all good; *Adler; Gauenstein*), the chief place in the valley, a prettily situated village, frequented both as a summer and as a winter resort. Fine excursions: N. up the (1 1/4 hr.) *Bartholomäberg* (3560 ft.), a good point of view; through the *Gauer-Tal* to the (7-8 hrs.) *Lüner-See* (see above); ascent of the *Sulzfluh* (9265 ft.; 7-7 1/2 hrs.; with guide, 16 *K;* superb view), passing the *Tilisuna-Hütte* (inn), etc. — Road (diligence twice daily in 2 1/4-2 1/2 hrs.; 2 *K* 40 *h*) from Schruns by (5 1/2 M.) *St. Gallenkirch* (2735 ft.; Rössle; Adler) to (9 1/2 M.) *Gaschurn* (3120 ft.; Rössle or Post, R. 2 *K;* Krone; pop. 680). Farther up (3 M.) lies *Patenen* (3435 ft.; Sonne), the last village in the valley. Interesting passes from Patenen, not difficult, cross the *Zeinisjoch* (6075 ft.), in 4-4 1/2 hrs., and the *Bielerhöhe* (6630 ft.; on this side of which is the *Madlener-Haus*, with inn), in 7 hrs., to *Galtür* (5040 ft.; Hôt. Fluchthorn), in the *Patznaun-Tal*, whence a road descends by (5 1/2 M.) *Ischgl* (4520 ft.; Post; Wälschwirt) and (12 M.) *Kappl* (4125 ft.; Löwe) to (21 M.) *Pians* (p. 196).

The Arlbergbahn quits the Ill at the nunnery of *St. Peter*, enters the *Kloster-Tal*, watered by the *Alfenz*, and ascends on its N. side. — 43 M. *Bratz* (2315 ft.). Viaducts and tunnels in rapid succession. 49½ M. *Dalaas* (3060 ft.; Paradies); the village (2745 ft.; Post) lies in the valley below. The train runs high up on the steep slope and crosses the *Radona-Schlucht* and two smaller gorges. 54 M. *Danöfen* (3525 ft.). We cross the *Streubach*. 58 M. *Klösterle*: the village lies below, on the right, at the mouth of the *Nenzigast-Tal*, from which peeps the *Kaltenberg* (9515 ft.). We next cross the *Wäldlitobel*, and pass through a tunnel under the landslip of 1892 to (59½ M.) **Langen** (3995 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant & Post*).

From Langen to St. Anton over the Arlberg (3½-4 hrs.). The road (picturesque, but shadeless) passes (40 min.) *Stuben* (4625 ft.; Alte Post) and ascends in windings to the (1½ hr.) **Arlberg Pass** (5910 ft.). Beyond it (5 min.) is the hospice of *St. Christoph*. Then down by (20 min.) *Kalteneck* (5555 ft.) to (1 hr.) *St. Anton* (see below).

The train crosses the Alfenzbach and enters the **Arlberg Tunnel**, 6⅜ M. long, which ascends rapidly to its centre (4300 ft.). The transit lasts 15-20 minutes. An obelisk at the E. end of the tunnel bears a portrait in relief of *Julius Lott* (d. 1883), the chief engineer of the line.

69 M. **St. Anton** (4275 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Post*, at the station, R. 2-6, B. 1¼, D. 4 *K*, good; *Schwarzer Adler*, R. 1¼-2 *K*), the highest village in the *Rosanna-Tal*, which above it is called *Verwall*, and below it *Stanzer-Tal*, is a health and 'winter sport' resort.

We now descend to (74 M.) *Pettneu*. On the right rises the *Riffler* (10,370 ft.), with its precipitous glacier. We again cross the Rosanna. 76 M. *Schnann*, at the mouth of the *Schnanner Klamm*. Crossing the Rosanna twice more, we next reach

77½ M. **Flirsch** (3680 ft.; *Post & Löwe*, good), picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Eisenspitze* (9400 ft.). The valley contracts and the Rosanna dashes down a rocky bed.

81½ M. *Strengen* (3355 ft.). The village lies to the left (Post Inn). We pass through two tunnels and over a viaduct, 280 yds. long and 282 ft. high, and cross the *Trisanna*, which issues from the *Patznaun-Tal* (p. 195) and unites with the Rosanna to form the *Sanna*. 84½ M. *Wiesberg* (3150 ft.), with an old castle. We skirt the crumbling *Majenwand* in a series of viaducts and cuttings.

86½ M. **Pians** (2995 ft.). Below, to the left, lies the village (2795 ft.; *Alte Post*, R. 1-2 *K*, very fair), where the road to the *Patznaun-Tal* (p. 195) begins. Above it, on the green Mittel-Gebirge, is *Grins*, at the base of the huge *Parseierspitze* (9970 ft.). We now descend the right bank of the Sanna, passing *Bruggen* (below us on the left), to (89½ M.) *Landeck-Perfuchs*, and then cross the *Inn*.

91½ M. **Landeck** (*Rail. Restaurant*, R. 2½ *K*, good). The

little town (2680 ft.; **Post*, R. 3-6, B. $1^1/_4$ *K*; *Goldner Adler*, R. $1^1/_2$-3 *K*; *Schwarzer Adler*), 1 M. to the S.W., lies on both banks of the Inn, commanded by the old *Schloss Landeck*. Pretty walk (2 hrs. there and back) by *Perjen* to the *Lötzer Klamm*, a wild ravine with a waterfall.

From Landeck to Mals and Spondinig (Meran, Stelvio Pass), 49 M.

Motor Diligence (16 seats) twice daily in summer to *Neu-Spondinig* (4-5 hrs.; fare $15^1/_2$ *K*) and *Trafoi* (6-$6^1/_2$ hrs.; $19^1/_2$ *K*). Mail Coach (10 seats) from Landeck to *Mals* daily in summer (17 *K*; the night is spent at Nauders). 'Touristenfahrt' (18 seats) to *Mals* once daily in $9^1/_2$ hrs. (12 *K* 30 *h*); Post (diligence, without limit of numbers) twice daily in $9^1/_2$ hrs. (11 *K* 4 and 13 *K* 80 *h*); Extra-Post and pair, 71 *K* 72 *h*.

The road ascends to the S.E., on the right bank of the *Inn*, which forms several rapids here, to the ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Pontlatzer-Brücke* (2820 ft.). — $7^1/_2$ M. *Prutz* (2840 ft.; Post or Rose), at the entrance to the *Kaunser-Tal*.

To the W. ($^3/_4$ hr.) is *Ladis* (3905 ft.; Kur-Hôtel), with sulphur-baths; $^1/_2$ hr. higher lies *Obladis* (4540 ft.), with a mineral spring, in a fine site.

The **Kaunser-Tal** (motors prohibited) runs E. to Kaltenbrunn, then S., parallel with the Pitztal, to the central Oetztal Mts. The road (to which walkers will prefer the bridle-path by *Kauns* and the pilgrim-resort of *Kaltenbrunn*) ascends along the *Faggenbach*, past ($5^3/_4$ M.) *Nufels* (4155 ft.), where the path just mentioned joins the road, to (8 M.) *Feuchten* (4175 ft.; Hirsch), then by a bridle-path to the ($3^1/_2$-4 hrs.) *Gepatsch-Haus* (6325 ft.; inn), finely situated in view of the imposing *Gepatsch Glacier*. Passes from this point to *Mittelberg* in the Pitztal over the *Oelgruben-Joch* (9885 ft.; 7-8 hrs.; guide 15 *K*), see p. 199; to *Vent* (p. 201) over the *Gepatsch-Joch* (10,640 ft.; 9-10 hrs., difficult; two guides at 23 *K*); to *Langtaufers* over the *Weisssee-Joch* (9745 ft.; 6-7 hrs.; guide to *Pratzen* 12 *K*), a fine route. From Pratzen to *Graun* (p. 198), 2 hrs. more.

10 M. **Ried** (2875 ft.; *Post*), with *Schloss Sigmundsried*. The road crosses a mound of detritus and next reaches ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Tösens* (3055 ft.). We ($^1/_2$ M.) cross the Inn, pass ($^1/_4$ M.) *Gasthaus Tschupach*, and ($5^1/_4$ M.) reach —

$19^1/_2$ M. **Pfunds** (3175 ft.), consisting of two villages: *Stuben* (Post), on our road, on the left bank of the Inn, and *Pfunds*, on the right bank, at the mouth of the *Radurschel-Tal*.

Above Pfunds the road crosses the Inn by the ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Cajetan-Brücke* and gradually ascends on the right bank, being partly hewn in the rock or buttressed with masonry, and affording fine views of the narrow Inntal. — 23 M. **Hoch-Finstermünz** (3730 ft.; *Hôtel-Pension Hochfinstermünz*, R. $2^1/_4$-6, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 4 *K*, good), a picturesque point, 465 ft. below which lies *Alt-Finstermünz*, with its old tower and a bridge over the Inn.

The road now turns to the left, threads the *Finstermünz Pass*, enters the valley of the *Stiller Bach*, and passes the small *Fort Nauders*. It then ascends in a long bend (which the old 'Gehweg' cuts off) to —

27½ M. **Nauders** (4480 ft.; *Post; Löwe; Roter Adler*), a large village, with the old *Schloss Naudersberg*.

From Nauders a road leads to the W., by *Martinsbruck* to *Schuls* in the Engadine (diligence daily in 3½ hrs.); see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

The road ascends gradually on the right bank of the Stille Bach to (31 M.) the **Reschen-Scheideck** (4955 ft.), the watershed between the Inn and the Adige. Beyond the village of (31½ M.) *Reschen* (4900 ft.; Stern) is the green *Reschen-See*, where a striking *View is disclosed of the snow and glaciers of the Ortler chain, which fills the background. 33½ M. *Graun* 4880 ft.; Wenter. R. 2½-6 *K*, good; Ortler, at the entrance to the *Langtauferer-Tal*.

37½ M. *St. Valentin auf der Haide* 4765 ft.: Post lies between the Mittersee and the Haidersee. The monotonous part of the valley down to Burgeis is called the *Malser Haide*. To the right lies *Burgeis* (3985 ft.), with the old castle of *Fürstenburg*; on the hill is the Benedictine abbey of *Marienberg*.

43 M. **Mals** (3430 ft.; *Post* or *Adler*, R. 1½-4 *K*, good; *Bär*), a village of Roman origin in the *Upper Vinschgau*, starting-point of the railway to Meran. The station lies 10 min. below the village.

Interesting excursion of two days from Mals: by (6 M.) *Taufers* and (8 M.) *Münster* to (10½ M.) the Swiss village of *Santa Maria* (1555 ft.; Schweizerhof; Stelvio; Weisses Kreuz); then over the *Umbrail Pass* (p. 217) to (18½ M.) *Santa Maria* on the Stelvio; back next day to the valley of the Adige over the *Stelvio Pass* (see p. 216).

The Vinschgau Railway runs past the small and ancient town of *Glurns* to (3 M.) *Schluderns* (3015 ft.; Schweizerhof); to the left rises the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp.

6 M. **Spondinig-Prad** (2905 ft.; Hirsch), where the Stelvio road (p. 215) diverges to the S.W. (left). — Hence to Meran and Botzen, see R. 25.

The Railway from Landeck to Innsbruck remains on the right bank of the Inn. On the cliff to the left is the ruin of *Schroffenstein*. 93 M. *Zams*, with a large nunnery of sisters of mercy. Passing the ruined *Kronburg*, we reach (98 M.) *Schönwies* and —

103 M. **Imst** (2350 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*). The little town (2705 ft.; *Post*, R. 1¼-4 *K*; *Sonne*, R. 1-2 *K*; *Eggerbräu*, all good), 2 M. to the N. (omn. 60 *h*), lies pleasantly on the W. side of the *Gurgler-Tal*. To the E. rises the *Tschirgant* (7780 ft.).

A road (motor-omnibus twice daily in 1¼-1½ hr.) leads to the N.E. through the shadeless *Gurgler-Tal* viâ *Tarrenz* to (8 M.) **Nassereit** (2745 ft.; *Post*, R. from 1 *K* 60 *h*, good), where the road from *Telfs* (13 M.; p. 199) viâ Obsteig joins ours on the right. — From Nassereit to Reutte, viâ the *Fern Pass*, 25 M., is one of the finest passes between Tyrol and Bavaria (motor-diligence twice daily in 2¾ hrs.). The road crosses the effluent of the dark-green *Fernstein-See*, by which rise the ruins of *Sigmundsburg*. We pass (3 M.) the Fernstein Inn (3305 ft.; burned down in 1910), below the picturesque castle of *Fernstein*, and ascend on the W. side of the valley to the (6 M.) **Fern Pass** (3970 ft.; inn). Thence we

descend past the *Blind-See* and *Weissen-See* (with fine views of the Wetterstein range) to (12 M.) **Lermoos** (3260 ft.; *Drei Mohren*, R. 2½-6 *K; Post*, R. 1½-5 *K*, both good), finely situated in a broad basin, whence a road leads by *Griesen* to *Partenkirchen* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). Our road leads viâ (20 M.) *Heiterwang* to (25 M.) **Reutte** (2790 ft.; *Post*, R. 1½-5 *K; Hirsch*, R. 1½-3½ *K; Tiroler Hof*, all good; *Mohr; Krone*), a small town on the Lech. To the E. (1 hr.) are the **Stuiben Falls*. — From Reutte to the *Oberes Lechtal*, to *Hohenschwangau*, *Füssen*, etc., see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The **Pitztal**, the lower part of which is a narrow and rugged valley, with many waterfalls, deserves a visit for the grand scenery at its head (diligence to Mittelberg). From the station of Imst the road ascends S.E. to (½ hr.) *Arzl* (2895 ft.), finely situated at the foot of the *Burgstall* (3460 ft.); then by (1½ hr.) *Wenns* (3210 ft.; Roter Ochse, R. 1-2½ *K*; Post; Adler) and the (1 hr.) *Inn auf der Schön* to (3 hrs.) *St. Leonhard* (4520 ft.; Sonne) and (2¼ hrs.) *Plangeros* (5300 ft.; Kirschner's Inn), the last village. Farther up (1 hr.) is the hamlet of **Mittelberg** (5690 ft.; inn), finely situated in view of the beautiful **Mittelberg-Ferner*, the grand ice-fall of which descends to the valley ¾ hr. higher up. In the Taschach-Tal, 2½-3 hrs. to the S.W., is the imposing *Taschach-Ferner*, with the *Taschach-Haus* (7990 ft.; inn). — Passes from Mittelberg: to *Sölden* (p. 201) over the *Pitztaler-Jöchl* (9825 ft.; 7 hrs.; guide 11 *K*); to *Vent* (p. 201), more interesting, over the **Taufkar-Joch* (10,530 ft.; 8-9 hrs.; guide 17 *K*); also to the *Kaarleskögfe*, 3 hrs. from Mittelberg (guide 5 *K*), with the *Braunschweiger-Hütte* (9050 ft.; inn), where we get a splendid view of the glaciers as far as the Wildspitze. — Over the Oelgruben-Joch to the *Gepatsch-Haus* (7½ hrs.; guide 15 *K*), not difficult: we first go to the (3 hrs.) *Taschach-Haus* (see above); then cross the *Sexegerten-Ferner* to the (2½ hrs.) *Oelgruben-Joch* (9885 ft.), from which the *Hintere Oelgrubenspitze* (10,710 ft.), a superb point of view, may be scaled by adepts in 1 hr.; descent from the Joch in 2 hrs. to the Gepatsch-Haus (p. 197). For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The train crosses the *Pitzbach;* on the hill to the left is *Karres*, with its slender Gothic church-tower. We then skirt the precipices on the right bank of the Inn. Beyond (106 M.) *Roppen* (2315 ft.; Klocker) we cross the *Oetztaler Ache* by a bridge 66 ft. high, affording a fine view, right and left, of the Oetztal, with the Acherkogel, and of the Weisse Wand.

108½ M. **Oetztal** (2270 ft.; *Oetztaler Hof*, at the station, R. 1½-3 *K*) is the station for the *Oetztal* (R. 23).

Beyond (110 M.) *Haiming* is *Schloss Petersberg*, on the right. 115 M. *Stams;* in the village is a Cistercian monastery.

120½ M. **Telfs** (2045 ft.; *Seiser*, at the station, R. 1¼-1½ *K; Post; Traube; Schöpfer;* pop. 3150) lies ¾ M. to the N. of the station. From Telfs a picturesque road leads by *Ober-Mieming* (2875 ft.; Post) and *Obsteig* (to (13 M.) *Nassereit* (p. 198).

124 M. **Zirl** (1955 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*). The village (2040 ft.; *Post; Löwe*), lies picturesquely on the left bank, 1 M. to the N., overlooked by the ruin of *Fragenstein*. Fine view from the *Calvarienberg* (½ hr. from the rail. station).

Below Zirl the **Martinswand** (3650 ft.), the traditional scene of a hunting adventure of Emp. Maximilian I. in 1493, rises sheer from the valley. High up is the cavern (1¼ hr. from the station; good path) where the emperor is said to have been rescued from falling over the precipice by an angel in the guise of a chamois-hunter.

From Zirl to Mittenwald, 17 M., diligence in 4 hrs. (railway in construction), viâ *Seefeld* (3870 ft.; Post) to (13½ M.) *Scharnitz* (3160 ft.; Adler); thence motor-omnibus. Comp. *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

We skirt the Inn (with the Martinswand to the left) and cross the *Melach* to (130½ M.) *Kematen* (1945 ft.), at the mouth of the *Sellrain-Tal.* 133 M. *Völs,* prettily situated among orchards.

136½ M. *Innsbruck,* see p. 182.

23. The Oetztal.

Diligence from stat. Oetztal (p. 199) thrice daily in summer, to (24 M.) Sölden in 6-7 hrs. (6 *K*). Carriage from stat. Oetztal to Oetz 4 *K* 60, with pair 8 *K* 20 *h;* to Umhausen 10 *K* 60 or 18 *K* 20 *h;* to Längenfeld 15 *K* 80 or 27 *K* 60 *h;* to Sölden 22 *K* 40 or 42 *K* 80 *h;* fee ten per cent of fare. The Oetztal road is closed to motors. — Walkers from stat. Oetztal to Oetz take 1½ hr., to Umhausen 2, Längenfeld 2¼, Sölden 3¼, Zwieselstein 1 hr.; from Zwieselstein to Vent 3½ hrs.; from Vent over the Niederjoch to Unser-Frau 7, over the Hochjoch 8½ hrs.; from Unser-Frau to Naturns 4 hrs.

Oetztal Station (2270 ft.), see p. 199. The road ascends in windings, then descends to the *Oetztaler Ache,* and leads by (2 M.) *Ebene* (at the mouth of the *Staibenbach,* which issues from the *Auer-Klamm*) to (4 M.) **Oetz** (2690 ft.; **Hôt. Kassl.* R. 1½-3½ *K*), a summer-resort, at the foot of the *Acherkogel* (9875 ft.).

At (5¼ M.) *Habichen* (2770 ft.) we cross the Ache and ascend the *Gsteig* in windings; on the opposite bank towers the *Acherwand.* 7 M. *Tumpen* (3070 ft.; Zum Acherkogel, R. 1-1½ *K*). Opposite rises the abrupt *Engelswand.* — 9½ M. **Umhausen** (3400 ft.; *Krone,* R. 1½-2½ *K*), a pretty village.

To reach the (¾ hr.) ***Stuiben Fall** (guide needless), we ascend (marked path), near the church, on the right bank of the *Horlachbach,* cross it after ½ hr., and mount for ¼ hr. more, through larch-wood, to a point opposite the beautiful fall, which plunges in two leaps, to a depth of 460 ft., from under a natural bridge of rock. Walkers bound for Längenfeld descend, by the bridge below the falls and along the conduit to the left (blue and white way-marks), to the road skirting the Ache.

We now enter the wild defile of *Maurach,* 2 M. long, an old moraine with banks of clay and loose stones, where we cross the Ache twice. After a short ascent through scanty pine-wood the road enters a green plateau, in which lie the villages of *Au* (3780 ft.; Lamm) and *Dorf.* To the S.W. rises the Hauerkogel; farther back are the Hallkogel and Perlerkogel; to the left is the Gamskogel.

15 M. **Längenfeld** (3870 ft.; **Hôtel-Pension Hirsch,* R. 1½-3½ *K; Stern*) lies at the mouth of the *Sulztal,* from which issues the Fischbach. The *Kurbad Längenfeld,* 5 min. from the Hirsch, has a sulphur-spring. — 17½ M. *Huben* (3880 ft.); to the right appears the *Hohe Geige* (11,140 ft.). The valley narrows. 21 M. *Aschbach Inn* (4110 ft.). We cross the stream and ascend through wood. Then, nearly level, the road passes through two tunnels.

24 M. **Sölden** (4470 ft.; *Grüner zum Alpenverein*, R. $1^1/_4$-2 *K*; *Oberwirt Riml*; *Unterwirt Gstrein* or *Sonne*, all good), a finely situated village and summer-resort.

Ascent of the **Brunnenkogel** (9515 ft.; 4-$4^1/_2$ hrs.; red way-marks; guide, 8 *K*, advisable), interesting but somewhat fatiguing. We mount rapidly through wood to the ($1^1/_2$-2 hrs.) *Falkner Inn* (6475 ft.), then over pastures, loose stones, and rock to the (2 hrs.) *Erzherzog-Eugen-Hütte* (9000 ft.; inn) and ($^3/_4$ hr.) the top. — To the Stubai-Tal over the *Bildstöckl-Joch*, see p. 203. — To the Pitztal over the *Pitztaler-Jöchl*, see p. 199.

Beyond Sölden we cross the Ache and Windachbach; then skirt the rock-slope and pass through the *Kühtreien*, a wild gorge, where the Ache dashes over huge masses of rock. In 1 hr. (3 M.) we reach —

Zwieselstein (4840 ft.; *Traube*), where the Oetztal forks ('zwieselt'): to the left is the *Gurgler-Tal* (p. 202), to the right the *Venter-Tal*.

To reach the Venter-Tal we turn to the right by a way-post near the first houses of Zwieselstein, cross the Ache, and follow a good bridle-path along the slope, on the left bank of the *Venter Ache*, to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Kurzlehn* or *Heiligkreuz* (5615 ft.; Widum Inn). Above it we cross by the second bridge to the right bank, and soon return to the left bank, which we follow to (2 hrs.) **Vent** (6210 ft.; *Hôtel-Pension Vent*, R. 1-$2^1{}_2$ *K*, good; *Inn zum Kurat*), a village at the foot of the *Talleitspitze* (11,180 ft.), which divides the valley: W. the *Rofen-Tal*, the approach to the Hochjoch; E. the *Nieder-Tal*, the way to the Niederjoch.

Mountaineering from Vent. The **Kreuzspitze* (11,335 ft.; $5^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 12 *K*; not difficult when there is little snow) offers a splendid panorama. We ascend to the right from the Niederjoch route, by the ($2^3/_4$ hrs.) *Sammoar Hut* (see below). — The **Similaun* (11,835 ft.; 4-$4^1/_2$ hrs. from the Sammoar Hut; guide 11 *K*) is not difficult for experts. — The *Wildspitze* (12,380 ft.; 6-7 hrs.; guide from the Breslauer-Hütte 12 *K*), the highest of the Oetztal Alps, is not very difficult for adepts; the route ascends by the ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs.) finely situated *Breslauer-Hütte* (9315 ft.; inn). — The *Weisskugel* (12,290 ft.; $5^1/_2$-6 hrs. from the Hochjoch Hospice, p. 202; guide 18 *K*), difficult; grand view. — Passes: across the **Taufkar-Joch* (10,530 ft.; 9 hrs.; guide 17 *K*) to *Mittelberg* in the Pitztal (p. 199), toilsome, but well repays the fatigue; over the **Ramol-Joch* to *Gurgl* (7-8 hrs.; guide 12 *K*), not difficult, see p. 202. Comp. *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The route from Vent over the Niederjoch to Unser-Frau (7 hrs.; with guide, 13 *K*) crosses the *Niedertaler Ache* and mounts the left bank to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Schäfer-Hütte* or *Klotz-Hütte* (7370 ft.), then, more rapidly above the tongue of the *Marzell-Ferner*, to the (1 hr.) *Sammoár-Hütte* (8285 ft.; inn), splendidly situated opposite the *Schalfferner*. We then cross the *Niederjoch-Ferner* in 2 hrs. to the **Niederjoch** (9900 ft.), between the *Finailspitze* and the *Similaun* (see above). Beyond the pass is the *Similaun-Hütte* (tavern), in view of the Schnalser Berge and the Ortler chain. Then a steep descent to the *Tisenhof* (5950 ft.; inn) and (3 hrs.) *Unser-Frau* (p. 202).

From Vent over the Hochjoch to Unser-Frau (8½ hrs.: guide to Kurzras 13 *K;* horse to the Hochjoch Hospice 12 *K*). From Vent we ascend grassy slopes to (½ hr.) the *Rofenhöfe* 6610 ft.; 8 min. higher we cross the Ache; ¼ hr., a pretty fall of the *Eisfernerbach* on the left; ½ hr., the old moraine of the *Gross-Vernagt-Ferner*, which we cross by the path to the right in 20 min.; then a climb of 1 hr. to the *Hochjoch Hospice* (8095 ft.; Inn, bed 3 *K*), near the precipitous *Hochjoch-Ferner*. To the right are the *Hintereis-Ferner* and *Kesselwand-Ferner*, with their large moraines. From the Hospice we cross the moraine in 25 min., and then the *Hochjoch-Ferner*, the ice of which presents no difficulty, to the (1½ hr.) **Hochjoch** (9465 ft.. Behind us are the Rofen-Tal and the Wildspitze; to the S.W. is the Schnalser-Tal with the Salurnspitze; N.E., the Stubaier-Ferner.

After ¼ hr. we leave the glacier and descend by a bridle-path along the rocks to the ¼ hr.) tavern *Zur Schönen Aussicht* (8950 ft.); then by a stony path to (1½ hr.) *Kurzras* (6590 ft.; inn), the highest group of houses in the **Schnalser-Tal.** From Kurzras a cart-road descends by the *Schnalser Bach*, through pastures and larch-wood, to (1½ hr.) *Ober-Vernagt* (5330 ft.; Edelweiss), where it joins the route from the Niederjoch (p. 201), and to (½ hr.) **Unsere Liebe Frau** (4755 ft.; *Adler; Kreuz*). The valley contracts. The road (1 hr.) crosses the brook and leads to (10 min.) *Karthaus* (4340 ft.; Rose), once a monastery. We now descend to (1 hr.) **Neu-Ratteis** (3085 ft.; *Neuratteis Inn*), where the carriage-road begins. [Omnibus to Schnalstal in 1 hr. 1 *K* 80 *h;* one-horse carr. 6 *K*.] Below (1 M.) *Alt-Ratteis* (2745 ft.; inn) the road crosses the stream, and then leads through a wild and picturesque gorge to (3¾ M.) *Schnalstal* in the Vinschgau (p. 215). Thence to (15½ M.) *Meran* (p. 211) by railway, ½ hr.

The E. branch of the Oetztal diverging at *Zwieselstein* (p. 201) is the Gurgler-Tal, in which, passing the (1 hr.) mouth of the *Timmler-Tal*, we may ascend to (2 hrs.) **Ober-Gurgl** (6320 ft.; *Scheiber*), the highest village in Tyrol, in a grand site.

To Vent over the Ramol-Joch, 7-7½ hrs. from Ober-Gurgl, grand, and not difficult (guide 12 *K*). Bridle-path to the (3½ hrs.) *Ramol-Haus* on the *Kreuzköpfl* (9850 ft.; tavern); then across the small *Ramol-Ferner* to the (¾ hr.) ***Ramol-Joch** (10,480 ft.), between the *Ramolkogel* and the *Spiegelkogel* (superb view of the Oetztal glaciers). Down to Vent 3 hrs.

To the Passeier (and Meran) a path, not very interesting, leads from the Gurgler-Tal across the *Timmel-Joch* (p. 214); to St. Leonhard (p. 214) 10 hrs. from Zwieselstein. It is more attractive to cross the *Aperes Verwall-Joch*, passing the *Essener-Hütte* (p. 214; guide advisable), to St. Leonhard, 12 hrs. from Ober-Gurgl.

24. From Innsbruck to Botzen viâ Franzensfeste and the Brenner.

Comp. Maps, pp. 191, 229.

83 M. Railway *(Südbahn)*. 'Luxuszug' in $3^1/_4$ hrs. (fare 19 *K*); express in ca. $3^3/_4$ hrs. (15 *K* 30, 11 *K* 50, 7 *K* 50 *h*); slow trains in 5-$6^1/_2$ hrs. (11 *K* 80, 8 *K* 80, 5 *K* 80 *h*). Best views, as far as stat. Brenner, to the right; beyond it, to the left.

The **Brenner** (4495 ft.), the lowest pass over the main chain of the Alps, once used by the Romans, was the first over which a modern road was made (1772). The railway was constructed in 1863-67 (between Innsbruck and Botzen 21 tunnels; 60 large, and many small bridges). Steepest gradient 1 : 40, from Innsbruck to the top; thence to Sterzing, 1 : 44. As an excursion from Innsbruck, we may take the train to *Gossensass* (with ascent of the *Hochwieden*), and return in the evening.

Innsbruck (1880 ft.), see p. 182. The train passes by the abbey of *Wilten* (right) and through a tunnel under *Berg Isel;* then through a second tunnel and across the *Sill*. In the *Wipptal* it runs high above the brawling river. On the left bank is the Brenner road. Five more tunnels. — 6 M. *Patsch* (2570 ft.; restaurant at the station).

The ***Stubai-Tal**, to the S. of Innsbruck, ascends towards the central Oetztal Mts. — Railway to Fulpmes, see p. 191. Thence a road (diligence in summer) ascends to (4 M.) *Neustift* (3260 ft.; Salzburger, R. 1-2 *K*; Hofer). At (25 min. beyond Neustift) *Milders* the valley forks into the *Oberberg*, on the right, and the *Unterberg*, on the left. A pleasant excursion may be made from Milders up the Oberberg to the (1-$1^1/_2$ hrs.) *Franz-Senn-Hütte* (7130 ft.; inn), finely situated $^3/_4$ hr. from the foot of the great *Alpeiner Ferner*. — From Neustift we may cross the *Pinniser Joch* (7770 ft.) to the S. to *Gschnitz* ($6^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 13 *K*), not difficult; at the top is the *Innsbrucker Hütte* (inn), whence experts may scale the *Habicht* (10,760 ft.; 3-$3^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 14 *K*). — In the Unterberg, the main valley, $2^3/_4$ hrs. above Milders, lies the hamlet of *Ranalt* (4135 ft.; inn), 3-$3^1/_4$ hrs. from the *Nürnberger-Hütte* (7535 ft.; ascents and passes thence, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). A very fine route from Ranalt is by the (2 hrs.) *Mutterberger Alp* (5670 ft.; quarters) to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Dresdner-Hütten* in the *Obere Fernau* (7570 ft.; inn), and over the (3 hrs.) **Bildstöckl-Joch* (10,295 ft.) to (4 hrs.) *Sölden* (p. 201; guide from Neustift, 22 *K*). The pass commands a splendid view of the Stubai and Oetztal Alps.

Three tunnels. Near Matrei the line pierces the Matreier Schlossberg and crosses the Sill. $12^1/_2$ M. **Matrei** (3255 ft.; *Krone*, good; *Lamm*), a pretty village, with Prince Auersperg's château of *Trautson*. We soon cross the Sill to ($15^1/_2$ M.) **Steinach** (3445 ft.; *Steinbock*, R. $1^1/_4$-3 *K; Steinacher Hof; Post*, all good; *Wilder Mann*), a summer-resort, at the mouth of the *Gschnitztal*.

The line now ascends gradually on the E. side of the valley, and by the village of *Stafflach* (3610 ft.) enters the *Schmirner-Tal*. $18^1/_2$ M. *St. Jodok* (p. 192); the village (3785 ft.; Geraer Hof; Post) lies to the right, at the mouth of the *Valser-Tal*. The train crosses the *Schmirner Bach*, pierces the hill between Schmirn and Vals by means of a curved tunnel, and crosses the *Valser Bach*. We next ascend the S. slope of the valley (while to the right, 197 ft. below, is the route already traversed), and, through another curved

tunnel, re-enter the Silltal high above the river. Another tunnel. Then (22 M.) *Gries* (4115 ft.; Grieser Hof; Weisse Rose), which lies below, at the mouth of the *Obernberg-Tal*.

The line makes a long bend, high above the Silltal, passing the green *Brenner-See* (4295 ft.) to the right and crossing the *Vennabach*. We cross the Sill for the last time, and reach (25 M.) stat. **Brenner** (4495 ft.; *Buffet*), on the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. Near the station is a memorial to *K. von Etzel* (d. 1865), the engineer of the Brenner line. On the road opposite is the **Post Hotel* (R. $1^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$-5 *K*), a health-resort.

The *Eisak* descends in small falls to the right. $27^1/_2$ M. **Brennerbad** (4350 ft.; **Grand-Hôtel Brennerbad*, R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, D. 5 *K*; *Geizkofferhaus* & *Bürgerhaus*, plainer, R. $1^1/_2$-3 *K*), with thermal springs. The line next descends rapidly to ($30^1/_2$ M.) *Schelleberg* (4070 ft.), and then turns to the W. into the *Pflerschtal*. It descends gradually on the N. slope, enters the hillside by the *Aster Tunnel*, and emerges lower down in a S.E. direction. Fine view, to the right, of the Pflerschtal glaciers.

36 M. **Gossensass.** — Hotels. *Gröbner*, R. 3-5, B. $1^1/_2$, D. 4 *K*; **Wielandhof*, R. 2-10, B. $1^3/_4$, D. 5 *K*; **Aukenthaler*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. *K*; **Lamm*, R. 1-2 *K*; *Rose*. — *Visitors' Tax* 2 *K* per week.

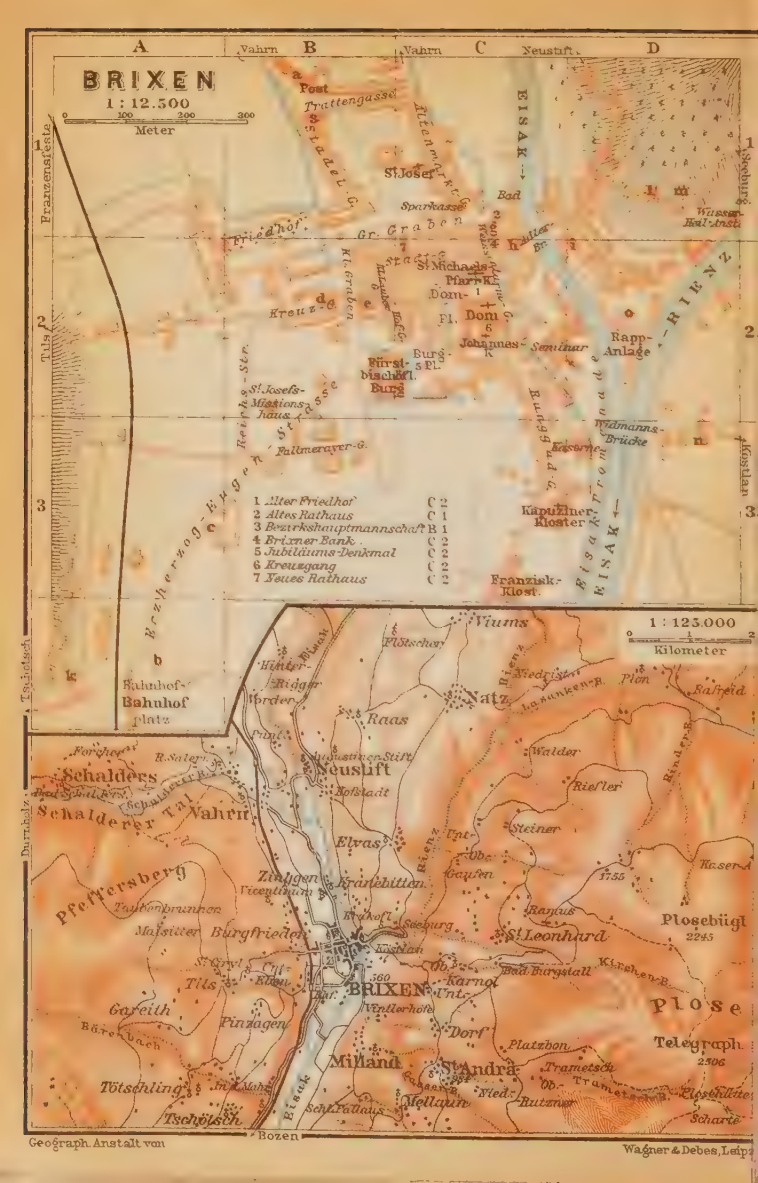
Gossensass (3610 ft.; 610 inhab.) is a charmingly situated health-resort. Fine view from ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Hochwieden* (4100 ft.; tavern). The *Amthorspitze* or *Hühnerspiel* (9025 ft.; $4^1/_2$-5 hrs.), to the E., offers an easy ascent and a splendid view (guide needless; horse 10 *K*).

The line crosses the Eisak and follows the old bed of the river for some way, and then runs through the narrow wooded valley. To the left is the ruin of *Strassberg*. We enter the broad basin of —

40 M. **Sterzing** (3115 ft.; **Stötter*, at the station, R. from 1 *K* 40 *h*; **Central* or *Alte Post*; **Sterzinger Hof* or *Goldene Rose*; *Neue Post*; *Krone*). The pleasant little town, the mines of which once brought it wealth, with its picturesque old buildings and arcades, lies $^1/_3$ M. from the station, on the right bank of the Eisak. Fine late-Gothic Rathaus and interesting parish-church.

The ***Rosskopf** (7190 ft.; splendid panorama; $3^1/_4$ hrs., without guide) may be ascended by a marked path from Sterzing, or from Gossensass ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; best with guide, 8 *K*). Inn at the *Rosskopf-Hütte*, $^3/_4$ hr. from the top.

A road (omnibus thrice daily to Mareit in $1^1/_4$ hr.; 1 *K* 20 *h*) ascends the **Ridnaun-Tal**, which opens here to the W., by ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Stange* (Gilfenklamm), $^1/_2$ hr. to the S. of which is the curious *Gilfen-Klamm* (adm. 50 *h*), to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Mareit* (3410 ft.; Stern). Thence a marked bridle-path ascends to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Ridnaun* (4420 ft.; Sonklarhof, good). Interesting excursion from Mareit to the Uebeltal-Ferner, with guide (to the Grohmann-Hütte 6, Teplitzer-Hütte 8, Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Haus 10 *K*). We pass ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Maiern* (4565 ft.), and by the ($^1/_4$ hr.) stamping-mill ascend to the right to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Grohmann-Hütte* (7420 ft.; provision depôt), splendidly situated opposite the grand ice-fall of the **Uebeltal-Ferner*; then to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Teplitzer-Hütte* (8670 ft.; inn), also grandly situated; in 3 hrs. more we reach the *Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Haus* on the *Becher* (10,510 ft.; inn), an excellent mountaineering centre. See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.



Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipz

From Sterzing over the *Jaufen* to the *Passeier*, see p. 214; over the *Pfitscher Joch* to the *Ziller-Tal*, see p. 193.

The train crosses the *Pfitscher Bach* and runs between river and rock, close under the half-ruinous castle of *Sprechenstein*. On the right rises the castle of *Reifenstein*, at the mouth of the Ridnaun-Tal (p. 204), backed by the lofty snow-clad Botzer, Sonklarspitze, and Freiger. 43 M. *Freienfeld*. We cross the Eisak and pass the restored castle of *Welfenstein*. 44½ M. *Mauls* (2950 ft). The train now enters a defile, in which lie (47½ M.) *Grasstein* and (49½ M.) *Mittewald*, where the French were defeated by the Tyrolese in 1809. At *Oberau* 550 of Lefebvre's Saxon troops were captured, and the pass is still called the *Sachsen-Klemme*.

At the mouth of the defile, called the *Brixener Klause* (2510 ft.), is the **Franzensfeste**, a fort built in 1833-38 to command the Brenner route and the mouth of the Puster-Tal. 52 M. *Franzensfeste Station* (2450 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant) lies 1¼ M. to the N.W. of the fortress. Railway to the *Puster-Tal* and to *Villach*, see R. 27.

To the left, in the valley below, is the monastery of *Neustift*, founded in 1141. To the right, by (56½ M.) *Vahrn* (Hôtel-Pension Salern, pens. 8-15 *K;* Pens. Villa Mayr), with a ruin, opens the *Schalderer-Tal*. The vegetation assumes a more southern character; vineyards and chestnuts appear.

59 M. **Brixen.** — Hotels. *Elefant* (Pl. a; B, 1), with garden, R. from 2 *K; Hôt. Bahnhof* (Pl. b; A, 4), R. 1½-2½ *K; Central* (Pl. c; A, 3), with café, all three good; *Goldnes Kreuz* (Pl. d; B, 2); *Sonne* (Pl. e; B, 2); *Strasser* (Pl. i; D, 2), on the left bank of the Eisak, with an open-air restaurant. — *Finsterwirt Wine Room.*

Brixen (1835 ft.), an ancient town with 6550 inhab., from 992 on the capital of a spiritual principality, which was suppressed in 1803, is still an episcopal see. It lies on the right bank of the *Eisak*, which is here joined by the *Rienz*, descending from the Puster-Tal. The *Episcopal Palace* (*Fürstbischöfliche Burg;* Pl. B, C, 2), on the S. side of the inner town, dates in its present form from the 16-17th centuries. Its handsome court has three-storied arcades and bronzed terracotta statues of German emperors and Brixen bishops. In the Burg-Platz a monument (Pl. 5, C 2; 1909) commemorates the millennium of Brixen. A little to the N.E. is the *Cathedral* (*Dom;* Pl. C, 2), built in 1745-54 and restored in 1897. On the S. side are the old *Church of St. John* and the well-preserved cloisters (Pl. 6; 12th cent.), both with frescoes of the 14-16th centuries. To the N. of the cathedral are the old *Cemetery* (Pl. 1), with a memorial stone to the minstrel Oswald von Wolkenstein (d. 1445; by the E. wall), and the *Church of St. Michael*. The Stadtgasse (Pl. B, C, 2), running to the W. from the Pfarr-Platz, is flanked by arcades and contains many oriel-windows. — On the left bank of the *Eisak* is the *Rapp-Anlage* (Pl. D, 2; view).

About 7½ M. to the S.W. is *Velturns* (2715 ft.), with the summer-villa of the erstwhile Bishops of Brixen, with an elaborate interior in

the Tyrolese Renaissance style (adm. 60 *h*). — A splendid Alpine view is obtained from the *Plose* (8220 ft.), to the E., ascended in 5½-6 hrs. (guide, 8 *K*, not indispensable). Inn at the Plose-Hütte, 20 min. below the summit.

To the left is the château of *Pallaus*. We cross the Eisak. To the left, at the entrance to the *Afer-Tal*, whence peep the wild *Geislerspitzen*, is the village of *Albeins*. — 64 M. *Villnös* (1770 ft.), at the mouth of the *Villnös-Tal* (18 M. long).

65 M. **Klausen** (1720 ft.; *Alte Post*, R. 1½-3 *K*; *Lamm*; *Krone*, at the station), a small town, in a highly picturesque situation. Above it is the ruinous castle of *Branzoll*, and still higher the nunnery of *Säben* (2350 ft.), which was a fortress down to 1685.

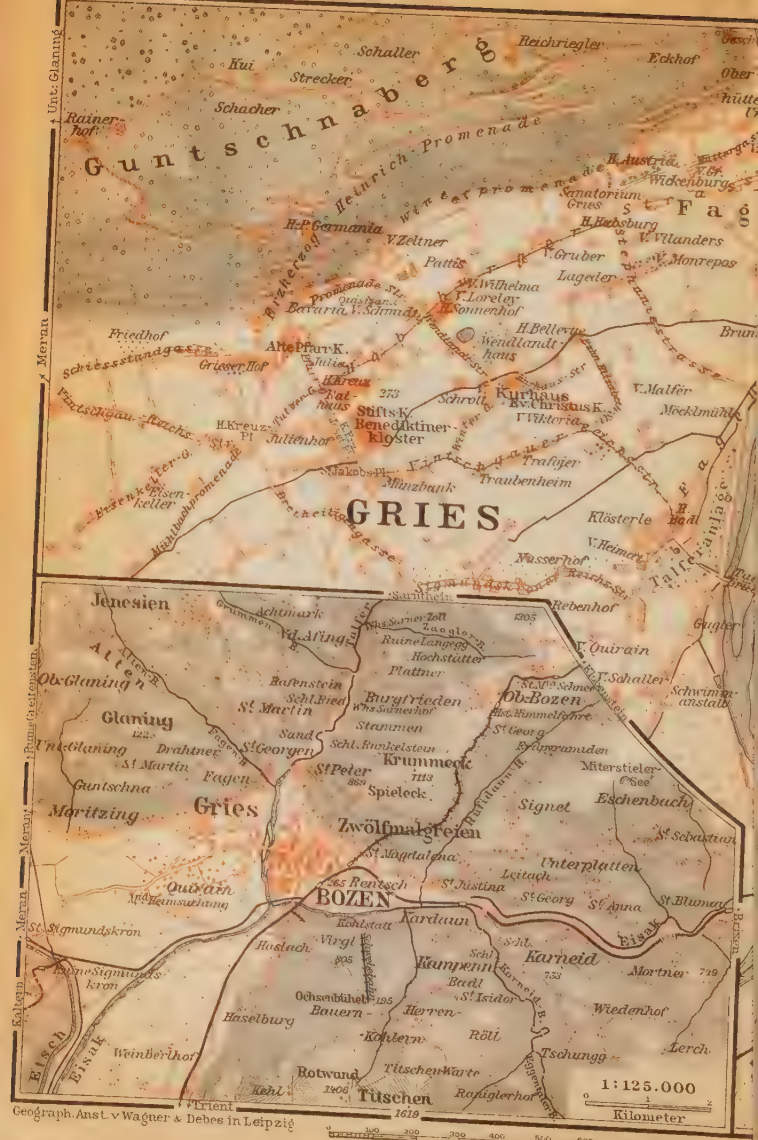
69 M. **Waidbruck** (1545 ft.; *Krone*; *Sonne*; *Lamm*) lies at the mouth of the *Grödner-Tal*. To the left, high above, stands the *Trostburg* (2035 ft.), the property of Count Wolkenstein.

The **Grödner-Tal** is a narrow valley, 15½ M. long, watered by the *Grödner Bach*, and backed by huge dolomites. The language is German as far as St. Ulrich, and 'Ladin' beyond it. Wood-carving is extensively practised. Diligence six times daily in summer in 3¼ hrs. from Waidbruck to (8 M.) **St. Ulrich** (4055 ft.; **Post* or *Rössl*, R. 2-4 *K*; *Adler*; *Marienhof*, R. 1¼-3 *K*; *Dolomiten-Hôtel Madonna*, R. 1½-3 *K*; *Mondschein*), the chief place in the valley, in a picturesque site. To the E. rise the Langkofel and Sella. Road thence, by (3 M.) *St. Christina* (Wolkenstein) and (6 M.) *Wolkenstein* (5050 ft.; *Hôt. Oswald von Wolkenstein), to (7 M.) *Plan* (5290 ft.; inn), at the head of the valley. Thence over the *Grödner Joch* to the *Enneberg* (to Corvara 3-3½ hrs.), see p. 224. To *Fassa* over the *Sella-Joch* (to Campitello 4½ hrs.), attractive. The marked bridle-path ascends to the right from Plan to the (2 hrs.) *Sella-Joch* (7275 ft.; Sellajoch-Haus, a little below the pass), where we have a splendid view of the Marmolata and other dolomites; or finer still from the **Rodella* (8155 ft.; Dialer's Rodella-Haus), to the S.W. of the Joch, easily ascended in ¾-1 hr. Descent to (2 hrs.) *Campitello* (p. 231).

From Waidbruck a diligence runs twice daily in summer in 2¼ hrs. to (5 M.) Kastelruth (2 *K*) and thence thrice daily in 1¾ hr. to (5 M.) Ratzes (1 *K* 20 *h*). The road (closed to motor-traffic) ascends, passing the (2½ M.) Zoll Inn and then winding through wood to (5 M.) *Kastelruth* (3595 ft.; Hôt. Schönblick; Lamm, good), a health-resort in an open and sunny situation. Thence it goes on viâ (8 M.) *Seis* (3285 ft.; Seiserhof, R. 2-3 *K*; Dolomitenhof; Laurin, all three good), a prettily situated summer-resort, and past the Salegg Hotel, to (10 M.) *Bad Ratzes* (3935 ft.; Prossliner's Inn, R. 1¾-3 *K*, good), with sulphureous and chalybeate springs, situated in the narrow and wooded gorge of the *Frötschbach*. About 1½ hr. to the E. is the *Seiser Alpe*, an undulating grassy plateau, sprinkled with chalets and hay-sheds. Fine view from the *Puflatsch* (7135 ft.), ascended from Kastelruth in 3½ hrs. — The **Schlern** (8415 ft.), a splendid point of view, may be ascended from Ratzes in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 8 *K*, not indispensable). The 'Touristensteig', a bridle-path turning to the right at (½ hr.) a metal tablet, ascends through the gorge of the *Frötschbach* to the (3 hrs.) Schlern plateau. In ½ hr. more we reach the *Schlernhäuser* (8140 ft.; inn), whence an easy footpath ascends in 20 min. to the massive dolomitic summit.

We cross the Grödner Bach, then the Eisak. From (74½ M.) **Atzwang** (1220 ft.; *Post*) a steep path ascends (right; 2½ hrs.) to *Klobenstein* on the Ritten (p. 209).

Recrossing the Eisak, passing through four tunnels, and crossing the *Schlernbach* beyond (76½ M.) *Völs am Schlern* (with the large


Guntschnaberg
Schaller
Reichriegler
Eckhof
Kui
Strecker
Schacher
Rainerhof
Heinrich Promenade
Winterpromenade
Sanatorium Gries
Hotel Austria
Hotel Wickenburg
Hotel Germania
Hotel Zeltner
Hotel Hetzenburg
Hotel Flanders
Hotel Pattis
Hotel Gruber
Hotel Monrepos
Hotel Wilhelma
Hotel Loreley
Hotel Lageder
Hotel Bavaria
Hotel Schmidt
Hotel Sonnenhof
Hotel Bellevue
Wendlandthaus
Friedhof
Alter Pfarrhof
Griesser Hof
Schießstattgasse
Kurhaus
Hotel Malfér
Hotel Christus
Hotel Viktoria
Stiftskloster Benediktinerkloster
Rosenhof
Jakobsplatz
Trafojer
Traubenheim
Münzbank
Pfarrkirche
Pfarrkeller
Mühlbachpromenade
GRIES
Klösterle
Bad
Hotel Heimer
Wasserhof
Reichsstraße
Talferanlage
Jenesien
Rebenhof
Gugler
Hotel Quirain
Hotel Schaller
Schwimmanstalt
Ob. Glaning
Unt. Glaning
Glaning
St. Martin
Batzenstein
Burgfrieden
Ob. Bozen
Sand
Stammen
St. Georgen
Drahtner
Fagen
St. Peter
Krummer
Spieleck
Gries
Moritzing
Guntschna
Zwölfmalgreien
Signet
Eschenbach
Mitterstieler
Unterplatten
St. Sebastian
Leitach
St. Justina
St. Georg
St. Anna
St. Blumen
Quirein
BOZEN
Karduun
Virgl
Karneid
Mortnei
Kampenn
Badl
St. Isidor
Ochsenbühel
Haselburg
Bauern-Herren-Kohlern
Röll
Wiedenhof
Tschungg
Lerch
Weinberghof
Rotwand
Tschenwarte
Tschen
Ratzinger Hof
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1619
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1:125.000
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Meter
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes in Leipzig

Schloss Runkelstein
Nesselbrunn
Reiter
Diem
V. Rössler
Spieleck
869
Auf Capriol
Prediger M.
Compil.
Heinrichshof
Peterplomer
697
Ob. Payersberg
Brückl M.
V. Streiter
Lindenburg
Grabmayr
Fürstl. Campofranco'sche Gärten
St. Oswald (Graf Thun)
Zwölfmalgreien
Schl. Maretsch
Gerstburg
Weggenstein
Prackenst.
Hortenberg
Toggenburg
Turnhalle
St. Johann
St. Magdalena
Franziskaner-Kloster
Dr. Streiter-Str.
Silbergasse
Rath
Rittner Bahnhof
Spital
Post
Pfarr
Stadt
Eisenb.-Werkstätte
Park
Bahnhof
BOZEN
Friedhof
Viehmarkt
Kaserne
Neustädter
Eisak
Virglwarte
Kohlstatt
Kohlerhof
Virgl
Haslach
Bauernkohlern
Kohlern
1 Bezirkshptmannschaft
2 Handelskammer
3 Hauptzollamt
4 K.k. Fachschule für Holzindustrie
5 Lehrerbildungsschule
6 Sparkasse
7 Pal. d. Erzherzogs Heinrich
8 Theater
9 Bürgersäle
Oberbozen, Ritten
Ritten
Bentsch, Brixen
Kampenn, Badi
1:48 000
Engl. Mile

Schloss Prössels 1 hr. to the E., and the Schlern in the background), we next reach (78 M.) *Blumau* (1035 ft.; Tierser Hof), at the mouth of the *Tierser-Tal*. On the right bank, beyond a tunnel, begin the vine-clad slopes of the *Botzener Leite*. — 81½ M. *Kardaun* (950 ft.; Post), at the mouth of the *Eggen-Tal* (p. 209); high up on the left, the castle of *Karneid*. The train recrosses the Eisak, and enters the broad basin of (83 M.) *Botzen*, with its vineyards and orchards.

Botzen.

Hotels (advisable to order rooms in advance). **Bristol* (Pl. a), Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str. 1, with the *König Laurin* (Pl. k l) as dépendance, R. 1-10, B. 1¾, D. 7 *K*; **Victoria* (Pl. b), at the station, R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 4½ *K*; **Kaiserkrone* (Pl. c), Erzherzog-Rainer-Str., R. 2-5, B. 1¼, D. 4½ *K*; **Greif* (Pl. d), R. 2½-6, B. 1½ *K*; **Schgraffer* (Pl. n), Walter-Platz 1, R. 2-4½ *K*; **Hôt. de l'Europe* (Pl. e), Walter-Platz, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼ *K*; *Walter von der Vogelweide* (Pl. f), R. 2-4, B. 1¼ *K*: **Erzherzog Heinrich* (Pl. k), Goethe-Str., R. 2½-5 *K*; *Central* (Pl. z), Goethe-Str., R. 3½-5 *K*; *Stieyl* (Pl. h), at Zwölfmalgreien, R. 1½-3½ *K*; *Gasser* (Pl. p), R. 2 *K*, good; *Riesen* (Pl. i); *Tirol* (Pl. g), Obstmarkt, R. 1½-2 *K*; *Mondschein* (Pl. l); *Rosengarten* (Pl. m), R. 1½-2½ *K*.

Restaurants. *Bristol*, opposite the hotel (see above); *Greif*, *Europa*, *Walter von der Vogelweide*, *Schgraffer*, all four in the Walter-Platz; *Bayrischer Hof*, Laubengasse 10; *Schönblick*, Wassermauer Promenade. — Wine. *Batzenhäusl* (Pl. s), *Löwengrube* (Pl. o), both in the Kirchebner-Str.; *Torgglhaus* (Pl. t), Obstmarkt. — Cafés. *Kusseth*, Erzherzog-Rainer-Str. 7; *Rizzi*, Laubengasse.

Carriages: first ¼ hr. 1 *K*, each ¼ hr. more 50 *h*; with two horses 1 *K* 60 *h* and 80 *h*. To *Gries* 2 or 3 *K*. — Electric Tramway from the rail. station viâ the Walter-Platz to the Haupt-Platz in Gries.

Post & Telegraph Office, Post-Str. 1. — Tourists' Enquiry Offices. *Agency of the North German Lloyd* and the *Fremdenverkehrsbureau*, both in the Walter-Platz.

Botzen (870 ft.), Ital. *Bolzano*, a town with 24,365 inhab., was the chief depôt of the traffic between Venice and the North in the middle ages, and is now the busiest commercial town in Tyrol. It is charmingly situated at the confluence of the *Talfer*, which descends from the *Sarntal* on the N., and the *Eisak*, which falls into the Adige 3 M. below the town. The E. background, beyond the Eisak-Tal, is formed by the picturesque and fantastic dolomite peaks of the Schlern and the Rosengarten, while to the W. the view is bounded by the porphyry ridge of the Mendel.

In the *Town Park (Stadt-Park)*, near the rail. station, is a marble bust of the author Heinrich Noë (d. 1896). The shady Park-Str. leads hence to the Walter-Platz, in which is a monument, by Heinrich Natter (1889), to the poet *Walter von der Vogelweide* (probably born about 1160 at the Vogelweidhof near Lajen). The Gothic *Parish Church*, of the 14-15th cent., has a W. portal with two lions of red marble in the Lombard style, and a graceful tower with an open-work spire (213 ft. high), completed in 1519. On the late-Gothic pulpit are reliefs of 1514. The marble altar dates from 1716; the altar-piece (Assumption) is by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian.

— To the S. of the church is a monument to *Peter Mayr*, the 'Wirt an der Mahr', shot at Botzen by the French in 1810.

The traffic of the town centres in the picturesque Laubengasse, with its arcades, and the adjoining *Obstmarkt*. In the Dreifaltigkeits-Platz rises the handsome *Rathaus* (1907). — The *Municipal Museum* is open on week-days 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 9-12 (1 *K*.). On the groundfloor to the right are Tyrolese room-fittings, furniture, and utensils; to the left are prehistoric and other objects from the Botzen district, coins, and two reliefs from the environs of Botzen. On the first floor (R. 14) are costumes, reminiscences of 1809 (portrait of Andreas Hofer by Altmutter), and an ethnographical collection; on the second floor are paintings. Opposite the museum is the *Municipal Savings Bank*. — The church and the cloisters (to the N.) of the *Franciscan Convent* date from the 14th century. In the Marien-Kapelle adjoining the choir is a late-Gothic carved altar of 1500. — The gardens of Prince Campofranco and Dr. Streiter (on the Ober-Bozener Berg) and of Count Toggenburg (Franziskanergasse) are well worth seeing, particularly in spring.

A splendid view of the Schlern and the Rosengarten (with the Alpine glow after sunset) is afforded by the **Wassermauer Promenade*, about $^3/_4$ M. in length, on the left bank of the Talfer, reached by turning to the right just short of the Talfer Bridge. In the promenade are the Laurins-Brunnen (Theodoric of Bern vanquishing King Laurin) and the Schönblick Restaurant; adjacent is the *Castle of Maretsch* (military depôt). The promenade ends at (20 min.) St. Anton (p. 209), whence we may return to the town in $^1/_2$ hr. by the **St. Oswald Promenade* (numerous views), which diverges to the left from the Runkelstein road at the Schlössl-Mühle, ascends in windings, and then runs along at a height of ca. 330 ft. on the slope of the Hörtenberg, passing St. Oswald and Zwölfmalgreien.

One of the most beautiful views of Botzen and its environs, is obtained from the ***Virgl**, on the left bank of the Eisak. An electric wire-rope railway, 376 yds. in length, ascends thither in 4 min., starting every 15-20 min. (60 *h*, there and back 80 *h*). The station is 3 min. from the Eisak Bridge. By the winding paths walkers take $^1/_2$ hr. At the upper terminus (1510 ft.) is the **Restaurant Virglwarte*, with a view-terrace. A few steps farther on is the *Pension Hof Weinegg* (pens. from 5 *K*), and a little higher up are the restaurants *Wendlandhof* and *Kohlerhof*. — The road diverges to the left from the Reichs-Str. (road to Trent) beyond the *Bozner Hof* and then leads past the Stations of the Cross (lifesize wooden figures) to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the chapel on the *Calvarienberg* (950 ft.), another fine point of view and to ($^1/_2$ hr.) Virgl. — A good marked path leads from the Virgl to *Kohlern* in $1^1/_2$ hr.

An electric suspension-railway runs from the 'Kohlstatt', on the left bank of the Eisak, 1 M. to the E. of Botzen, to ($^1/_4$ hr.) **Kohlern**

(fare $1^1/_2$ *K*, there and back $2^1/_2$ *K*). About $^1/_4$ M. above the terminus lies *Bauernkohlern* (3740 ft.; Staffler's Restaurant, with view-terrace), whence a footpath (red way-marks) leads viâ (20 min.) the summer-resort of *Herrenkohlern* to (10 min.) the *Dolomiten-Aussicht.

From the Trent road (see p. 208), beyond the railway, $^1/_2$ M. from the Eisak Bridge, a road diverges to the left, which ascends gradually through wood viâ *Haslach* to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the partly preserved ***Haselburg** or *Burg Kühbach* (1368 ft.; restaurant, good wines), with interesting frescoes. The castle stands on the brink of a precipice and commands a beautiful view (best from the Ferdinands-Hügel, a rocky eminence 3 min. beyond the castle).

About $^3/_4$ M. to the W. of Botzen (tramway, see p. 207), beyond the Talfer, lies —

Gries. — Hotels (mostly closed in summer). **Austria*, R. from 3 *K*; **Sonnenhof*, R. 2-6 *K*; **Bellevue*; **Grieser Hof*, pens. 10-15 *K*: *Habsburg*, all five of the first class; *Badl*, R. 2-3 *K*, good. — Numerous *Pensions*. — *Kurhaus*, with café-restaurant, reading-room, and park. — *Visitors' Tax* 30-60 *h* per day.

Gries (895 ft.), in a sheltered situation at the base of the *Guntschna-Berg*, is frequented in winter by persons with delicate lungs. The **Erzherzog-Heinrich Promenade*, on the slopes of the Guntschna-Berg, affords a delightful walk.

The **Ritten**, a hilly plateau to the N.E. of Botzen, between the Talfer and the Eisak, is much frequented for its superb views. The Rittnerbahn, an electric line, ascends from the Walter-Platz at Botzen to Klobenstein ($7^1/_4$ M., in ca. $1^1/_2$ hr.; 6 *K* 30 *h* there and back). The cars pass the Süd-Bahnhof and mount from the Rittner Station (rack-and-pinion; maximum gradient 1 : 4) to (3 M.) stat. *Maria-Himmelfahrt*. Then (ordinary line) by (4 M.) *Oberbotzen* (4000 ft.; *Hôt. Oberbozen, R. 2-8 *K*; Hôt. Hofer) and (5 M.) *Wolfsgruben* to ($7^1/_4$ M.) **Klobenstein** (3770 ft.; **Post*, R. 2-8 *K*), with a superb view of the Dolomites. In the valley of the *Finsterbach*, 25 min. to the N., are numerous *Earth Pyramids, relics of moraines, worn by the action of rain-water, and often crowned with stones, which save them from destruction. — The **Rittnerhorn* (7415 ft.; 4-$4^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 3 *K*, unnecessary; horse 8 *K*), ascended by *Pemmern* (inn), is an admirable point of view; on the top is the *Rittnerhorn-Haus* (inn); magnificent panorama.

To the N. of Botzen opens the **Sarntal**, watered by the *Talfer*. Road as far as Sarnthein ($12^1/_2$ M.; omn. there and back 3 *K*). From the Franciscan Monastery the road leads N. to the (1 M.) cotton-mill of *St. Anton* and passes ($^3/_4$ M.) below the interesting castle of **Runkelstein* (1380 ft.; inn), which was restored in 1888 and is adorned with frescoes of the 14th century. Crossing the Talfer, and passing *Schloss Ried* and the ruins of *Rafenstein* and *Langegg*, we next come to the *Mackner Kessel*, a wild chaos of rocks at the foot of the perpendicular *Johanneskofel*, and to ($7^1/_2$ M. from Botzen) the inn *Zur Post Halbwegs*. Then, less interesting, past the inn Zum Touristen, to (6 M.) **Sarnthein** (3165 ft.; *Schweizerhof; Post*), pleasantly situated for summer-quarters.

Eggen-Tal. Diligence from Botzen to the Karersee Hotel, $20^1/_2$ M., twice daily in summer in $5^1/_4$-$6^1/_2$ hrs. (6 *K* 40 or 6 *K* 20 *h*); also omnibus several times daily; carr. and pair ('Landauer') 36 *K*; motor-omnibus from the Karersee Hotel by Vigo and the Pordoi-Joch to Cortina (p. 230). We follow the Brenner road to ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Rentsch*, and cross the Eisak and

the railway to (3/4 M.) *Kardaun* (p. 207). Here, through a gateway to the right, we enter the Eggen-Tal, a ravine watered by the *Karneider Bach*, below the picturesque castle of *Karneid*, and (1 1/2 M.) pass through a short tunnel, beyond a bridge over the *Eggental Waterfall*. The valley expands, but soon contracts to another wild gorge. The road next reaches (12 M.; 2 1/2 hrs.) *Birchabruck* (2830 ft.; Post), where we have a fine view of the Latemar on the right, and of the Rosengarten and Rotwand on the left. The road now ascends to the left to (16 M.) *Welschnofen* (3865 ft.; Rössl & Post; Goldenes Kreuz; Krone), enters the wood, and ascends past the picturesque **Karer-See** to the (21 M.) **Karersee Hotel* (5270 ft.; R. 3-12, B. 1 1/2, D. 4 *K*, of the first class; cheaper tourists' house adjacent; Anglican Church service in summer), a large and finely situated house. We may now ascend to the (22 1/2 M.) *Karer Pass* (5715 ft.; Karer Pass & Rosengartenhof, R. 2-3 *K*), between the Rotwand (left) and Latemar (right), and then descend to (27 1/2 M.) *Vigo di Fassa* (p. 232).

The **Mendel.** Ueberetsch Railway from Botzen to Kaltern, 12 M., in 41 min. (1st cl. 2 *K* 48, 3rd cl. 1 *K* 21 *h*); from Kaltern to the Mendel mountain-railway in 37-45 min. (3 *K* 50 or 2 *K* 50 *h*; there and back 5 or 4 *K*). The Ueberetsch electric line at first follows the Meran line, and then crosses the Adige to (3 M.) *Ueberetsch* (785 ft.). On a spur (l.) rises the castle of *Sigmundskron*, now partly used as a powder-magazine. Beyond a short tunnel we ascend past the ruins of *Warth* and pass through another tunnel to (8 1/2 M.) *Eppan-Girlan* (1310 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), 5 min. to the W. of which is the castle of *St. Michael in Eppan* (1365 ft.; Eppaner Hof; Sonne), a thriving village. 12 M. **Kaltern** (*Rail. Restaurant; Rössl*), the chief place in the Ueberetsch district. A road leads hence on the E. side of the *Kalterer-See*, by *Gmund*, to (7 1/2 M.) stat. *Auer* (p. 218).

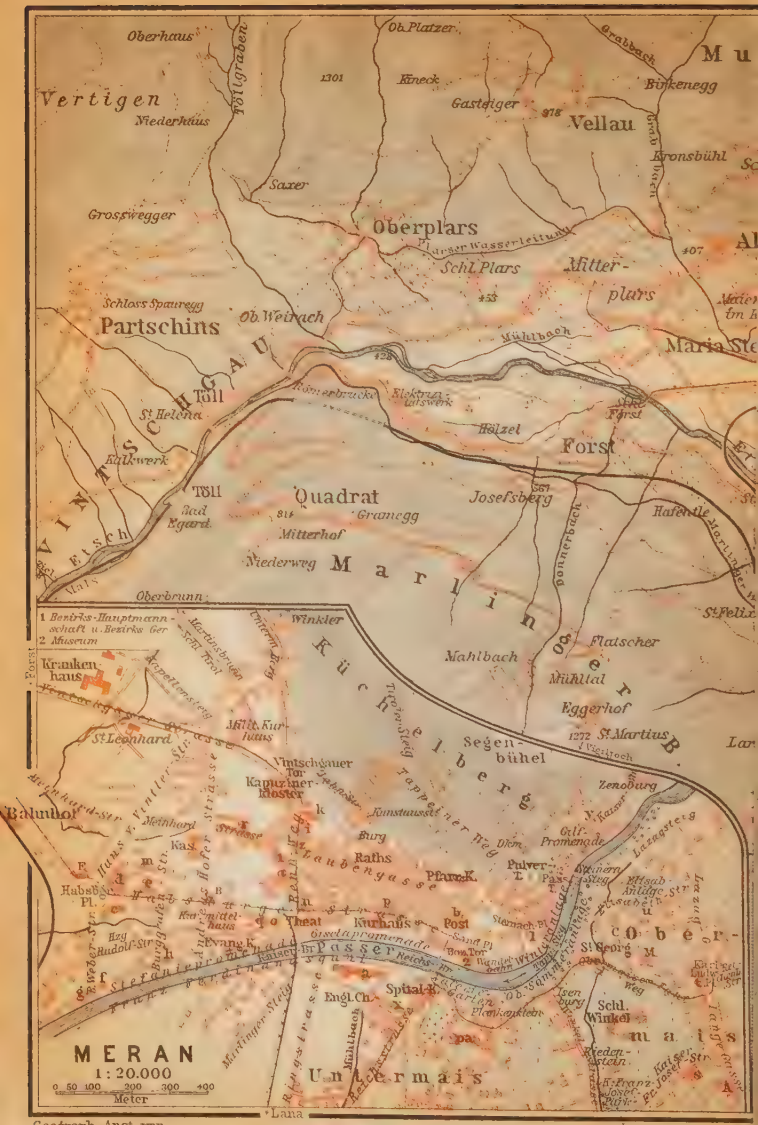
The Mendel Railway (electric) goes on from Kaltern to (1 1/4 M.) *St. Anton* (1705 ft.), where we change for the electric wire-rope line (1 1/2 M. long; maximum gradient 62 : 100). We cross a viaduct, pass through three short tunnels, and ascend the steep wooded ravine of the *Pfusser Lahn*. Near the terminus (splendid view from the railway terrace) is the **Mendel Pass** (1462 ft.), in well-wooded environs; beyond it (5 min.) are the **Grand-Hôtel Penegal* (R. 3-10, B. 1 1/2, D. 4-5 *K*) and **Spreter's Mendelpass Hôtel* (R. 2-10, B. 1 1/2, D. 4 1/2 *K*), both with tourist-houses and cheaper restaurants. To the N. of the pass (1 1/2 hr.) rises the **Penegal** (5702 ft.; easy; delightful view from the tower; hotel). Marked path hence to Fondo, 2 hrs. — From the Mendel a narrow-gauge electric railway leads viâ (5 M.) *Fondo* (3240 ft.; Posta) and (12 1/2 M.) the picturesque village of *Sanzeno* (2100 ft.) to (14 1/2 M.) *Dermulo* (1800 ft.), where the Mendel-Bahn unites with the San Michele and Malè railway. [Adjoining Fondo is the *Burone del Sasso*, a ravine 130 ft. deep; adm. 40 *h*.] — 32 M. *Malè* (p. 218). Road hence to Madonna di Campiglio, see p. 218.

From Botzen to *Meran*, see R. 25; to *Verona*, see R. 26. *Dolomite Road*, see R. 30.

25. From Botzen to Meran and Spondinig-Prad. The Stelvio.

Comp. Maps, pp. 200, 217.

From Botzen to Meran, 20 M., railway (*Staatsbahn*) in ca. 1 hr. (fares 3 *K* 40, 2 *K* 10 *h*; return-tickets, good for three days, 5 *K* 60, 3 *K* 50 *h*; no second class). — From Meran to Spondinig-Prad, 38 1/2 M., railway (*Vinschgaubahn*) in 2 1/4-2 1/2 hrs. (fares 5 *K* 90, 2 *K* 60 *h*). — From Spondinig to Bagni di Bormio over the Stelvio Pass, 29 1/2 M., diligence daily in summer in 11 3/4 hrs. (fare 16 *K*; comfortable landaus); mail-coach from the Trafoi Hotel to the Bagni daily in 9 1/2 hrs. (12 *K*). Omnibus four times daily from Spondinig to Trafoi in 3-3 1/4 hrs. (4 *K*).


Oberhaus
Ob. Platzer
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Vertigen
Niederhaus
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1301
Kneck
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Vellau
Birkenegg
Kronsbühl
Saxer
Grosswegger
Oberplars
Plarser Wasserleitung
Schl. Plars
Mitter-plars
Schloss Spauregg
Partschins
Ob. Weirach
Mühlbach
Maria Ste
Gampenbruck
Elektrizitäts-werk
St. Helena
Kalkwerk
Hölzel
Forst
Quadrat
Josefsberg
Granegg
Mitterhof
Niederweg
Marlinger
Oberbrunn
Winkler
Küchelberg
Mahlbach
Flatscher
Mühltal
Eggerhof
St. Martius
Segen-bühel
Kranken-haus
St. Leonhard
Milit. Kurhaus
Vintschgauer Tor
Kapuziner-Kloster
Zenoburg
Bahnhof
Meinhard
Burg
Raths
Pfarrk.
Pulver
Golf-Promenade
Kurhaus
Post
Theat
Passer
Spital
Engl. Ch.
Schl. Winkel
MERAN
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Untermais
Lana
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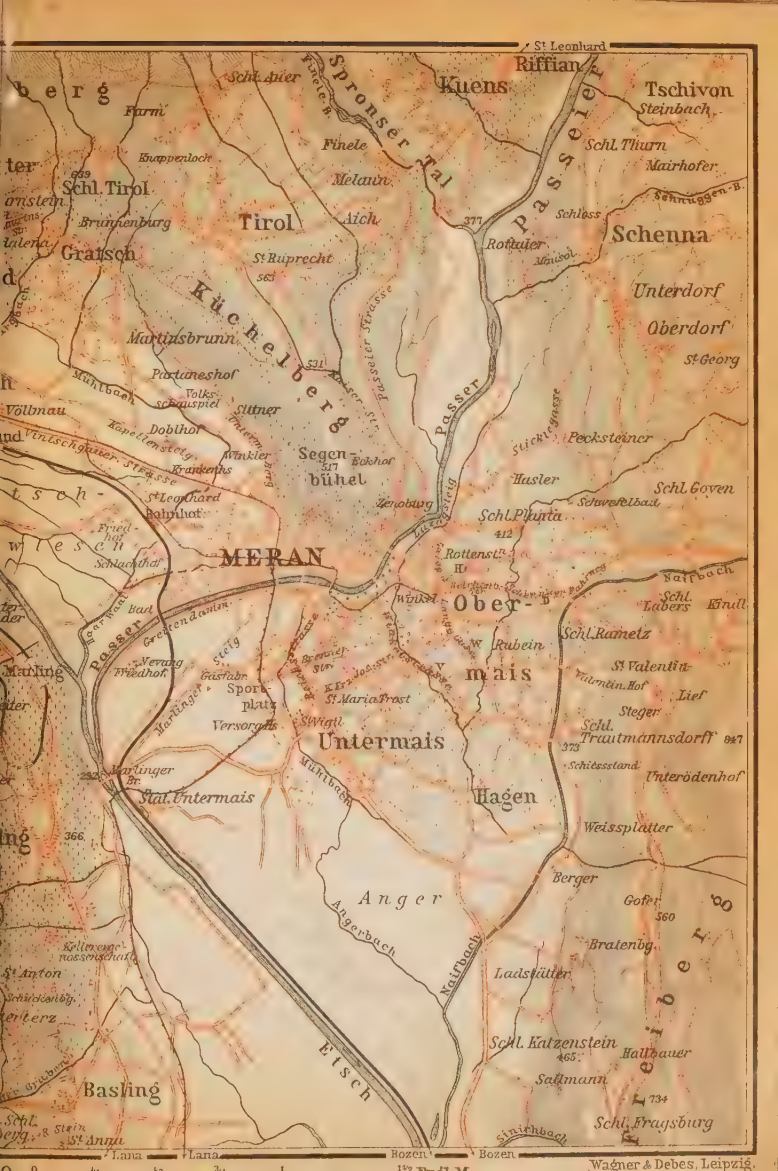

St Leonhard
Riffian
Kuens
Tschivon
Steinbach
Schl. Thurn
Mairhofer
Schloss
Schenna
Unterdorf
Oberdorf
St Georg
Passeier
Spronser Tal
Schl. Aier
Finele
Melann
Schl. Tirol
Tirol
Aich
Rottauer
Meinbol
Gratsch
St Ruprecht
Kuchelberg
Martinsbrunn
Partaneshof
Völlmau
Dobihof
Segen
Bühel
Eckhof
Stickler
Peckensteiner
Husler
Schl. Goven
Schwefelbad
Schl. Pfunta
Zenoburg
MERAN
Rottenstein
Ober-
mais
Rubein
Schl. Rametz
St Valentin
Lief
Steger
Schl. Trautmannsdorff
Schiesstand
Unterödenhof
Untermais
St Maria Frost
Versorgung
Sport-
platz
Gasfabr
Verein
Friedhof
Mauling
Hagen
Weissplatter
Berger
Anger
Angerbach
Gofer
Bratenbg
Ladstätter
Kellerei-
genossenschaft
St Anton
Schl. Katzenstein
Hallbauer
Sallmann
Schl. Fragsburg
Basling
St Anna
Lana
Bozen
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Botzen, see p. 207. The train crosses the *Talfer*, and at (3 M.) *Sigmundskron* (p. 210) enters the valley of the *Adige*. To the left are the ruins of *Boimont* and *Hoch-Eppan;* to the right, above us, are the ruin of *Greifenstein* and (farther on) that of *Neuhaus* (also called *Maultasch*). 8 M. **Terlan** (805 ft.; *Steindlhof*), famed for its wine, with a 14th cent. Gothic church. — 10 M. *Vilpian-Nals* (835 ft.); to the left *Nals;* then the hills of *Tisens*, overtopped by the wooded *Gall* (5350 ft.) and the *Langenspitze* (7982 ft.). — Beyond (15 M.) *Lana-Burgstall* (see below) appear the Meran hills; to the left is *Schloss Lebenberg* (p. 214). — 18½ M. *Untermais* (955 ft.), at the foot of the Marlinger Berg. We cross the *Passer*.

20 M. **Meran.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels (some of them closed in summer). **Grand-Hôtel & Meraner Hof* (Pl. a), Franz-Ferdinand-Kai 2, with garden, R. from 4, B. 1¾, D. 5 *K;* **Palast-Hôtel* (Pl. p a), Herzog-Karl-Theodor-Str., R. 6-18, B. 1½, D. 5 *K;* **Familien-Hôtel Erzherzog Johann* (Pl. b), Sand-Platz 1, R. from 5, B. 1½, D. 4½ *K;* **Bristol* (Pl. B), R. from 5, B. 1½, D. 5 *K;* **Savoy Hotel* (Pl. g), R. from 5, B. 1½, D. 5 *K;* **Habsburger Hof* (Pl. d), R. 3-8, B. 1½, D. 5 *K;* **Kaiserhof* (Pl. c), R. 4-8, B. 1½, D. 5 *K;* **Tiroler Hof* (Pl. e), R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 5 *K*, these three near the station; **Hôtel-Pension Fürstermünz* (Pl. h), R. from 4, B. 1¼, D. 4 *K;* *Hôtel Frau Emma* (Pl. E), Habsburger-Platz, R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 4 *K;* *Graf von Meran* (Pl. i), Rennweg; *Hassfurther* (Pl. l), Steinach-Platz, R. 3, B. 1¼, D. 4 *K;* *Stadt München* (Pl. m), near the station; *Europa* (Pl. n), Habsburger-Str.; *Sonne* (Pl. z), *Goldener Stern* (Pl. a), *Mondschein*, all three for passing tourists.—**Minerva* (Pl. M), **Park Hotel* (Pl. s), *Erzherzog Rainer* (Pl. t), *Austria* (Pl. u), *Maendlhof* (Pl. v), all at Obermais. — *Maiserhof* (Pl. x), at Untermais. — Numerous pensions.

Restaurants. *Kurhaus; Forsterbräu* (Pl. p), with garden. — Cafés. *Kurhaus*, Gisela Promenade; *Gilf*, Gilf Promenade; *Ortenstein*, Kaiser-Str. 5, with view; *Wieser*, Berglauben, with garden. — Wine. *Batzenhäusl, Marchetti*, Berglauben 32 and 84, with gardens.

Cabs. Drive within the town, to Untermais, or to Obermais as far as the Naifbach, for each 'zone' 1 *K*, with pair 2 *K*, for each additional zone 50 *h* or 1 *K* extra. By time: first ½ hr. 2 or 4, for each ¼ hr. more 50 *h* or 1 *K*. — At night a fare and a half.

Electric Tramway from the Rail. Station to the *Sand-Platz* (10 *h*) and to *Obermais;* from the Rufin-Platz (Theatre) to *Forst* (20 *h*); from the Rufin-Platz viâ Tscherms to (4½ M.) *Lana* (26 min.; 40 *h*).

Kurhaus, Gisela Promenade; adm. 1 *K* per week, 4 *K* per month. — *Visitors' Tax* (five days free) 35-70 *h* per day.

Post & Telegraph Office in the Sand-Platz. — Tourists' Enquiry Offices. *North German Lloyd*, opposite the theatre; *Fremdenverkehrsbureau*, Habsburger-Strasse.

Anglican Church Service during the season in the *Church of the Resurrection* ('Engl. Ch.' on Plan), Kronprinz-Strasse.

Meran (1045 ft.), the old capital of Tyrol, with 11,570 German inhab., lies at the foot of the *Küchelberg*, about ¾ M. to the E. of the Adige, at the entrance to the Passeier-Tal (p. 214), in a district notable for its luxuriant orchards and vineyards and containing numerous old castles. It is separated from the neighbouring communities of *Obermais* (4200 inhab.) and *Untermais* (7310 inhab.) by the *Passer*. On account of its sunny and dry climate it is much frequented as a winter-resort (mean winter temperature 35° Fahr.), while in autumn it is visited for its grape-cure.

The main street of the new quarter adjoining the railway is the Habsburger-Strasse, which goes on to the S. of the old town as far as the Sand-Platz (see below). The Rennweg, diverging to the N. opposite the *Theatre*, defines the W. boundary of the old town. A tablet on the Graf von Meran Hotel marks the house in which Andreas Hofer was examined as a prisoner in 1810 before he was taken to Mantua (comp. pp. 214, 185). — The business-quarter of Meran is the Laubengasse, flanked with arcades ('Wasser-Lauben' on the S., 'Berg-Lauben' on the N.). In the last, at No. 74, is a passage leading into the court of the Rathaus, containing the old *Burg*, once the residence of the rulers of Tyrol, which was built by Duke Sigmund about 1450 for his first wife Eleanor, daughter of James I. of Scotland. The restored interior (adm. 60 *h* contains old furniture, portraits, mural paintings, and armorial bearings among them the Scottish arms), and presents an interesting illustration of the simplicity of princely dwellings of the period. Behind the Burg are the small *Exhibition of Art* (9-11.30 & 2-7, Sun. 10-1; 40 *h*) and the W. approach to the Tappeiner Weg (see below). — The Gothic *Parish Church* (1367-1495), at the E. end of the Laubengasse, has been restored; on the exterior are a bronze relief of the Crucifixion (1586) and other sepulchral tablets. — To the S. is the Sand-Platz, where a *Column of the Virgin* recalls the war of 1797-99.

The Promenades (*Kur-Promenaden*), on the broad embankment beside the Passer, with their fine old poplars, enjoy a full S. aspect and command a good view of the mountains of the Adige valley. The *Gisela Promenade*, with the *Kurhaus* (p. 211), is the chief rallying-point of visitors, and is adjoined on the W. by the *Stefanie Promenade*, with the Protestant *Christus-Kirche*, while to the E. is the sheltered *Winter-Anlage*, with a covered walk. Not far off is the *Municipal Museum* (10-12 & 3-5; 50 *h*), containing antiquarian collections, etc. The new *Reichs-Brücke* crosses hence to *Untermais*, with the late-Gothic *Spital-Kirche* and the *Marie-Valerie-Anlage*, which is continued by the *Sommer-Anlage* and is connected with the Winter-Anlage by the 'Tappeiner Steg'. These grounds extend along both banks to the *Steinerner Steg*, and, on the right bank, viâ the *Gilf Promenade*, to the gorge of the Passer, at the foot of the Zenoburg (p. 213).

A beautiful view of Meran and the Adige valley is afforded by the *Tappeiner Weg, a path on the slope of the Küchelberg, beginning at the Hôtel Ortenstein and reached from the Steinerner Steg by flights of steps or from the Gilf-Anlage by easy walks. The finest point of view is the terrace beside the mediæval *Powder Tower (Pulverturm)*. The path goes on past a bust of Dr. Franz Tappeiner, to whom the construction of the path is due, beyond which the Tiroler Steig (p. 213) diverges to the right, and finally descends in windings to the court of the Burg (see above).

Obermais, on the hill on the left bank of the Passer, consists almost exclusively of châteaux and villas (many of which are pensions), surrounded by gardens. Here are also the *Elisabeth-Garten*, with a covered walk and a marble bust of the poet Oskar von Redwitz (d. 1891). To the S., between the Obermais road, beginning at the old *Church of St. George*, and the Winkel-Weg, is the château of *Winkel*. Following the Winkel-Weg a little farther we reach the *Franz-Josephs-Park* (band-concerts). To the N. of the Karl-Ludwig-Platz are the château of *Rottenstein*, belonging to the Archduke Ferdinand Charles, with a garden generally open to the public, and the romantic ivy-clad château of *Greifen* or *Planta* (1352 ft.). In the S.E. part of Obermais is the château of *Rubein*, with its old cypresses and a picturesque court.

Excursion to Schloss Tirol (there and back, including stay, $3^1/_2$ hrs.; carr. with one horse 12, with two horses 15 *K*, there and back). The road leads through the N.E. town-gate *(Passeirer Tor)* and ascends past the ruin of *Zenoburg* (Romanesque portal, 13th cent.) and then (under the name of 'Kaiser-Strasse') mounts the ridge of the *Küchelberg*, where it merges with the old stony Tyrol road. Walkers follow the steep *Tiroler Steig*, diverging from the Tappeiner Weg (approach behind the old Burg mentioned at p. 212), which farther on unites with the Tirol road and leads to (1-$1^1/_4$ hr.) *Dorf Tirol* (1955 ft.; Rimmele, with view-terrace; Schloss Tirol). We then skirt the hillside, passing above the restored *Brunnenburg*, through ($^1/_4$ hr.) a tunnel 57 yds. long (the 'Knappenloch'), and over a short viaduct. To the right, above, we observe several earth-pyramids. In 5 min. more we reach the entrance.

***Schloss Tirol** (2096 ft.; adm. 50 *h*), originally a monastery, was converted about 1200 into the residence of the Counts of Tyrol, who became extinct in 1253. Subsequently it fell into decay and part of it (the E. side) was altogether removed; it is now, however, kept in repair. The 'Palas' (with two interesting Romanesque portals) and its wings were badly restored at the end of the 19th century. The windows of the Kaiser-Saal command a beautiful view of the Adige valley and the mountains, with the Laaser Ferner to the S.W. The chapel is old. Near the château is a tavern.

Over the entrance to the Passeier-Tal, 1 hr. to the N.E. of Meran, rises **Schloss Schenna** (1955 ft.). The road (carr. 11, with pair 15 *K*, there and back) leads through Obermais and ascends to the N. below the hill of the old Schloss Goyen. In the village of Schenna are two good inns. The *Schloss* (12-16th cent.), which was bought by Archduke John in 1844 and restored, contains various curiosities; in the mausoleum is the grave of the Archduke (d. 1859). The view from the Schloss is one of the finest near Meran.

About $1^1/_2$ hr. to the S. of Obermais (carr. 14, with two horses 18 *K*), and reached viâ the *Stegerhof* and *Weissplatter*, is the

***Fragsburg** (2408 ft.), with a magnificent view of the Meran valley and the mountains to the N. Close by is a hôtel-restaurant.

The finest view of the heights to the W. of the valley of the Adige is afforded, especially in the afternoon, by the old château of **Lebenberg** (1676 ft.), $1^1/_2$ hr. to the S. of Meran (restaurant, with a room adorned with humorous paintings and mottoes). An electric railway runs viâ *Untermais* to (10 min.) *Marling Kellerei*. Hence we ascend on foot to (1 min.) the *Rieblerhof* and then follow the Tscherms road to the left to a point beyond the *Lebenberger Graben*. A field-path here ascends to the right, which soon joins the rough track leading to the Schloss (to the top $^3/_4$ hr.).

The Vinschgau road (tramway, see p. 211) leads to the N.W. from Meran to the (2 M.) bridge over the Adige. To the right, on the opposite bank, rises *Schloss Forst* (1130 ft.), restored since 1880. Passing the *Forster Brewery*, we next come to the (2 M.) so-called *Römer-Brücke*; we may either cross this to the left bank of the Adige, high above its cataracts, and ascend the *Zieltal* to the right to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Partschins Waterfall*; or, remaining on the right bank, follow the road which ascends from here to the left, by the *Quadrathöfe* (2670 ft.), to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) the ***Hôtel-Pension Eggerhof** (4175 ft.), a health-resort.

Passeier-Tal. Diligence from Meran to St. Leonhard twice daily in $3^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 2 *K* 40 *h*, 2 *K*). The road from Meran leads past the *Zenoburg* (p. 213), viâ (3 M.) *Riffian* (1635 ft.) and (6 M.) *Saltaus* (1615 ft.), to (10 M.) *St. Martin* (1930 ft.; Unterwirt); in the wood opposite, high above, is the *Pfandl-Hütte* (3714 ft.), where Hofer was captured on Jan. 27th, 1810. Farther on ($11^1/_2$ M.) is the *Sandhof* (inn), in which Hofer (the 'Sandwirt of Passeier'), was born on Oct. 22nd, 1767, containing mementoes of him. Adjacent are the old and the new *Hofer-Kapelle* (adm. 20 *h*). — 13 M. **St. Leonhard** (2230 ft.; *Tirolerhof*, good; *Theiswirt*; *Strobl-wirt*), the chief village in the valley, with the ruins of the *Jaufenburg* (2658 ft.). From here to Sterzing (p. 201; 8-$8^1/_2$ hrs.) a new road leads through the *Walten-Tal* and over the *Jaufen* (6990 ft.; inn). — From St. Leonhard to Sölden in the Oetztal: to Schönau (without guide) $5^1/_4$ hrs.; thence to Sölden $5^1/_4$ hrs., uninteresting (guide 10 *K*). Bridle-path on the left bank of the Passer (road under construction) to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Moos* (3345 ft.; Oberwirt Auer); above it we cross to the right bank, to (1 hr.) the inn *Am See* (3930 ft.); thence by *Rabenstein* to ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Schönau* (5520 ft.; route from here by the *Essener-Hütte*, with inn, and the *Aperes Verwall-Joch* to Gurgl, 7 hrs., repaying; see p. 202; guide, 10 *K*, advisable). Our route ascends to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Timmel-Joch* (8232 ft.), and descends by the *Timmelbach* to ($2^3/_4$ hrs.) *Sölden* (p. 201).

From Meran to the Baths of Rabbi, through the **Ulten-Tal**, 15-16 hrs., a fine route. Road from the rail. station of Lana-Meran to (3 M.) *Ausserhof*, in the Ulten-Tal. We then ascend to the farm of *Klaus*; then descend, and again ascend to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *St. Pankraz* (2420 ft.; Innerwirt). [About $^3/_4$ hr. farther on a road to (10 min.) *Ultner* diverges on the left.] $1^1/_2$ hr. *Mitterbad* (3190 ft.), with a spring containing arsenic and iron. The new road ends at ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *St. Wallburg* (3380 ft.). We now follow a bridle-path. 2 hrs. *St. Nikolaus* (4145 ft.); $1^1/_2$ hr. *St. Gertraud* (5020 ft.). The path now leads S.W. up the (2 hrs.) *Lach-Alpe* (7090 ft.) to the (1 hr.) *Kirchberger-Joch* or *Rabbi-Joch* (8205 ft.), from which a stony path descends by the ($^3/_4$ hr.) chalet of *Palù de Caldes* to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Baths of Rabbi* (p. 218).

A charming day's excursion may be made from Meran to the ***Vigil-Joch** (5870 ft.; superb view), 5 hrs. (suspension railway from Lana, p. 211, ca. $1^1/_3$ M. in length; journey of 20 min.; return-fare $3^1/_2$ *K*).

Mountain Excursions from Meran, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The Vinschgau Railway (*Vinschgaubahn*) bends to the W. at Meran, ascends to (3 M.) *Marling*, and threads three tunnels. 9½ M. *Töll* (1670 ft.), on the right bank of the Adige. — Farther on we traverse the floor of the *Unter-Vinschgau*, passing the castle of *Dornsberg* on the left. 13½ M. *Naturns* (1825 ft.); the village (Post), with the castle of Hoch-Naturns, lies ¾ M. to the N. — At (15½ M.) *Schnalstal* (1845 ft.; Hôt. Schnalstal) the narrow Schnalser-Tal opens on the N. (to Neu-Ratteis, see p. 202). Farther on, above *Staben* (r.), is the ruin of *Jufahl*. Beyond (19½ M.) *Kastelbell* (1960 ft.), with its romantic ruined castle (r.), we thread a defile named the *Latschander* and reach (21½ M.) *Latsch* (2095 ft.; Hirsch), a village with 1000 inhabitants. High on the N. slope is the ruin of *Annaberg* (3465 ft.), above which is the pilgrimage-church of *St. Martin am Vorberg* (5696 ft.). — We cross the *Plima*. 24½ M. *Goldrain* (2040 ft.), the station for the Martell-Tal.

The **Martell-Tal** ascends to the S.W. towards the Ortler group. At the entrance to the valley (1 M. from Goldrain) lies the village of *Morter*, with the ruins of *Unter-Montan* and *Ober-Montan*. Up the valley (1½ hr.) is *Bad Salt* (3765 ft.); on the hillside to the right lies *Martell* or *Tal*, with its church. From Salt the road ascends by (35 min.) *Gand* (4125 ft.; Eberhöfer) and (1 hr.) the chapel of *Maria-Schnee* (5100 ft.) to the (1 hr.) *Zufritt-Haus* (6000 ft.; inn; fine view of the head of the valley) and to (2 hrs.) the *Zufall-Hütte* (7455 ft.; inn), finely situated in view of the *Zufall Glacier*. The ascent of the **Cevedale* or *Zufallspitze* (12,382 ft.) from this point (6 hrs.; guide 19 *K*) is fatiguing but not difficult. Glacier-routes lead to the N. from the hut to Sulden (p. 216), one over the *Madritsch-Joch* (10,235 ft.), in 6-7 hrs., another over the *Eissee Pass* (10,280 ft.), in 6½-7 hrs.; another pass leads to the W. to Santa Caterina, in 8 hrs., over the *Langenferner-Joch* (10,732 ft.).

30 M. *Schlanders* (2315 ft.; Post), a village at the mouth of the *Schlandernaun-Tal*. — 34 M. *Laas* (2850 ft.; Hirschen), with large marble-works, at the entrance to the *Laaser-Tal*. — 38½ M. **Spondinig-Prad** (2905 ft.; *Bahn-Post-Hôtel Hirsch*, R. from 1½, D. 3 *K*, good). The railway goes on to (44½ M.) *Mals* (p. 198). Diligence to *Landeck*, see p. 197.

The *Stelvio Road, diverging to the S. from the Vinschgau, begins at Spondinig-Prad. It was built in 1820-24 and is the highest carriage-road in Europe. The road crosses the Adige and is carried by an embankment across the valley, which the inundations of the *Trafoier Bach* have covered with stones. — 1½ M. *Prad* (2955 ft.; Post; Praderhof).

At the *Schmelz* (3050 ft.; Adler) the road begins to ascend, the valley contracts, and the brawling Trafoier Bach forms several falls. On the steep slope to the right lies the village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio* (4300 ft.), which gives its name to the route. The road crosses the stream. — 6 M. **Gomagoi**, Ger. *Beidewasser* (4175 ft.; *Post*), with a small fort; to the S.E. opens the *Sulden-Tal*.

The ***Sulden-Tal** extends for 9 M. into the heart of the Ortler group. Diligence and omnibus from Spondinig-Prad to the Sulden Hotel several times daily in 5 hrs. (6 *K*; carr. & pair from 37 *K* 50 *h* to 47 *K* 20 *h*). Road

from Gomagoi to (6¼ M.) **Sulden** or *St. Gertraud* (6055 ft.; *Eller*, R. 1½-3 *K*, good; *Post-Hôtel zum Ortler*, R. 1¾-3 *K*), and to (7 M.) the ***Sulden Hotel** (6255 ft.; R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 4 *K*), in full view of the grand girdle of mountains around the *Sulden-Ferner*, which is scarcely visible from the valley below. A good view of the glacier is obtained from the (2 hrs.) *Schaubach-Hütte* (9045 ft.; inn), on the *Ebenwand*, the starting-point for the *Königsspitze*, *Cevedale*, *Schöntaufspitze*, *Cevedale Pass* (to Santa Caterina), and the *Madritsch-Joch* (to Martell). The (2-2½ hrs.) *Düsseldorfer-Hütte* (8858 ft.; inn; fine view of the Ortler), in the *Zaytal*, and the (2 hrs.) *Böckmann-Hütte* (8739 ft.), above the Sulden Glacier, both deserve a visit. — Ascents from Sulden. **Hintere Schöntaufspitze* (10,905 ft.; 4 hrs.; guide 11 *K*, unnecessary in settled weather); we ascend from the Schaubach-Hütte (see above) to the (1½ hr.) Madritsch-Joch (p. 215) and then mount the crest of the mountain to the (35 min.) top (superb view); we may descend from the Joch in 2 hrs. to the Zufall-Hütte (p. 215). — The **Cevedale* (12,382 ft.; p. 215; 7½-8 hrs. from the Schaubach-Hütte; guide 17 *K*) is a magnificent point of view. On the *Eissee Pass* (p. 215), 2½ hrs. from the Schaubach-Hütte, is the *Hallesche-Hütte* (inn). — *Königsspitze* (12,655 ft.; 5-6 hrs. from the Schaubach-Hütte; guide 26 *K*), difficult. — The ***Ortler** (12,802 ft.; guide 20 *K*), the highest of the Eastern Alps, is ascended from Sulden (6½-7 hrs.) or from Trafoi (7½-8 hrs.; see below); toilsome, but not difficult for experts when the snow is in good condition. The route from Sulden ascends rapidly through the *Marlt-Tal* to the (3½ hrs.) *Payer-Hütte* (9908 ft.; inn) on the *Tabaretta-Joch*; we then mount the *Tabaretta-Ferner* and *Obere Ortler-Ferner* to the (3½ hrs.) summit, which commands a most imposing view. — For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The road ascends more rapidly and crosses the Trafoier Bach four times. Ever grander towers the huge Ortler group in front of us.

8 M. **Trafoi** (5055 ft.; **Trafoi Hotel*, first-class, R. 3-12, B. 1½, D. 4 or 5 *K*; **Post*, R. 2-5, B. 1 *K*; *Waldhaus*, R. 2-4½, B. 1 *K*, new; *Zur Schönen Aussicht*; *Stelvio*; *Edelweiss*; Anglican Church service in summer), a small village, is grandly situated.

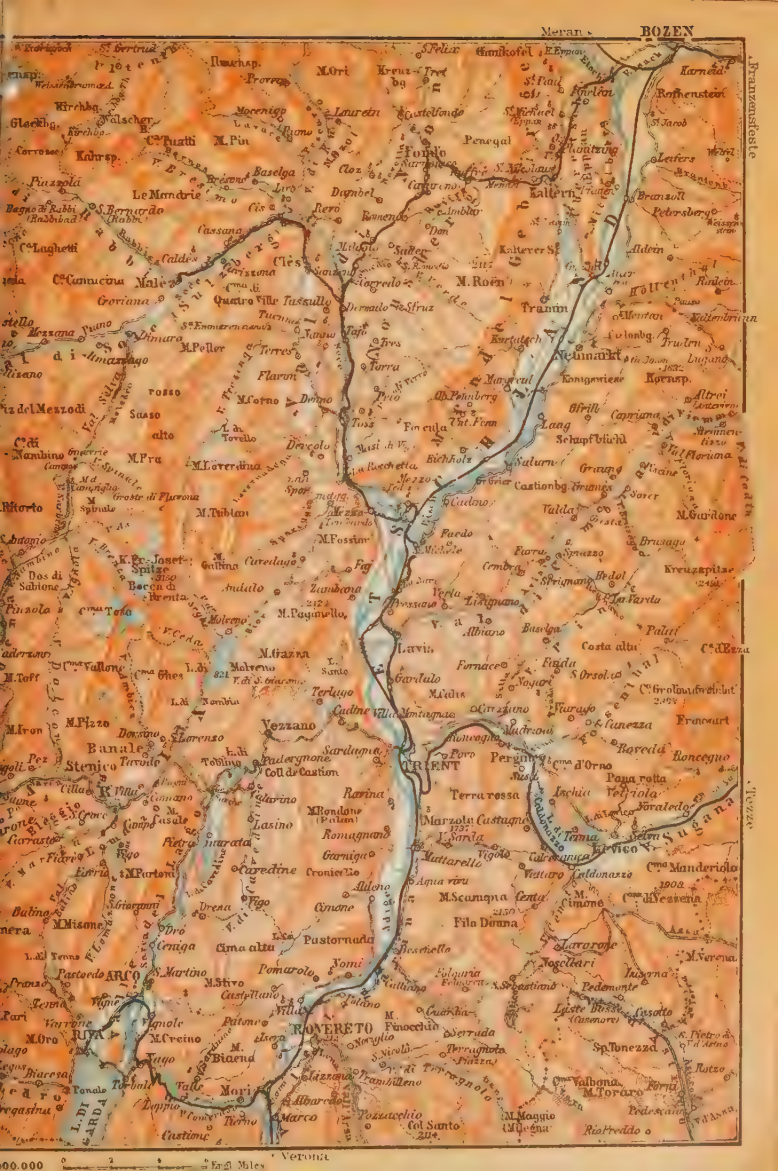
Interesting walk to the (½ hr.) **Heilige Drei Brunnen** (*'Three Holy Springs'*; 5245 ft.). The path diverges, by the Trafoi Hotel, to the S. (l.) from the road, and leads through wood and past the *Waldheim* tavern. Under a shed are figures of Christ, the Virgin, and St. John, from whose breasts flows the 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel and a tavern. A path ascends from the Waldheim to the (1 hr.) Weisse Knott (see below). — The finest view of the Ortler Mts. is obtained from the ***Kleinboden** (6890 ft.), easily ascended in 2 hrs. by the 'Dora-Weg', diverging below the Alte Post. — Ascent of the Ortler, see above.

The road winds up the left side of the valley. As these afford the best views the short-cuts should be avoided. The finest point is (11 M.) the projecting **Weisser Knott* (6112 ft.; restaurant). Facing us is the sombre Madatsch; right and left are the Madatsch and Trafoi Glaciers; in front rises the Pleisshorn. Far below are the Three Holy Springs (see above; ½ hr.). We pass the (25 min.) *Cantoniera del Bosco*, opposite the grand *Madatsch-Ferner*. Trees cease, and a few dwarf-pines only are now seen. At —

12½ M. **Franzenshöhe** (7180 ft.; *Post-Alpen-Hôtel*) the Ortler first becomes visible. We ascend in long windings to the —

17 M. **Stelvio Pass** (*Stilfser-Joch*, *Giogo di Stelvio*; 9055 ft.; *Ferdinandshöhe*, R. 3-5 *K*, good), with the Austrian custom-house.

ORTLER
BORMIO
TIRANO
EDOLO
BRENO
LOVERE
Tramway
Kilometer
Maass


BOZEN
Meran
Franzensfeste
TRIENT
ROVERETO
ARCO
Verona
Engl. Miles

A column (l.) marks the boundary between Austria and Italy. The road is free from snow only in very warm summers. The **Dreisprachenspitze* (9327 ft.; Hotel, good), $^3/_4$ M. to the N. of the pass, is easily ascended. The road then winds down to —

$19^1/_2$ M. **Santa Maria** (8160 ft.), the Quarta Cantoniera, with the Italian custom-house.

A road (diligence in summer in $1^1/_2$ hr.; back in $3^3/_4$ hrs.; 3 hrs.' walk) diverges here to the right, crosses the *Umbrail Pass* (8220 ft.; to the N.W. the *Piz Umbrail*, 9918 ft., the E. summit of a range whose serrated and precipitous cliffs flank the W. side of the Braulio valley), and descends the monotonous *Val Muranza* to ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Santa Maria* in the Münster-Tal (p. 198).

We next pass the ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Terza Cantoniera 'al Piano del Braulio'* (7590 ft.; inn), with a chapel, and then the *Casino dei Rotteri di Spondalunga* (7100 ft.), a road-menders' house. The road descends in numerous windings, which walkers may often cut off. In a gorge to the right are the falls of the *Braulio*. We cross the brook descending from the *Val Vitelli* and pass the deserted *Seconda Cantoniera Bruciato* (6495 ft.). To the right rises the abrupt *Mte. Braulio* (9777 ft.). The road descends in long windings and is carried through the *Diroccamento (Wormser Loch)*, a wild ravine, by covered galleries. Next comes the *Prima Cantoniera di Piatta Martina* (5585 ft.), beyond which the *Adda* dashes forth from the wild *Val Fraele* on the right and unites with the Braulio. Beyond the last gallery but one the road turns towards the S., and affords a beautiful view of the valley from Bormio to Ceppina. To the S.W. rise the *Corno di San Colombano* (9915 ft.), the *Cima di Piazzi* (11,283 ft.), and the *Cima Redasco* (10,300 ft.); S.E., the *Mte. Sobretta* (10,815 ft.) and the ice-pyramid of *Piz Tresero* (11,818 ft.). The *Bagni Vecchi* (4625 ft.; Inn, R. 2-4, B. $1^1/_4$ fr., plain but good), or Old Baths of Bormio, perched on the rocks below the road, now come in sight; a road descends to them before the last tunnel is reached. About $^1/_2$ M. lower are the

$29^1/_2$ M. **New Baths of Bormio,** or *Bagni Nuovi* (4395 ft.; **Hotel*, R. 4-7, D. 5 fr.), a handsome building on a terrace, commanding a fine view of the Bormio valley and the surrounding mountains. The baths are supplied with water from the springs at the Bagni Vecchi (100-105° Fahr.; tasteless, impregnated with lime, slightly radio-active).

From Bormio to *Colico*, on Lake Como, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

26. From Botzen to Verona. Lago di Garda.

94 M. Railway *(Südbahn)*. 'Luxuszug' in ca. $2^3/_4$ hrs. (fare 22 *K* 15 *h*; from Innsbruck to Verona in ca. $6^1/_2$ hrs., fare 40 *K* 65 *h*); express in $3^1/_4$-4, ordinary trains in ca. $5^1/_4$ hrs.

Botzen (870 ft.), see p. 207. The train crosses the *Eisak*, which falls into the *Etsch* or *Adige*, 3 M. lower down; at (6 M.) *Branzoll*

the latter becomes navigable. Beyond (10 M.) *Auer* (Post), at *Gmund*, we cross the river; on the hill to the right is Kaltern (p. 210). — 13 M. **Neumarkt-Tramin** (700 ft.). The village of Neumarkt *(Post; Krone)* lies on the left bank, 1 M. from the railway. To the *Val Fiemme* (or *Fleimser-Tal*), see p. 232.

On the hillside to the right are the villages of *Tramin*, *Kurtatsch*, and *Margreid*. — 19½ M. *Salurn* (735 ft.; Adler) is the last village where German is the prevailing language. Above it rises the ruin *Haderburg*, on an abrupt rock.

23½ M. **San Michele** or *Sankt-Michael* (750 ft.; *Adler*), with a suppressed Augustine monastery.

The **Val di Non** (*Nonsberg*) and **Val di Sole** (*Sulzberg*), opening here to the N.W., form a single valley, about 30 M. long, watered by the *Noce*. The electric *Nonsbergbahn* runs from San Michele to (32½ M.) Malè in 2¾-3½ hrs., and thence a diligence plies twice daily to Fucine in 2¼ hrs. (railway under construction). — Beyond (2 M.) *Mezzolombardo* (865 ft.; Commercio) we pass through the defile of the (5 M.) *Rocchetta* and ascend to (14½ M.) *Tajo* (1695 ft.; Post). *Dermulo* (16 M.; electric railway to the Mendel, see p. 210), and (20½ M.) *Cles* (2150 ft.; Grand-Hôtel), capital of the Val di Non, with an old château. We then descend to the *Mostizzol Bridge*, high above the deep ravine of the foaming Noce, where the *Val di Sole* begins, and then ascend the valley to (30 M.) *Caldes* (2285 ft.) and to (32½ M.) **Malè** (2420 ft.; *Malè: Corona*), the chief village in the Val di Sole (to Madonna di Campiglio, see below). To the N.W. (8 M.) are the chalybeate baths of *Rabbi* (4100 ft.; to the Ulten-Tal, see p. 214). Beyond Malè we go on to (41½ M.) *Mezzana* (3085 ft.) and (44½ M.) *Fucine* (3135 ft.; Posta; Zanella), at the mouth of the *Val di Pejo*, in which (7 M.) are the baths of *Pejo* (4530 ft.; Grand-Hôtel), with a spring containing iron and carbonic gas. — Diligence daily from Fucine over (54 M. from San Michele) the **Tonale Pass** (6180 ft.) in 5 hrs. to (61 M.) *Ponte di Legno* (4135 ft.; Hôt. Tonale), in the *Val Camonica*, watered by the Oglio. Thence to (124½ M.) *Edolo* (2295 ft.), and by train through the Val Camonica to *Iseo* and *Brescia*, or over the *Passo d'Aprica* (3875 ft.) to *Tirano*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From San Michele to Madonna di Campiglio, 46½ M. Railway (*Nonsbergbahn*) to (32½ M.) Malè (see above) and Motor Diligence thence to (14½ M.) Campiglio twice daily in 1½ hr.; 'Landauer' and pair (ordered at the Postmaster's at Mezzolombardo) in 7½-8 hrs., 52 *K* and fee. — To Malè (32½ M.), see above. Then (35 M.) *Dimaro* (2515 ft.; Corona, R. 1 *K* 60 *h*). We now ascend the wooded *Val Meledrio* in windings to the pass of *Campo di Carlo Magno* (5520 ft.; *Hôt. Campo Carlomagno, R. 6-20, B. 1¾, D. 6 *K*) and descend to (46½ M.) **Madonna di Campiglio** (4970 ft.; **Grand-Hôtel des Alpes*, a first-class house, in an old monastery, R. 4-16, B. 1¾, D. 5 *K*; *Dolomiten-Hôtel*, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 4 *K*; *Rainalter*, R. 3-4 *K*: *Neumann*, R. 3-5, D. 4½ *K*, both good; *Hôt. Brenta: Villa Hedwig*), a health-resort in a sheltered situation at the foot of **Monte Spinale* (7097 ft.; easily ascended in 2 hrs.; fine views). Excursions and passes, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. The finest is the route over the *Bocca di Brenta* (8360 ft.) to *Molveno* (9 hrs.; guide 20 *K*). Motor-diligence from Madonna di Campiglio to *Trent*, see p. 220.

The line recrosses the Adige. 28 M. *Lavis* (745 ft.). We cross the *Avisio*. To the left rises *Monte Calis* (6253 ft.).

34 M. **Trent.** — **Railway Restaurant* (with garden). — Hotels. *Imperial Hôtel Trento* (Pl. a; B, 1), a large house of the first class, R. 3-8, B. 1½, D. 6 *K*: *Hôtel Mayer* (Pl. d; B. 1), R. 2½-3 *K*; *Bristol*, with

TRENTO
(TRIENT)
1 : 11.700
0 50 100 150 200 250
Metri
1 Annunziata C3.
2 Palazzo Municipale (Biblioteca e Museo) B2.
3 Pal.o Prine. Vescov. C3.
4 " Galasso C2.
5 " Salvadore C2.
6 " Sardagna C3.
7 " Tabarelli C3.
8 Casa Geremia, Podestà B2.
9 Scuole civiche B2.
10 I.R. Ginnasio Sup. C4
11 Torre Grande C3.
12 Vanga B2
13 Verde C1
A
B
C
D
E
1
2
3
4
Bozen.
S. Michele
Società Enologica
S. Martino
Convento P. Cappuccini
Doss Trento
Stazione
Sobborgo S. Martino
Castello del Buon Consiglio
S. Apollinare
Sobborgo Piedicastello
Caserma S. Lorenzo
Giardino Pubblico
Caserma
Portella
Teatro
S. Marco
S. Pietro
Porta Aquileia
Piazza d'Armi
S. Mª Magg.
Duomo
Posta
S.S. Trinità
Teatro Verde
Porta Nuova
I.R. Tribunale
Caserma Madruzzo
Osp. Militare
Asilo infantile
Campo Santo
Piazza di Fiera
Orfanotrofio Crosina Sartori
FIUME ADIGE
Via Romana
Via Lunga
Via Torre Verde
Via Belenzani
Via Roma
Via Torre Vanga
Via Torre Verde
Via Torre Gardena
Via Torre Vanga
Via Torre Verde
Via Torre Gardena
Via Torre Vanga
Via Torre Verde
Via Torre Gardena

café, R. from 2½, D. 4 *K.* new; *Isola Nuova* (Pl. e; B, 1, 2), Piazza Dante, with beer-garden, R. 1½-2½ *K; Europa* (Pl. b; C, 2), Via Lunga 41, R. from 2 *K; San Marco*, Via San Marco 14 (Pl. C, D, 2), R. 2-6 *K.*

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Piazza della Posta.

Trent (630 ft.), Ital. *Trento*, Ger. *Trient*, Lat. *Tridentum*, with 30,000 inhab., mostly Italians, lies on the left bank of the Adige and is the seat of government for the Italian part of Tyrol (*'Il Trentino'*). It was the capital of a prince-bishopric down to 1803. Its mediæval towers and stately palaces give it quite an Italian character. A large **Monument to Dante*, by Zocchi (1896), adorns the Piazza Dante (Pl. B, 1), a square in front of the station.

The Via Romana (Pl. B, 2) leads S. from the Piazza Dante to the broad Via Lunga and Via Rodolfo Belenzani (formerly Via Larga), the principal streets, containing several mansions, some of them with façades painted in Venetian fashion. In the Via Rodolfo Belenzani is the *Palazzo Municipale* (Pl. 2; B, C, 2, 3), with the Museo Comunale (free on week-days 9-12 & 3-6; closed on Sun. and from July 15th to Aug. 31st), a collection of Roman and other antiquities, etc. — A side-street leads to the right to *Santa Maria Maggiore* (Pl. B, 3), a church without aisles, in the early-Italian Renaissance style, in which the famous Council of Trent met in 1545-63. The choir contains a picture with portraits of the members.

The Piazza del Duomo (Pl. B, C, 3) is adorned with a tasteful *Neptune Fountain* (1768) and a statue of *A. Vittoria* (d. 1608), the sculptor, by Rubino (1909). On the E. side is the *Palazzo Pretorio* (now military headquarters), with the Torre Grande or clock-tower (Pl. 11; C, 3). The **Cathedral* (Pl. B, C, 3), begun early in the 11th cent., was rebuilt by Adam d'Arogno (d. 1212), but not completed till the 16th century. It is a Lombardo-Romanesque basilica, borne by pillars and crowned with a modern dome. At the N. portal is a pair of lions.

To the E. of the town rises the great *Castello del Buon Consiglio* (Pl. D, 1, 2), erected in 1474-84, once the seat of the Prince-Bishops, now used as barracks (adm. 9-11 and 2-4). The fountain-court, the older court, and the frescoes by Romanino and others all deserve notice; the round *Torre di Augusto* is not Roman. Good view of the town from the *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. D, 1).

To the S. of the old town are a fragment of the old town-wall (Mura antiche; Pl. C, 4), referred to Theodoric the Great. In the *Ginnasio Vescovile* (beyond Pl. B, 4) is the small Museo Diocesano (adm. 50 *h*), with some highly valuable Flemish tapestry (16th cent.).

From Trent to Bassano through the Val Sugana, 68½ M., railway in 3-4 hrs. — The railway diverges to the left (E.) from the Verona line, crosses the fertile valley of the Adige on a viaduct 1 M. long, and ascends in a great loop (curved tunnel) to (5½ M.) *Villazzano* (920 ft.). At (8 M.) *Povo* (1085 ft.) it enters the valley of the *Fersina*. Four tunnels. — 13 M. *Roncogno* (1380 ft.), opposite the mouth of the pretty *Val di Pinè*: 15½ M. *Pergine* (1540 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Pergine; pop. 5000), with the fine old castle of *Persen* (2220 ft.; hotel), lately restored, above

it. Farther on we skirt the W. side of the *Lago di Caldonazzo* (1475 ft.), 2½ M. long; 20 M. *Calceranica* (1480 ft.); 21½ M. *Caldonazzo* (1530 ft.). Turning to the N.E., we cross the *Brenta*, the effluent of the lake, to (24 M.) **Levico** (1640 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; *Grand-Hôtel Neues Kurhaus*, R. 4-7, D. 5 *K*; **Grand-Hôtel des Bains*, R. 2½-6½, B. 1½, D. 5 *K*; *Eden Hôtel Caliari; Bellevue et de Russie; Voltolini; Concordia*), a bathing-resort with springs containing iron and arsenic, which rise at *Vetriolo*, 3 hrs. up the hillside. The *Val Sugana* proper, a fertile dale with vine-yards and mulberry-groves, begins here. — 30 M. *Roncegno-Marter* (1365 ft.). The baths of *Roncegno*, with arsenical and chalybeate springs, lie 1½ M. to the N. (*Palace & Grand-Hôtel, R. 2½-12, B. 1½, D. 5½ *K*; Stella e Moro, good). — 33 M. **Borgo di Valsugana** (1245 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Valsugana;* pop. 1000). 36½ M. *Vill' Agnedo-Strigno* (1145 ft.; Aquila Nera). — 47 M. *Tezze* (740 ft.). — The train crosses the Italian frontier. 50½ M. *Primolano* (710 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with the Italian and Austrian custom-houses. Farther on we enter the *Canale di Brenta*, a grand rocky gorge. In a grotto to the left are the ruins of the Venetian fortress of *Covolo* or *Kofel* (not accessible). — At (64 M.) *Solagna* the valley expands. — 68½ M. **Bassano** (125 ft.; *Sant' Antonio; Mondo;* pop. 7600), a prettily situated town. The Museum contains pictures by the *Da Ponte* family of artists, surnamed *Bassano*, after their native place. Around the town are promenades, with fine views of the Alps. — Railway from Bassano to *Venice* and *Padua*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

From Trent to Madonna di Campiglio, 48 M.: motor-diligence in summer twice daily to Campiglio in 6¾ hrs. (19 *K* 80 *h*): 'Landauer' and pair from Trent to Campiglio in 10-11 hrs., 60 *K* and fee (viâ San Michele, see p. 218). The road ascends on the right bank of the Adige, past the fortified rock of *Doss Trento*, to the hamlet of *Cadine*, just beyond which is its highest point (1614 ft.). It then descends by *Vezzano* (1265 ft.) and the picturesque castle of *Toblino* (good 'vino santo'), rising from the lake of Toblino, to (13½ M.) *Alle Sarche* (835 ft.; inn; motor-diligence to Arco and Riva, p. 221). Here we cross the *Sarca* and ascend its ravine to the sulphur-baths of (19½ M.) *Comano* (1195 ft.). 20½ M. *Ponte delle Arche;* then through the Sarca valley to (29 M.) **Tione** (1855 ft.; *Cavallo Bianco; Posta;* pop. 2300), at the influx of the Arnò into the Sarca. The Val Sarca turns to the N. (*Val Rendena*). Passing numerous villages, we reach (40 M.) **Pinzolo** (2525 ft.; *Pinzolo e Corona*), the starting-point for the very attractive **Val di Genova*, or upper Val Sarca. (To *Bedole* 5, to the *Mandron Hut* 2½ hrs. more.) We now ascend to the E., viâ *Sant' Antonio di Mavignola* (3700 ft.), to (48 M.) *Madonna di Campiglio* (p. 218).

On a hill to the left of (44 M.) *Calliano* (610 ft.) is the ruined castle of *Beseno*. The lower valley of the Adige, rich in vines, maize, and mulberries, is called *Val Lagarina*. — 49 M. **Rovereto** (625 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Centrale; Rovereto*), with 11,655 Italian inhab. and a lofty old *Castello* (now barracks). To the W. is (1 M.) *Sacco*, with a large tobacco-factory.

On the right bank is *Isera*, with famous vineyards. On the left bank, by *Lizzana*, is a castle in which Dante is alleged to have resided in 1303, when banished from Florence. — 51½ M. **Mori** (570 ft.; *Hot. Stazione*). To *Riva*, see p. 221.

Near (53 M.) *San Marco* the train intersects the *Slavini di Marco*, masses of rock and detritus deposited by the old Adige glacier, but described by Dante (Inf. xii., 4-9) as the remains of a landslip in 883. At (55½ M.) *Serravalle*, the ancient fort guarding the defile, the valley contracts. At —

Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Lomason 1804
Mte Biaina 2123
S. Giovanni
Sarche
Trento
Vespana
Val di S. Pietro
Val del Toro
Toro
Nanzone
Mte S. Pietro 1066
Mandrea
S. Paolo
Mte Prea 438
Ceniga
Clare
Pianura
Petriera
Grotte
Sarca
Come delle Ville del Monte
S. Pietro 976
Rangione
Padaro
Laghel
Moletta
Canale di Calino
Calino
Mte Pozze 788
Calvolla
S. Maria 481
Mte Calodri
Vigne
Chiarano
Castello 228
S. Martino
Massone
Come di Romarzollo
Tenno
Varignano
ARCO
Canevo
Frapporta
Cologna
Foci
Gavazzo
Cole
Convento delle Grazie
Addolorata
Bolognano
Case del Varone
Varone
Pastina
S. Tommaso
Vivaldo
S. Giorgio
Masi
Mazza
Vignole
Come di Oltresarca
Cattunghe
Fibie
S. Giacomo
Rovina
Albola
S. Giovanni
Grotta
S. Alessandro
RIVA
Marmitte dei Giganti
Perlone 406
M. Brione 377
Sarca
S. Tommaso
Nago
S. Giovanni
Lago di Loppio
Penede (Row)
Sperone
Strada del Ponale
LAGO
DI GARDA
Torbole
Pescicoltura
Strada del Valon
Valle di Ledro
Case del Ponale
Pregasina
Fte Fonte
Kilom. 1 : 75.000 Engl. Mile

59 M. **Ala** (485 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town with 5300 inhab., luggage is examined.

62 M. *Avio*, with a château of Count Castelbarco. 68½ M. *Peri* (415 ft.) is the first Italian station. The valley of the Adige is separated on the W. from the Lago di Garda by the *Monte Baldo* (7277 ft.). — On a height to the right, as we near (75 M.) *Ceraino*, lies *Rivoli*, stormed by the French in 1797 under Masséna. The train now enters the *Chiusa di Verona*, a strongly fortified ravine. — 86½ M. *Parona*. We cross the Adige.

94 M. *Verona*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

From Mori to Riva. Lago di Garda.

15½ M. Local Railway in 1¼ hr. (1st cl. 3 *K* 20, 3rd cl. 1 *K* 60 *h*; views on the left). — Steamer on the Lago di Garda, see p. 222.

Mori, see p. 220. The train crosses the Adige to (2 M.) *Mori-Borgata*, the station for the village of *Mori* (635 ft.; Alb. Mori); it then runs through the green valley to (4½ M.) *Loppio* (735 ft.), passes the pretty *Lago di Loppio*, with its rocky islands, and ascends in windings amid fallen rocks to the pass (915 ft.). It next descends to (8 M.) *Nago-Torbole* (710 ft.), on the brink of a ravine, with the ruined castle of *Penede* on a steep rock above it. The old road to (3 M.) Riva viâ (¾ M.) *Torbole* (270 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel Torbole, R. from 3 *K*, closed from Nov. 15th to Feb. 15th; Hôt. Gardasee) diverges to the left. The line descends to the N. on the hillside; charming views of the Lago di Garda and the Val Sarca. Beyond (11 M.) *Oltresarca* we cross the *Sarca*.

12½ M. **Arco.** — Hotels (larger hotels closed between May and Oct.). **Grand-Hôtel des Palmes*, with hot-air heating, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 4½ *K*; **Bellevue*, near the rail. station, R. 1½-5 *K*; **Victoria*, 10 min. from the Kur-Platz, R. 3-10, B. 1½ *K*; **Strasser*, with café, R. 3-4½ *K*; *Hôt. des Boulevards*, Kur-Platz, with café-restaurant; *Hôtel-Pension de l'Europe*, R. 2-4 *K*; *Rainalter*, *Hôtel-Pension Olivenheim*, high up, both good; *Park-Hôtel Groemmer* (formerly *Olivo*); *Austria* (Kur-Park; R. 1½-3 *K*), *Kaiserkrone*, *Riviera* (at the station), these three open the whole year. — Numerous *Pensions*.

Anglican Church Service in the Prot. Church, near the station.

Arco (300 ft.; pop. 4525), a little town on the right bank of the Sarca, in a very sheltered site, is a favourite winter-resort, but is almost deserted in summer. To the N., on a bold rock (932 ft.; ½ hr. from the Kurhaus), rises the *Castle of Arco*, destroyed by the French in 1703 during the Spanish War of Succession. At the Kur-Park is a bronze statue, by Bistolfi (1909), of the painter Giovanni Segantini (d. 1899), a native of Arco.

Then through the Sarca plain, by (13½ M.) *San Tomaso*, to —

15½ M. **Riva.** — The *Railway Station* (restaurant) is 7-8 min. to the E. of the quay. — Hotels. **Lido Palace Hotel*, to the E. of the rail. station, with hot-air heating, R. 3-12, B. 1½, D. 5-6 *K* (closed Nov. 15th-Feb. 15th); **Hôtel-Pension See-Villa*, ¾ M. to the E. of the station, R. 3-3½,

B. 1, D. 3½ *K; Hôtel-Pension du Lac*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3-3½ *K.* — *Lungolago Quay Hotel*, on the Ponale road, with restaurant, R. 2-4 *K; Hôt. Imperial zur Sonne* (*S* on the Map), with terrace on the lake, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½ *K; *Riva*, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3½ *K; Bayrischer Hof*, with hot-air heating and café-restaurant, R. from 2 *K; Central*, R. 2-4 *K*, these two at the harbour; *Böhm*, R. 1½-3 *K; Hôt. Kräutner*, R. 1½-2½ *K*, both near the rail. station.

Post & Telegraph Office, Viale San Francesco, near the rail. station. — Lake Baths below the Ponale road and at the first three hotels. Anglican Church Service at the Hôtel du Lac.

Riva (230 ft.), a busy lake-port, with 9225 inhab., lies on the N.W. bay of the *Lago di Garda*, at the foot of the abrupt *Rocchetta*, on the slope of which, high above the town, stands a ruined watch-tower, reminiscent of the Venetian domination. The quay, with its arcaded houses and old clock-tower, is the chief focus of traffic. — The heat in summer is tempered by a midday breeze (Ora) from the lake, and in the afternoon the town is shaded by the mountains.

The **Fall of the Ponale** is most conveniently visited by motor-boat (thrice daily in 20 min.; fare 50 *h*) or by rowing-boat (¾ hr.; 3-4 *K*), landing by a small restaurant at the foot of the fall. Passing through the restaurant (20 *h*), we reach the lowest fall, and then mount past an electric power-station and three smaller falls to the (25-30 min.) ***Ponale Road**, which, to the right, leads back in ¾ hr. to Riva. The very dusty road, which soon passes the small Belvedere Restaurant (view of all the Ponale falls from its terrace; 20 *h*), skirts the rocky precipices, through tunnels and galleries, commanding delightful views (best in the afternoon).

Interesting excursion to the N., to (3 M.) **Varone** (405 ft.), with its sombre gorge and fine waterfall (adm. 40 *h*); then by (¾ hr.) *Tenno* (1125 ft.), with an old castle (charming view), and past *Cologna* and *Varignano* to (1 hr.) *Arco* (p. 221).

To the **Val di Ledro** (carr. to Pieve and back 9, with pair 17 *K*; diligence in 3½ hrs.). At the corner above the falls of the Ponale (see above) the road turns to the W., and ascends viâ *Biacesa* and *Molina-Legos* to the pretty *Lago di Ledro* (2150 ft.), on the N. side of which is *Mezzolago*, and near the N.W. end (8 M.) *Pieve di Ledro* (2165 ft.; Albergo Alpino). Thence to *Storo* and *Condino* (Giudicaria), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The ***Lago di Garda** (215 ft.), the *Lacus Benacus* of the Romans, 34 M. long and 3-11 M. broad, is almost entirely in Italy, the N. end only (with Riva) belonging to Tyrol. The banks at the N. end are lofty and precipitous, but they become lower towards the S., until they merge in the wide moraine-circuses on the edge of the great plain of Upper Italy. The water generally looks dark-blue. — Steamboats ply 3-6 times daily along the W. bank (Riva to Desenzano, in 4-5 hrs.; fare 4 fr. 45 or 2 fr. 50 c.) and once or twice along the E. bank (Riva to Peschiera, in 4¼ hrs.; 4 fr. 60, 2 fr. 60 c.).

West Bank. The chief stations are as follows. *Limone*, amidst lemon and olive groves, is the first Italian village. — *Campione*, with a cotton-mill. — *Gargnano* (Cervo), the northmost village of the 'Riviera', the warmest part of the shore. — *Maderno* (Bristol), at the foot of *Monte Pizzocolo* (5194 ft.). — *Gardone Riviera* (*Grand-Hôtel, R. 3-8, B. 1½, D. 5 fr., closed in summer; Baviera, Benaco, for passing tourists), a group of eight villages (*Gardone*

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di Sotto and *di Sopra, Fasano di Sotto*, etc.), frequented in spring and autumn by pleasure-tourists, and in winter by nervous and pulmonary sufferers. The hills around afford a variety of walks, free from dust and affording fine views. — *Salò* (Grand-Hôtel Salò; Baviera; pop. 5000), the southmost place on the 'Riviera'. — *Sirmione* (Hôt. Regie Terme), near the N. end of the foreland of that name, with sulphur-baths, a large castle of the Scaligers, and late-Roman ruins, the so-called Grotto of Catullus. — *Desenzano* (Hôt. Royal Mayer; Hôt. Splendide).

East Bank. The chief stations are *Torbole* (p. 221); *Malcésine*, with a castle of the Scaligers; *Torri del Benaco*, with a ruined castle. We then steer round the headland of *San Vigilio* to *Garda*, in its bay; lastly *Peschiera* (Hôt. Montresor), a fortress at the S.E. end of the lake. — For further details, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

27. From Franzensfeste to Lienz through the Puster-Tal *(Villach, Marburg)*.

Comp. Maps, pp. 191, 229, 178.

67 M. Railway *(Südbahn)* in $2^{3}/_{4}$-$3^{3}/_{4}$ hrs.

The **Puster-Tal**, one of the longest valleys in Tyrol, consists of the valleys of the Rienz and the upper Drave or Drau, separated by the saddle of Toblach. The scenery is pleasing, but rarely grand. Between Niederdorf and Lienz the bold Dolomites peer over the green slopes. The Ampezzo, the Isel, and other side-valleys afford beautiful excursions.

Franzensfeste (2450 ft.), see p. 205. The train passes through the fortifications and crosses the *Eisak* by a bridge 262 ft. above the torrent in the gorge beneath. Beyond *Aicha* is the *Mühlbach Tunnel*. At (3 M.) *Schabs* the line pierces the watershed between the Eisak and *Rienz* by means of long cuttings, and turns to the left into the *Puster-Tal*. On the right is the castle of *Rodeneck*. — $5^{1}/_{2}$ M. **Mühlbach** (2550 ft.; *Sonne*, good; *Linde*), at the mouth of the *Valser-Tal*, is a summer-resort. We pass through a short ravine. $8^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Vintl* (2435 ft.), near the village of *Nieder-Vintl* (Post), at the mouth of the *Pfunders-Tal*.

The train crosses the Rienz. To the right are the small sulphur-baths of *Ilstern*. 12 M. *St. Sigmund*. — 15 M. *Ehrenburg* (2580 ft.), with a château. Several deep cuttings. On the left is the decayed monastery of *Sonnenburg;* on a rock to the right, the half-ruined *Michaelsburg*. — Near (18 M.) *St. Lorenzen* (2630 ft.; Rose; Mondschein) we cross the *Gader*, descending from the Enneberger-Tal.

The **Enneberger-Tal** or **Gader-Tal** is chiefly interesting on account of the dolomites at its head. The language spoken is 'Ladin', but German is generally understood. The road ($20^{1}/_{2}$ M.; diligence to Corvara daily in $6^{1}/_{4}$ hrs.; 4 *K*) ascends from St. Lorenzen through the narrow gorge of the Gader to ($5^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Zwischenwasser* (3330 ft.; two inns), at the junction of the *Vigil-Tal* with the Gader-Tal. In the former, 1 hr. farther up, lies **St. Vigil** (3985 ft.; *Monte Sella*, R. 2-3 *K*, good; *Post*

or *Stern*), a summer-resort, at the foot of the *Kronplatz* (ascended in 3-3½ hrs.; see below). For excursions, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The road from Zwischenwasser to Corvara crosses the Vigilbach (to the S.W. of which rises the *Peitlerkofel*, 9440 ft.), and leads viâ (8½ M.) *Piccolein* to (15 M.) *Pedratsches* (4345 ft.), opposite *St. Leonhard* or *Abtei* (Ladin *Badia*; 4515 ft.; Kreuz, rustic), the chief village in the valley (here called *Abtei-Tal*), at the foot of the *Heiligkreuzkofel* (9550 ft.). Near (17½ M.) *Stern* the valley forks. In the S.E. branch lies (2 hrs. from St. Leonhard) *St. Cassian* (5060 ft.; Crazzolara), noted for its fossils. We follow the S.W. branch and then cross the *Corvara* brook to (20½ M.) *Corvara* (5110 ft.; Post), a finely situated village. About 1½ M. farther up (N.W.) is *Colfosco* or *Colfuschg* (5395 ft.; Cappella), the most picturesque point in this interesting region. To St. Ulrich (p. 206) over the *Grödner Joch* (6970 ft.; Hospice) 5 hrs. — To the Fassa over the Grödner Joch and *Sella Pass* (p. 206; 6 hrs. to Campitello, p. 231), see p. 206.

20½ M. **Bruneck** (2725 ft.: *Rail. Restaurant; Post*, R. 1½-3½ *K; Bruneck*, 3 min. from the station, R. 1½-5 *K; Tirol*, R. from 2 *K* 40 *h*), the chief place in the W. Puster-Tal, with 3260 inhab. and an old Schloss, charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Tauferer-Tal*, is popular as a summer-residence. The *Kaiserwarte* (3297 ft.; ½ hr.) is a fine point of view.

To Taufers, pleasant day's excursion (electric railway in 46-50 min., starting from the rail. station; 1 *K* 80, 1 *K* 20 *h*). The line leads through the *Tauferer-Tal* or *Ahrntal* viâ *St. Georgen*, *Gais*, and *Uttenheim* to (10½ M.) **Sand im Tauferertal** or **Taufers** (2805 ft.; *Post*, R. 1½-3 *K*, good; *Elefant*; pop. 800), the capital of the valley, consisting of the villages of *Sand*, on the right bank of the brook, and *St. Moritzen*, on the left bank, commanded by the large castle of *Taufers* (restored). Farther up, the valley contracts. We may go on to (3 M.) *Luttach* (3135 ft.; Schwarzenstein), at the mouth of the *Weissenbach-Tal*. The road leads to (8 M.) *Steinhaus* (3450 ft.; inn) and (17½ M.) *Kasern* (p. 172). — A fine excursion from Taufers is by the new road to the ***Reintal**, a picturesque wooded valley, through which the Reinbach descends in waterfalls. In 3-3¼ hrs. we reach *Rein* (5250 ft.; inn), grandly situated in view of the *Rieser-Ferner*, the mountains at the head of the valley.

The ***Kronplatz** (7455 ft.; 4-4½ hrs.; guide 7 *K*, needless) is ascended from Bruneck by a path (marked red), viâ *Reischach*. At the top are the Kronplatz-Haus (inn), and a tower affording a splendid panorama.

The train crosses the Rienz, sweeps round the town, and passes through a tunnel opposite the *Lamprechtsburg*. At *Percha* it recrosses the stream. Two tunnels.

28½ M. *Olang* (3460 ft.); to the N. opens the *Antholzer-Tal*. — The train now runs high up on the left bank of the Rienz to (32½ M.) **Welsberg-Waldbrunn** (3560 ft.; *Goldener Löwe; Lamm; Rose*), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Gsieser-Tal*. To the N. rise the castles of *Welsberg* and *Thurn;* to the S. are the baths of *Waldbrunn*. The train crosses the *Pragser Bach*.

35 M. **Niederdorf** (3795 ft.; **Bahnhof-Hôtel; Post; Emma; Adler*), a village in a shadeless valley, attracts summer-visitors. To the E. (½ M.) is the *Weiherbad* (Grasser).

To the W. of Niederdorf (½ hr.; and same distance from Welsberg, see above) opens the ***Pragser-Tal,** containing the baths of *Alt-Prags* and *Neu-Prags* (diligence from Niederdorf to Alt-Prags twice daily, in 1¼ hr., 1 *K* 20 *h;* carr. to the Pragser-See 8, with pair 12 *K*). From

(1¾ hr.) *Neu-Prags* (4315 ft.; Hotel, good), in the W. arm of the valley, we go on to (¾ hr.) the dark-green **Pragser Wildsee* (4920 ft.; *Hôt. Wildsee-Prags), in which the huge *Seekofel* (9220 ft.) is reflected. — *Alt-Prags* (4500 ft.; inn), 1¾ hr. from Niederdorf, lies charmingly in the E. branch of the valley, with the *Hohe Gaisl* (p. 229) towering above it on the S. An easy and pleasant route leads hence over the *Plätzwiese* (6540 ft.; *Hôt. Dürrenstein), between (left and right) the Dürrenstein and the Hohe Gaisl, to (4½ hrs.) *Schluderbach*, on the Ampezzo road (p. 229).

We cross the Rienz for the last time, and soon reach the watershed between the Rienz and the Drave, the highest point on the line, on the *Toblacher Feld* (3965 ft.).

38 M. **Toblach.** — Hotels. **Toblach* or *Südbahn-Hôtel*, R. 2-10, B. 1½, D. 4½ *K*; **Union*, R. 3-6, D. 4 *K*; **Germania*, R. 2½-6, D. 4 *K*; *Bellevue*, R. from 2 *K*, all near the station; *Mutschlechner*, R. 1½-2 *K*; *Schwarzer Adler*, R. from 1¼ *K*; *Sigmundsbrunn*, R. 2-4 *K*, new.

Toblach (3975 ft.), a health-resort, consists of the hotels near the station and the village of Toblach (4015 ft.), ¼ hr. to the N. The *Toblacher Pfannhorn* (8737 ft.; 4 hrs.; guide 7 *K*, not essential) is a good point of view. To the *Val Ampezzo*, see R. 30.

The train now descends, passing the insignificant source of the *Drave* on the right, to (41 M.) **Innichen** (3855 ft.; *Saxonia*, R. 3-5 *K*, good; *Mayr's Hôtel Bahnhof*, R. 1½-3 *K*; *Grauer Bär*, R. 2-4 *K*; *Stern*), another summer-resort, at the mouth of the *Sexten-Tal*. The Romanesque *Abbey Church* (13th cent.) has a fine portal. The first chapel to the left of the entrance to the village is an imitation (1653) of the Holy Sepulchre chapel at Jerusalem.

A road ascends the **Sexten-Tal** on the left bank of the brook. We first reach (5½ M.) *Sexten* or *St. Veit* (4300 ft.; Post; Kreuz), then (1½ M.) *Moos*, where the valley forks. In the W. branch lies (¾ M.) *Bad-Moos* (4455 ft.; Kastlunger), whence an attractive walk may be taken to the (25 min.) *Fischeleinboden* (4755 ft.; two good inns), commanding a splendid view of the Dreischusterspitze, Oberbacherspitze, Zwölfer, etc.

We next pass (46 M.) *Bad Weitlahnbrunn*. To the E. of (48 M.) **Sillian** (3610 ft.; *Adler*), at the mouth of the *Vilgraten-Tal*, rises the castle of *Heimfels*. The *Helm* (7985 ft.) is ascended hence by a shady bridle-path in 3-3½ hrs. (attractive; good view). At the top is the Helm-Hütte (inn). — Beyond (57 M.) *Mittewald* the train descends (1 : 40) the *Lienzer Klause*, a defile 9 M. long, successfully defended by the Tyrolese in 1809.

67 M. **Lienz** (2220 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms; *Lienzer Hof*, R. 2½-6, B. 1¼, D. 3½ *K*; *Post*, good; *Traube*; *Rose*; pop. 6050), the easternmost town in Tyrol, lies in a charming site near the confluence of the Drave and the *Isel*, a river three times as large. *Schloss Bruck*, ¾ M. to the N.W., is now an inn. Fine view from the (20 min.) *Schiess-Stand* (shooting-range).

From Lienz to the *Isel-Tal* (Windisch-Matrei, Prägraten), see R. 28; to the *Mölltal*, see R. 29; to *Villach* (Trieste) and *Marburg*, see R. 35.

28. From Lienz to Windisch-Matrei *(Prägraten)* and Kals.

Comp. Map, p. 178.

The Virgen-Tal, Kalser-Tal, and Upper Möll tal, the southern valleys of the Hohe Tauern, are best reached from the Puster-Tal Railway. Diligence from Lienz to *Windisch-Matrei* (18½ M.) twice daily in summer in 4-5¼ hrs. (3 *K*); carr. 15, with pair 26 *K*.

Lienz (2220 ft.), see p. 225. The road passes *Schloss Bruck*, crosses the Isel, and leads by (5 M.) *Ainet* to (8 M. *St. Johann im Wald* (2400; Vereiner), where it recrosses the Isel. 1½ M. *Kienburg*, a ruined castle. A way-post farther on indicates, to the left, the path to the (10 min.) **Glockner-Ansicht*. 12 M. *Huben* (2800; good inn), at the mouth of the *Defereggen-Tal*.

18½ M. **Windisch-Matrei** (3200 ft.; *Rautter*, R. 1½-2 *K*), the chief place in the Isel-Tal, on the *Bretterwandbach*. To the N. (¼ hr.) is the hôtel-pension *Schloss Weissenstein*.

From Windisch-Matrei over the Felber Tauern to Mittersill, 11½-12 hrs. (guide 18 *K*). The route ascends the *Tauern-Tal*, towards the N., to the (1 hrs.) *Matreier Tauernhaus* (4925 ft.; inn). A very interesting walk from this point is by (1 hr.) *Inner-Gschlöss* (5530 ft.; Venediger-haus) to (3½-4 hrs.) the new *Prager Hütte* (9200 ft.; inn), in a grand site on the *Hinterer Kesselkopf* (9528 ft.), whence the *Gross-Venediger* (see below) may be ascended with a guide (in 3-3½ hrs.; guide from Windisch-Matrei 24 *K*). From the Matreier Tauernhaus our route ascends to the (3 hrs.) **Felber Tauern** (8350 ft.; refuge-hut), and then descends to the (2½ hrs.) *Tauernhaus Spital* (3850 ft.) and past the (1¼ hr.) *Tauernhaus Schösswend* (3290 ft.) to (1¾ hr.) *Mittersill* (p. 171).

At Windisch-Matrei the Isel-Tal turns to the W. and is called *Virgen-Tal*. The rough road crosses the Tauernbach and ascends through wood, by *Mitteldorf*, to (1¾ hr.) *Virgen* (3910 ft.; Zum Panzl). On the hill to the right is the ruin of *Rabenstein* (4625 ft.). The cart-road from here to (1¾ hr.) Prägraten leads through the floor of the valley by *Welzelach*. The preferable path (red marks) leads from Virgen to (20 min.) *Obermauer*, then high on the N. side of the valley through wood, viâ (50 min.) *Bobojach*, to (40 min.) **Prägraten** (4305 ft.; *Steiner*), a finely situated village.

The **Gross-Venediger** (12,010 ft.; 8-9 hrs.; guide 18 *K*) is usually ascended from Prägraten (easy for experts). Bridle-path to the (3 hrs.) *Johannis Hütte* on the *Dorfer Alp* (6855 ft.; inn); then to the (2½ hrs.) *Defregger-Haus* (9710 ft.; inn) on the *Mullwitz-Aderl*, and in 2½ hrs. more to the top, where we have a superb view.

From Prägraten over the Umbal-Törl to the Ahrntal: to Kasern 10½ hrs., with guide, toilsome, but repaying. Bridle-path through the upper Isel-Tal or *Umbal-Tal*, past fine waterfalls, to the (4 hrs.) *Klara-Hütte* (6900 ft.; inn), ½ hr. from the end of the beautiful *Umbal-Gletscher*, which we cross; then a steep and stony ascent on its W. side to the (3½ hrs.) **Vorderes Umbal-Törl** (9605 ft.), a grand point of view. Descent over loose stones and across the *Windtal-Gletscher* to the (1¼ hr.) *Lenkjöchl-Hütte* (8540 ft.; inn), and through the *Röttal* to (3½ hrs.) *Kasern* (p. 172).

The Bridle Path from Windisch-Matrei to Kals (5-5½ hrs.; guide 9 *K*, unnecessary) leads past the post-office and up the Kapellenberg. Beyond the (20 min.) chapel we go straight on, passing a cross, and by (¼ hr.) the hamlet of *Klaunz* ascend to the right; 40 min., a way-post; then through wood; 40 min., we cross the *Goldriedbach;* 25 min., we leave the wood (keeping to the right) and sight the inn above us. The (1¼ hr. more, or 3-3½ hrs. from Windisch-Matrei) ***Kals-Matreier-Törl** (7238 ft.; inn) commands a very striking view of the Venediger, Glockner, and Schober groups. We descend to the left, then to the right through the valley (not to the left) to the lower (S.) end of (1¾ hr.) —

Kals (4335 ft.; *Groder; Zum Alpenverein*), in its broad, pleasant valley, a good centre for ascents in the Glockner group.

The ascent of the ***Gross-Glockner** (12,460 ft.), shorter and easier from Kals than from Heiligenblut, is suitable for experts only (7½-8½ hrs.; guide 21 *K*). We ascend through the *Ködnitz-Tal* to the (1-1½ hrs.) *Stüdl-Hütte* on the *Vanit-Scharte* (9195 ft.; inn); then to the (2¼ hrs.) *Erzherzog-Johann-Hütte* on the *Adlersruhe* (11,365 ft.; inn), with a superb view, and to the (1-1¼ hr.) *Klein-Glockner* (12,350 ft.), whence a wire-cable helps us to cross a sharp snow ridge (30 ft. long and 1-2 ft. wide) and reach the (20 min.) summit. **View very grand.

From Kals to Uttendorf in the Pinzgau (p. 171) over the **Kalser or Stubacher Tauern** (8240 ft.; 12 hrs.; with guide, 22 *K*) is one of the finest Tauern passes. Beyond the pass is the *Weiss-See* (5½ hrs. from Kals), with the finely situated *Rudolfs Hütte* (7355 ft.; inn).

From Kals to Heiligenblut over the Berger Törl (7½ hrs.; marked path; guide 13 *K*, not essential for adepts): bridle-path through the *Ködnitz-Tal* to the (1 hr. 10 min.) farms of *Groder* (5640 ft.); higher up (25 min.) we diverge to the right from the path to the Stüdl-Hütte and ascend steeply to the (2½ hrs.) **Berger Törl** (8680 ft.), with the *Glorer-Hütte* (inn; view). On the descent the Leiterkees, Adlersruhe, and Glockner are revealed on the left. Steep descent to the *Leiter-Tal*, with the (1¼ hr.) *Obere* and (8 min.) *Untere Leiter-Alp* (6615 ft.); lower down (25 min.) we cross the brook to the right, and then ascend on the right bank to the *Trogalp* (6120 ft.); lastly we descend to (1½ hr.) *Heiligenblut* (p. 228).

29. From Lienz to Heiligenblut.

Comp. Map, p. 178.

28 M. Diligence from Dölsach to (25 M.) *Heiligenblut* daily in 7 hrs. (6 *K* 40 *h*). Carriage from Dölsach to Heiligenblut and back, spending the night, 28 *K*, with pair 48 *K*. — Best to walk to Winklern (porter 3 *K*) and drive thence (to Heiligenblut 10-12 *K*).

From Lienz to (3 M.; railway in 8 min.) *Dölsach* (Putzenbacher's Inn), see p. 253. The village (Tiroler Hof) lies 1¼ M. to the N. of the station; the church contains a Holy Family by Franz Defregger (b. 1835 at the Ederhof, near Dölsach). The road ascends in great windings (short-cuts marked red), affording views of the Drave valley and the Lienz Dolomites, to the (3½ M.) hamlet of *Iselsberg* (3645 ft.); then past the (5 M.) inn *Zur Wacht*, and across the frontier of Carinthia, to the (5½ M.) top of the **Iselsberg** (3950 ft.; *Defreggerhof*). We descend to the (5¾ M.) *Hôtel Bad*

Iselsberg and through wood to (8 M.) **Winklern** (3125 ft.; *Post; Geiler*), on the slope above the *Mölltal*. Then by (12½ M.) *Mörtschach* (3050 ft.) to (17½ M.) *Döllach* (3360 ft.; Ortner), at the mouth of the *Zirknitzbach*, and past the *Jungfernsprung Waterfall* (425 ft. high) and (23 M.) *Pockhorn* to —

25 M. **Heiligenblut** (4195 ft.; **Rupertihaus*, R. 1¼-6, B. 1 *K* 20, D. 3 *K* 20 *h*; *Post*, good, both with fine view; *Schober*), a small Alpine village. It owes its name to a phial of the 'holy blood', said to have been brought by St. Briccius from Constantinople, and now kept in the church (1483).

The great attraction at Heiligenblut is the Franz-Josephs-Höhe (4½ hrs.; guide 8 *K*, needless; one-horse carr. to the Glockner-Haus 20, there and back 28 *K*). The *Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Hochstrasse* (7 M. long; views) ascends in great windings to the (5½ M.; 2½ hrs.) *Pallik* (6398 ft.; Schober's Inn), a fine point of view. It then bends into the Mölltal and leads to 1 hr. the *Glockner-Haus* on the *Elisabethruhe* (6686 ft.; inn), affording a fine survey of the Pasterze and the Gross-Glockner. It next crosses the *Pfandlbach* and mounts (l.) to the (1 hr.) *Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Haus* (good inn, bed 2¼-4 *K*) and the (5 min.) ****Franz-Josephs-Höhe** (7933 ft.), in view of the *Pasterzen-Kees*, the greatest glacier of the Alps (6 M. long, 1 M. broad). Opposite us towers the Gross-Glockner, with its two peaks; to the left of it the Adlersruhe, Hohenwartkopf, Kellersberg, and the three Leiterköpfe; to the right the Hofmannspitze, Glocknerwand, Romariswandkopf, Schneewinkelkopf, Johannisberg, and Hohe Riffl. The three rocky knolls in the Upper Pasterzenboden are the Kleiner, Mittlerer, and Hoher Burgstall.

To visit the Pasterze Glacier itself (guide from the Glockner-Haus and back 5 *K*) we descend the moraine from the Franz-Josephs-Höhe, and then ascend the glacier to the (1¼ hr.) *Hofmanns-Hütte* (8015 ft.) in the *Gamsgrube*, at the foot of the *Fuscherkarkopf*.

The ascent of the ***Gross-Glockner** (p. 227; 5½-6 hrs. from the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Haus; guide from the Glockner-Haus 21 *K*) is fatiguing and should not be attempted except by experts in favourable snow-conditions. From the Franz-Joseph-Haus (see above) we descend to the Pasterze Glacier and cross it obliquely to the *Hofmanns-Weg*, which ascends through the *Aeusseres Glocknerkar* to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Adlersruhe* (p. 227) and (1½ hr.) the top. Details in *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From the Glockner-Haus over the Pfandl-Scharte to Ferleiten, 5½-6 hrs. (guide 12 *K*), repaying (shortest and best route from the N. to Heiligenblut). In 1¾ hr. we ascend to the **Untere Pfandl-Scharte** (8745 ft.), between (right and left) the Spielmann and the Bärenkopf. Descent across the *Pfandl-Scharte Glacier* to the (2 hrs.) *Trauner Alp* (5056 ft.; inn), in view of the grand Fuscher Eisberge, and (1½ hr.) *Ferleiten* (p. 168). — A much finer but at the same time more trying route is that from the Glockner-Haus across the **Bockkar-Scharte** (9994 ft.) and the *Hoher Gang* to (6-7 hrs.) the *Mainzer-Hütte* (7835 ft.; inn) and (2 hrs.) Ferleiten.

From Heiligenblut to *Rauris*, by the *Rauriser Tauernhaus*, see p. 168; over the Hochtor, or Heiligenbluter Tauern, and the *Fuscher Törl* (7890 ft.) to (8½-9 hrs.) *Ferleiten* (p. 168), repaying us with splendid views from the Törl and on the descent.

30. From Toblach to Neumarkt viâ Cortina. Dolomite Road.

97 M. From Toblach to Cortina, 19½ M., Motor Diligence in summer 3-4 times daily in 2-2½ hrs. (fare 6½ *K*); Stellwagen thrice daily in 4 hrs. (4 *K*). Omnibus from Hôt. Germania (Dolomite Tour) by Schluderbach and Misurina to Cortina, and back to Toblach viâ Ospitale, twice daily in 12 hrs. (return-fare 12 *K*); carr. & pair 28 *K* 60 *h*. — From Cortina to Botzen, 90½ M., Motor Diligence twice daily in summer in 10½ hrs. viâ Pieve di Livinallongo, Vigo di Fassa, Predazzo, Cavalese, and Auer (fare 32 *K*). — From Predazzo to Neumarkt, 23½ M., Motor Diligence twice or thrice daily viâ Cavalese in 3 hrs. (fare 4 or 5 *K*).

The Limestone Alps of S. Tyrol, enclosed by the Drave, Rienz, Eisak, Adige, Brenta, and Piave, are generally known as the **Dolomites,** from the French geologist Dolomieu (d. 1801). They include the mountains of the Fassa, Gröden, Sexten, Ampezzo, and Agordo valleys; the highest peak is the Marmolata (10,970 ft.). Their peculiar character lies in the sharp individualization of the masses. Bleak and precipitous cliffs, flanking wide valleys and uplands; fantastic and savagely fissured summits, rising in needles and spires of rock — all combine to present an extraordinary variety of scenery within a comparatively narrow space. — The **Dolomite Road*, completed in 1909, leads from Cortina to Botzen over the Falzarego Pass, the Pordoi-Joch, and the Cavalese. Comp. 'The New Dolomite Road', by *Th. Christomannos* (illus.; Vienna, 1910; 9 *K*).

Toblach, see p. 225. The *Ampezzo Road* quits the Puster-Tal here, leads due S. into the *Höhlenstein-Tal*, watered by the *Rienz*, and passes the *Toblacher See* (4130 ft.; See-Hôtel, good). The valley contracts. To the right rise the rugged spurs of the *Dürrenstein* (9318 ft.); to the S. the valley is closed by the broad *Mte. Pian* (see below). Above the (4½ M.) *Klaus-Brücke* (4310 ft.) the *Rienz* issues from the rocks. We pass a fort.

6½ M. **Landro,** Ger. *Höhlenstein* (4615 ft.; **Hôtel Baur*, R. 2¼-6¼, D. 4 *K*), is a summer-resort. At the head of the valley of the *Schwarze Rienz*, which opens here to the left, rise the lofty and glistening *Drei Zinnen* (9852 ft.). Farther on is the light-green *Dürrensee*, backed by the huge **Monte Cristallo* (10,495 ft.), with its glacier, to the left of which are the *Piz Popena* (10,310 ft.) and the *Cristallino* (9140 ft.) — a striking scene.

8 M. **Schluderbach** (4730 ft.; **Hôt. Schluderbach*, R. 2-4, B. 1½, D. 4 *K*; **Hôt. Sigmundsbrunn*), beautifully situated opposite the mouth of the *Val Popena*. To the right rises the imposing red pyramid of the *Croda Rossa*, or *Hohe Gaisl* (10,328 ft.); to the left, at the head of Val Popena, are the *Cadini*.

The ***Monte Pian** (7628 ft.) may be ascended from Schluderbach without difficulty in 2½-3 hrs.; guide needless. We diverge to the left from the Misurina road at (6 min.) telegraph-post No. 19. In 8 min. more we cross the brook and ascend rapidly to the summit-plateau. About 10 min. to the N. is a refuge-hut (inn). Superb view.

From Schluderbach viâ Misurina and Tre Croci to Cortina, a splendid walk (4½-5 hrs.; omnibus from Schluderbach to the Misurina Hotel thrice daily in 1½ hr., 3 *K*; carr. and pair thence to Cortina 20 *K*). From Schluderbach the 'Erzstrasse' leads S.E. (diverging to the left by Hôt. Sigmundsbrunn), across the Italian frontier and up the wooded

Val Popena Bassa (with Mte. Pian on the left) to the *Col Sant'Angelo* (5905 ft.); then to the (1¾ hr.) *Lago di Misurina* (5760 ft.; Hôt. Misurina, good), a light-green lakelet in a fine site. We skirt the W. bank to the S. end (8 min.; on the left, the **Grand-Hôtel Misurina*, R. 3½-15, B. 1½, D. 5 *K*), cross the *Misurina Alp*, and (25 min.; way-post enter the wood to the right and ascend to the Austrian frontier. After ¾ hr. we join the track coming from Valbona. 20 min. **Passo Tre Croci** (5930 ft.; *Hôt. Tre Croci*; Anglican Church service; Austrian custom-house; to the Pfalzgau-Hütte, see below), where we sight the Val Ampezzo to the W.; opposite rises the huge Tofana; to the left is the distant snow-clad Marmolata; to the right is the Cristallo. Descent by a road through the woods and pastures of the *Val Bigontina* to (1½ hr.) *Cortina* (see below).

From Schluderbach over the *Plätzwiese* to *Prags*, see p. 225.

We ascend and on the (10 M.) *Gemärk* (5065 ft.) reach the watershed between the Rienz and the Boite. Then a gradual descent to (12½ M.) *Ospitale* (4835 ft.; inn), lying picturesquely at the foot of the *Croda dell' Ancona* (7753 ft.). We next (1½ M.) pass the precipitous *Peutelstein* (4948 ft.). The road turns sharp to the right and winds down into the *Ampezzo*, watered by the *Boite*.

19½ M. **Cortina.** Hotels. **Miramonti*, in the wood, 1¼ M. to the S., R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 6 *K*; **Faloria*, high up in the wood, 1¼ M. to the S.E., R. from 3 *K*; **Palace Hotel Cristallo*, R. 3-5 *K*; **Concordia*, R. 2-4 *K*, with café; **Croce Bianca*, R. from 2 *K*; *Hôtel des Alpes*, new; *Bellevue*; *Aquila Nera*, R. 2½-5 *K*; *Cortina*; *Victoria*; *Posta*.

Anglican Church Service in summer.

Cortina d'Ampezzo (4000 ft.), with 1000 inhab., is splendidly situated and a good centre for excursions. The church contains wood-carvings by Brustolon, etc.; the gallery of the *Campanile* (250 ft. high) affords the best survey of the grand environs.

Fine view from the ***Belvedere** on the *Crepa* (5062 ft.), a projecting hill on the W. side of the valley: we follow the old Falzarego road to the (3 M.) *Alb. Tofana*, and ascend thence to the left to the (5 min.) restaurant on the brink of the rock.

The ascent of the ***Nuvolau** (8458 ft.; 4½-5 hrs.; marked path; guide 10 *K*, not essential) is easy and very interesting. We follow the Falzarego road (see below), by *Pocol*, to a (6 M.) way-post; here we ascend the bridle-path to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Forcella di Nuvolau* (7875 ft.), and proceed over the broad rocky ridge to (½ hr.) the *Sachsendank-Hütte* (8445 ft.; inn), where we have an admirable view of the Dolomites.

To the **Pfalzgau-Hütte** (6350 ft.), 4-5 hrs., guide 10 *K*, unnecessary. From (2 hrs.) Tre Croci (see above) a club-path leads viâ *Alp Malquoira*, round the foot of the *Cadin del Malquoira* (7894 ft.), and along the slope, to the (2 hrs.) hut in the wild *Sorapiskar*.

From Cortina to (46½ M.) *Belluno* (railway under construction), diligence twice daily to (6 M.) *San Vito di Cadore* (1¼ hr.; fare 1 *K*), thence motor-diligence (4½ hrs.; fare 14 *K* 10 *h*) viâ (19½ M.) *Pieve di Cadore*, the birthplace of Titian (1477-1576). Railway from Belluno to (72 M.) *Venice* in 3-4 hrs. For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Cortina to *Schluderbach* viâ *Tre Croci* (4½-5 hrs.), see above.

The Dolomite Road crosses the *Boite* before leaving Cortina, ascends in wide curves and round the E. side of the *Crepa* to its S. side, and then mounts in two great curves to (24 M.) *Pocol* (5035 ft.; Albergo Tofana). Beyond Pocol it continues to ascend gradually along the N. side of the wooded Falzarego valley to

the (29 M.) *Falzarego Hospice* (6515 ft.) and (25 min. farther) the **Falzárego Pass** (6945 ft.), a broad, rock-strewn depression at the E. foot of the *Sasso di Stria* (8127 ft.). The road now bends to the S. and descends in windings (which may be avoided by the red-marked old route) and through a tunnel (180 ft. long) to the *Pian di Falzarego* (6360 ft.). Farther on it traverses wood, passes the ruined castle of *Buchenstein* or *Andraz* (5732 ft.), and reaches (37½ M.) *Andraz* (4660 ft.; Andraz; Alpenrose), a prettily-situated village, where a cart-track diverges to the S. to (2 hrs.) Caprile (see below). The Dolomite Road leads on to —

39 M. **Pieve di Livinallongo** or **Buchenstein** (4815 ft.; *Tirol*, R. from 2 *K*, new; *Alpino*, R. 1½-3 *K*, well spoken of; *Traube*), with 300 inhab., picturesquely situated high above the ravine of the *Cordevole*. The *Col di Lana* (8084 ft.), ascended hence in 3 hrs., is a superb point of view (guide 6 *K*; not indispensable).

Farther on we skirt the N. side of the *Buchenstein Valley* or *Val Livinallongo*, with its woods and meadows, to (42½ M.) *Crepaz* (Grünwald) and (43¾ M.) *Arabba* (5260 ft.; Arabba), a hamlet prettily situated at the foot of the Sella. — The road crosses the *Cordevole* and winds up on its right bank (old bridle-path shorter) to (50 M.) the **Pordoi-Joch** (7382 ft.; *Christomannos Haus*, R. from 2½ *K*; also plain inn), affording a view of the snow-clad Marmolata and the dolomites of Ampezzo and Cadore. To the Bamberger-Haus (see below) viâ the Bindelweg, 3 hrs. (guide 5 *K*). — The road descends to (51 M.) *Hôtel Pordoi* (6955 ft.), a first-class Italian house (R. 3-7, B. 1½, D. 4½ *K*), with a fine view of the Rosengarten, Langkofel, and Sella group. Beyond this we wind down through wood (red-marked short-cuts for walkers).

58 M. **Canazei** (4805 ft.; **Dolomitenhaus*, R. 2-8, B. 1½, D. 6 *K*, with cheaper restaurant; *Belvedere*), where the paths to the Sella-Joch (p. 206) and the Fedaja Pass diverge right and left.

From Canazei over the Fedaja Pass to Caprile, 6½-7 hrs., easy and attractive (guide from Campitello 12 *K*, not indispensable). The road leads viâ (1 M.) *Alba* (4865 ft.; Rössl) to (1 M.) *Penia* (5060 ft.; two inns), the last village in the Val Fassa. Hence the bridle-track ascends on the right bank of the Avisio, at first gradually through the broad valley and afterwards more abruptly on the margin of a wooded ravine, with the *Grosser Vernel* (10,515 ft.) rising to the right, to (2 hrs.) the *Bamberger Haus auf Fedaja* (6700 ft.; inn), affording a superb view. The ascent of the *Marmolata* (10,970 ft.) from this point (5 hrs., guide 14 *K*) is well worth making, but is trying and suitable for experts only. About 20 min. farther on is the **Fedaja Pass** (6715 ft.; Italian inn), the view from which is limited. We then descend to the *Val Pettorina* and through the **Serraj* (gorge) *of Sottoguda* to *Rocca* and (3½ hrs.) *Caprile*.

The road continues through the *Val Fassa*, watered by the *Avisio*, to (58½ M.) *Gries* (4740 ft.; Marmolata Hotel) and (59½ M.) **Campitello** (4660 ft.; *Mulino*, R. from 1¼ *K*; *Lamm*), at the influx of the *Duron* into the Avisio.

From Campitello to the Seiser Alpe (guide advisable to Ratzes; 9 *K*). A bridle-track ascends to the W. through the *Duron Valley*, passing (1½ hr.) the Durontal Inn (6215 ft.), to the (¾ hr.) *Soricia Alp* (6345 ft.). Here the path ascends to the right, in the direction of the pinnacles of the *Rosszähne* and over the **Mahlknecht-Joch** (6345 ft.), to the (1 hr.) *Seiser Alpenhaus* (Inn, good). Thence across the Seiser Alpe to (3 hrs.) *Ratzes* or (4½ hrs.) *Kastelruth*, see p. 206.

To Gröden over the *Sella-Joch*, see p. 206. With this route the ascent of the **Rodella* (p. 206) may easily be combined (3½ hrs. from Campitello; guide 6 *K*, not necessary for adepts).

Passing *Pera* (4295 ft.; Silvio Rizzi's Inn) and *Pozza* (4305 ft.) the road next reaches (64½ M.) *San Giovanni* (4355 ft.), with the parish church for the **Vigo di Fassa** (4565 ft.; *Corona e Posta*, R. 2 *K*, Italian, very fair; *Vigo*, German), situated 10 min. higher up to the right, the capital of the Val Fassa, with 950 inhabitants. To Botzen over the Karer Pass, 27½ M., see pp. 210, 209.

The ***Ciampedie** (6532 ft.; inn), the E. spur of the *Mugoni*, is ascended hence in 2 hrs. (guide not indispensable). The view includes the rugged peaks of the Rosengarten, the Langkofel, and the Marmolata.

66½ M. *Soraga* (3945 ft.). To the right tower the dolomite cliffs of the *Rotwand* and *Rosengarten;* to the N. are the *Langkofel* and the *Plattkofel*. — 68½ M. *Moena* (3935ft.; Corona), with 1550 inhab., at the mouth of the *Val Costalunga*. Farther on the valley takes the name of *Val Fiemme* or *Fleimser-Tal*.

74½ M. **Predazzo** (3380 ft.; *Predazzo; Nave d'Oro*), an excellent field for the mineralogist. The visitors' book at the Nave d'Oro contains notable autographs. The local museum is interesting.

From Predazzo to Primiero, 26½ M., motor-diligence in summer daily in 3½ hrs. (fare 10½ *K*). The road ascends to (8 M.) *Paneveggio* (5055 ft.; Hôtel Paneveggio, very fair) and (12½ M.) the *Rolle Pass* (6510 ft.; inn), beyond which it winds down to (18 M.) **San Martino di Castrozza** (4740 ft.; **Panzer's Dolomiten-Hôtel*, R. from 3 *K*; **Alpenrose*, R. from 2, B. 1½, D. 5 *K; Hôtel des Alpes* R. 3-5, B. 1½ *K*), a favourite summer-resort, in a superb situation. Farther on we skirt the W. side of the valley and reach (26½ M.) *Fiera di Primiero* (2350 ft.; Orsingher; Aquila Nera; Cereda), the capital of the *Val Primiero*. Hence a beautiful road leads S. viâ *Monte Croce* to (33½ M.) *Fonzaso*, where it forks, the left branch leading to (51½ M.) *Feltre*, on the railway from Belluno to Venice, and the right branch running to (8½ M.) *Primolano* (p. 220).

The road winds along the N. side of the valley viâ *Ziano* (3125 ft.) and *Panchia* (3220 ft.) to (83½ M.) **Cavalese** (3280 ft.; *Ancora*, R. 1¼-3 *K; Angelo d'Oro;* pop. 3000), the capital of the Val Fiemme. The ancient palace of the Bishops of Trent, with a painted façade, now contains the district-offices. — The road leaves the Val Fiemme, ascends to (88 M.) the saddle of *San Lugano* (3610 ft.), and then winds down viâ (90 M.) *Fontane Fredde* or *Kaltenbrunn* (3115 ft.; inn) and past the restored château of *Enn* to (95½ M.) *Montan* (1395 ft.). Farther on the road from Botzen and Auer joins ours on the right. — 97 M. *Neumarkt*, see p. 218.

IV. STYRIA, CARINTHIA, CARNIOLA, AND ISTRIA.

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31. From Vienna to Gratz *(Trieste)*. Semmering Railway.

Comp. also Map, p. 259.

139 M. Railway *(Südbahn)* in 4-7¼ hrs. (fares 17 *K* 70, 13 *K* 20, 8 *K* 60 *h*; express fares 23 *K*, 17 *K* 20, 11 *K* 20 *h*). Views to the right as far as Gloggnitz; then mostly to the left. — A glimpse at the **Semmering Railway (Semmeringbahn)* may be obtained by going to Semmering and back (1 day; see R. 5).

From Vienna to (69½ M.) *Semmering* (2935 ft.) by the Southern Railway (Südbahn), see R. 5. Just beyond the station the train penetrates the *Semmering* (3215 ft.; comp. p. 120) by a tunnel (1563 yds.; 3 min.) and then descends viâ (73½ M.) *Steinhaus* (2755 ft.), high up on the N. side of the *Fröschnitz-Tal*, to (76 M.) *Spital am Semmering* (2585 ft.; Hirschenhof).

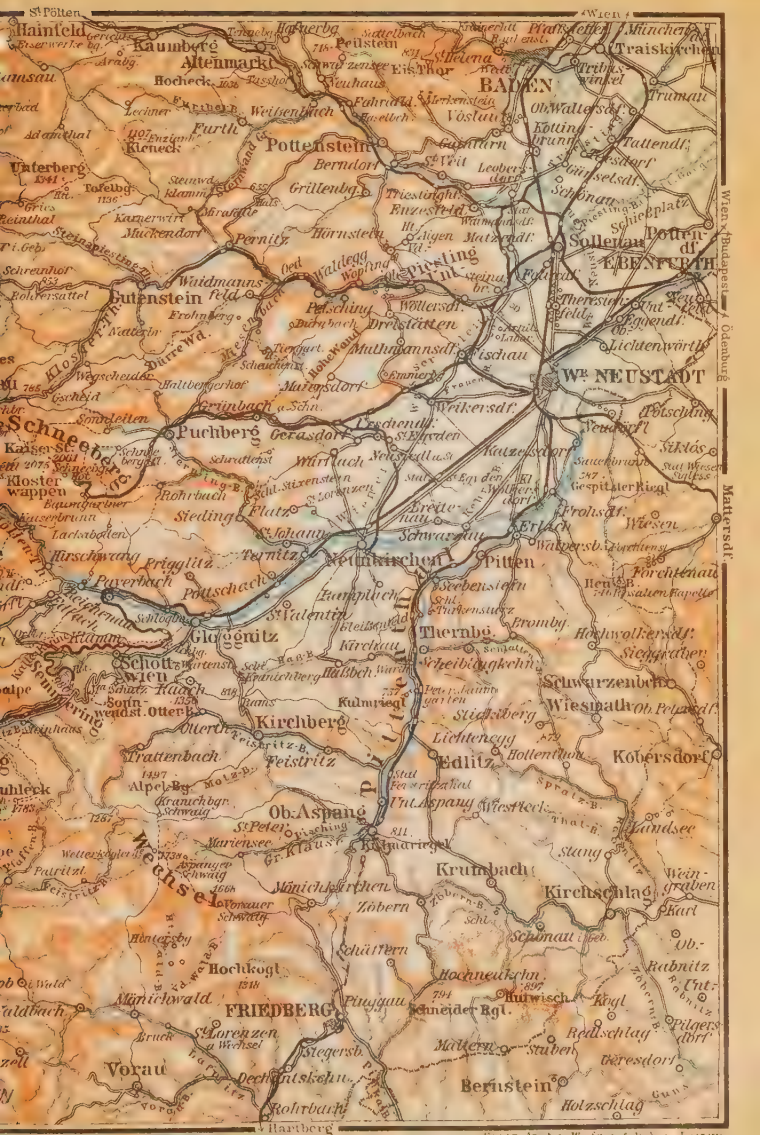
81 M. **Mürzzuschlag** (2220 ft.; *Hôtel Bahnhof*, R. from 2 *K*; **Kurhaus*; **Post*; *Sandwirt*), a town of 6185 inhab., at the influx of the Fröschnitz into the *Mürz*, attracts summer and winter visitors. On the Oelberg is the *Heilands-Kirche*, with an altar-piece by Defregger. The public park contains a monument to *Scheffel*, the poet. In the Au are monuments to *Hamerling* and *Brahms*.

From Mürzzuschlag a branch-railway runs viâ (1½ M.) *Kapellen* (p. 119) to (7½ M.) **Neuberg** (2405 ft.; *Post*; *Goldener Hirsch*), a summer-resort with 2925 inhab., prettily situated at the foot of the *Schneealpe* (6247 ft.), ascended hence in 3½ hrs. Near the rail. station is the secularized Cistercian abbey of *Neuberg*, the E. wing of which now serves as an imperial shooting-lodge. The fine Gothic church was consecrated in 1171. — About 8 M. to the W. of Neuberg (diligence twice daily) lies the village of *Mürzsteg* (Goldener Adler), with an imperial shooting-box. Hence a highroad leads over the *Niederalpel-Sattel* (1000 ft.) to (12 M.) *Wegscheid* (see below) and on, to the N., to (21 M.) *Mariazell* (p. 137).

The line follows the pleasant, pine-clad valley of the Mürz, sprinkled with iron-forges. 85 M. *Langenwang*, with the ruin of *Hohenwang* above it. 87½ M. *Krieglach* (2055 ft.; Steingruber), with the villa of Peter Rosegger, the poet (b. 1843 at Alpl, 9 M. to the S.E.). — 90½ M. *Mitterdorf* (1935 ft.; Weintraube). To the right, at the mouth of the *Veitschtal*, is *Schloss Pichl*, with its four towers. To the left, near (92 M.) *Wartberg-Mürztal*, is the ruin of *Lichtenegg*. The train sweeps round the *Wartbergkogel* (2320 ft.) and crosses the Mürz twice. 95 M. *Kindberg* (1820 ft.; Wolfbauer), with the Schloss of Count Attems. — 104 M. *Kapfenberg* (1580 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Fürstenhof; Ramsauer; Grüner Baum), at the mouth of the *Törltal*. To the W. (½ M.) lies *Bad Steinerhof* (1625 ft.; pine-needle baths).

From Kapfenberg a narrow-gauge railway runs to (14½ M.) *Au-Seewiesen* (2515 ft.), whence a highroad leads viâ (4½ M.) *Seewiesen* (Post) and (13½ M.) *Wegscheid* (see above) to (23 M.) *Mariazell* (p. 137). — The ***Hochschwab** (7175 ft.) is often ascended from Seewiesen (5½ hrs.; blue-marked path; guide to Weichselboden 10 *K*, unnecessary for experts). We ascend the Seetal to the (1½ hr.) *Untere Dullwitz-Alm* and (1¼ hr.) the

Pochlarn
St. Polten
St. Polten
Blassenstein
Pichl-B.
Kirchberg
Scheibbs
Statz-B.
Loich
Lilienfeld
Ginselberg
Frankenfels
Schrambach
Freiland
St. Anton
Fischbach
Eisenstein
Lehenrotte
Kloster-A.
Reisalpe
Gaming
Mieberg
Thurn-Kgl.
Schwarzenbach
Dickenau
Türnitz
Türnitzer Höger
Hohenberg
Rennesteck
Grälteralpe
Ranneck
Josefsberg
Eisenerz Thor
Trefsen-B.
St. Egydi
Lackenhof
Ötscher
Josefsberg
Sulz-B.
Gippel
Zwiesel-B.
Bürger-A.
Gr. Göller
Mariazell
Gr. Zellerhut
Neuhaus
Wildalpe
Donner Kg.
Gußwerk
Student
Rotkgl.
Hochstadl
Königs Kg.
Lach-L.
Windb.
Zinken
Zeller Staritzen
Türnach
Veitsch
Hochschwab
Roßeck
Rotkogel
Karlhochkgl.
Bausch Kgl.
Mürz
Mürzzuschlag
Neuberg
Kapellen
Rax
Mednerin
Aflenz
Turnau
Troiseck
Langenwang
Brieglach
Oberort
Mitterdorf
Kindberg
Sonnberg-A.
Teufelstein
Fleming
Parschlug
Görtz
Grenzen
Allerheiligen
St. Katharein
Dorf Nar.
St. Marein
Stanz
Kletschach Kgl.
Kapfenberg
Schwarzkgl.
Fischbach
Pichlard
Steeg
Bruck a. d. Mur
Hochschlag
Sauerntkgl.
Rennfeld
St. Jakob
Gasen
Murthal
LEOBEN
Graz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Kaumberg
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Hocheck
Eisenwerke
Hafnerberg
Peilstein
Sattelbach
Kranichberg
Pfaffstetten
Stollerna
Eis Thor
Traiskirchen
Baden
Tribuswinkel
Trumau
Ob. Waltersd.
Kottingbrunn
Tattendf.
Gainfarn
Leobersdf.
Pottenstein
Fahrafeld
Merkenstein
Vöslau
Fürth
Klewek
Unterberg
Tafelbg.
Steinwd.
Grillenbg.
Berndorf
Triestingthal
Enzesfeld
Schönau
Schleeplatz
Sollenau
Dotterdf.
Ebenfurth
Steinabrückl
Karnerwirt
Muckendorf
Pernitz
Hörnstein
Matzendf.
Piesting
Waldmanns Feld
Waldegg
Wopfing
Wöllersdf.
Theresienfeld
Neudf.
Eggendf.
Gutenstein
Pelsching
Dreistetten
Mühlmannsdf.
Lichtenwörth
Wr. NEUSTADT
Dürrenbg.
Mattersdf.
Grünbach a. Schn.
Weikersdf.
Ebenfurth
Puchberg
Gerasdorf
Zöchenthal
St. Egyden
Katzelsdf.
Sauerbrunn
Schneeberg
Kaiser Stein
Schneeberg
Schwarza
Wartbach
Neustattl a. S.
Stat. Wasserleitung
Kloster wappen
Rohrbach
Gespitzter Kogl
Frohsdf.
Wiesen
Siedling
Flatz
Erlach
Schwarzau
Walpersbach
Hirschwang
Prigglitz
Pernitz
Pottschach
Wetmannsdorf
Pitten
Förchtenau
Payerbach
Seebenstein
Zampilch
Ilmitz
Gloggnitz
Thernbg.
Hochwolkersdf.
Schloßberg
Schlag
Schott Wien
Sonnwendst. Otterth.
Kirchberg
Schwarzenbach
Wiesmath
Stichelberg
Lichtenegg
Trattenbach
Feistritz
Edlitz
Kobersdorf
Alpel Bg.
Ob. Aspang
Pitten
Wechsel
St. Peter
Marienseee
Krumbach
Kirchschlag
Mönichkirchen
Zöbern
Schmatt
Hochkogl
Hochneukirchen
Rabnitz
Mönichwald
FRIEDBERG
Pinggau
Kirchschlag
Pilgersdf.
St. Lorenzen a. Wechsel
Vorau
Bernstein
Holzschlag
Rohrbach
Hartberg

Obere Dullwitz-Alm, with the *Voistaler-Hütte* (5430 ft.; provision-depôt), follow the valley for 1/2 hr. more, and then ascend to the right to (1 3/4 hr.) the *Schiestlhaus* in the *Schwabenboden* (7055 ft.; inn), and to (1/2 hr.) the summit. The extensive view reaches to the Danube on the N. and embraces the whole of the E. Alps from the Schneeberg to the Dachstein. The descent to Weichselboden takes 3 hrs.

106 M. **Bruck an der Mur** (1600 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Goldener Strauss*, Haupt-Platz, R. 2-3 1/4 *K; Schwarzer Adler*, Minoriten-Platz; *Post*, at the station; *Goldener Löwe*) is a small town (8290 inhab.) at the influx of the Mürz into the *Mur*. From the rail. station the Kastanien-Allée leads straight towards the town. Beyond the Mürz bridge we cross the Minoriten-Platz to the left and then follow the Mittergasse to the right to (12 min.) the Haupt-Platz, with a handsome wrought-iron fountain of 1626. On the E. side of the square is the late-Gothic *Kornmesser-Haus*, the old ducal residence (end of 15th cent.), with arcades and an open loggia. A little to the N.W., above the square, is the *Gothic Parish Church* (15th cent.). From the Kornmesser-Haus we follow the Wiener-Str. to the N.E., ascend to the left (4 min.) through a small archway, and reach (6 min.) the scanty remains of the castle of *Landskron*, with a clock-tower and the Schlossberg Restaurant (panoramic view). The *Gloriette*, to the E. of the station, and the *Calvarienberg*, on the right bank of the Mur, are good points of view. — To Leoben, Villach, and Udine, see R. 36 b.

The train enters the narrow valley of the *Mur*. At (112 1/2 M.) *Pernegg* (1555 ft.), to the right, is a large Schloss, built in 1578. 114 1/2 M. *Mixnitz* (1475 ft.), at the foot of the *Rötelstein* (4050 ft.). About 13 M. to the N.E. rises the *Hochlantsch* (5650 ft.; comp. p. 252), affording a good view of the Styrian Alps.

122 M. **Frohnleiten** (1425 ft.; *Stadt Strassburg*, good; *Krone*), with a hydropathic. To the right of the line is *Schloss Neu-Pfannberg;* on a hill to the left, the ruin of *Pfannberg*. Farther on we see the restored castle of *Rabenstein* on the right. After a short expansion, the valley contracts to a narrow defile, through which the line is carried along the *Badlwand* by a gallery of 35 arches (400 yds. long). At (126 1/2 M.) *Peggau* (1350 ft.; Hochhuber), with a ruined castle, the Schöckel (p. 242) rises on the left. To the right, at the mouth of the *Uebelbach*, lies *Deutsch-Feistritz*, with lead and zinc mines.

From Peggau a path leads E. to (1 3/4 hr.) *Semriach* (2320 ft.; Linde), 1 1/2 M. to the N.W. of which is the **Lurgrotte*, a large stalactite cavern (lighted by electricity in summer; adm. on week-days at 11 and 4 o'cl. 3 *K*, oftener on Sun., 1 *K*).

We cross the Mur, and follow its right bank to Gratz. 129 M. *Stübing*, with a château of Prince Pálffy on the right; 132 1/2 M. *Gratwein* (1295 ft.), with a large paper-mill. The valley expands. 134 M. **Judendorf** (1245 ft.; *Styria*, R. 2-3 *K*, good; *Dr. Feiler's*

Sanatorium) is a favourite summer-residence with fine woods. On a hill to the right is *Maria-Strassengel*, a Gothic pilgrimage-church of 1355. Beyond (136½ M.) *Gösting*, with a château of Count Attems and (¾ hr.) a ruined castle, we enter a fertile basin, where the Schlossberg of Gratz rises on the left.

139 M. *Gratz*, see below.

32. Gratz and Environs.

Railway Stations. 1. *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. A, 4, 5; restaurant), for all trains. — 2. *Köflacher Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. A, 5), auxiliary station for trains to Köflach and Wies. — 3. *Staats-Bahnhof* (Pl. D, E, 8), subsidiary station for Gleisdorf-Fehring (Raab; Budapest).

Hotels (omnibuses at the Süd-Bahnhof). *Right Bank* of the Mur: *Grand-Hôtel Wiesler (Pl. g; C, 5), Gries-Kai 4, R. 2½-6, B. 1, D. 3-6, pens. 8-12, omn. ¾ *K*; *Hôtel Daniel (Pl. h; A, 5), by the Süd-Bahnhof, R. 2½-4½, D. 3, pens. 6-10 *K*; *Elefant (Pl. a; C, 5), Mur-Platz 11, with garden, R. 3-8, B. 1½, omn. ¾ *K*; Florian (Pl. d; C, 5), Gries-Kai 12; Drei Raben (Pl. c; B, 5), Annen-Str. 43, with garden; Deutinger (Pl. k; B, 5), Elisabethinergasse 12; Drei Hacken (Pl. l; B, 5), Dreihackengasse 2, R. 1½-2½ *K*, omn. 40 *h*; Schwan (Pl. n; C, 5), Annen-Str. 3; Goldene Sonne and Löwe, Mariahilfer-Str. 12 & 14 (Pl. C, 4), plain. — *Left Bank* (inner town, ca. 1 M. from the Süd-Bahnhof): *Erzherzog Johann (Pl. b; C, 5), R. 2½-7 *K*; *Steirer Hof (Pl. f; D, 5), Jakomini-Platz, R. 2½-7 *K*; Goldne Birn (Pl. i; E, 5), Leonhard-Str. 8, R. 2½-6, D. 2½ *K*, commended; Kaiserkrone (Pl. e; D, 5), Färbergasse 6.

Cafés. *Thonethof*, Herrengasse 28 (Pl. D, 5); *Kaiserhof*, Kaiserfeldgasse, corner of Bismarck-Platz (Pl. D, 5); *Stadt-Park* (Pl. D, 4; p. 240); *Stadt-Theater*, Karl-Ludwig-Ring 20 (Pl. D, 5), by the Stadt-Park; *Promenade*, Burg-Ring (Pl. D, E, 5), in the Stadt-Park. Right bank: *Oesterreichischer Hof*, *Helm*, both in the Annen-Str. (Pl. A, B, 5).

Confectioners. *Stuchlik*, Hofgasse 5 (Pl. D, 4); *Strehly*, Sporgasse 14 (Pl. D, 4). 'Gratzer Zwieback' at *Spreng's*, Bürgergasse 7 (Pl. D, 5); at *Sorger's*, Mur-Platz 14 (Pl. C, 5), etc.

Restaurants (beer). *Schwechater Bierhalle*, Herrengasse 13 (Pl. D, 5); *Theater-Restaurant*, Girardigasse 1, near the theatre (Pl. D, E, 5); *Wilder Mann*, Jakominigasse (Pl. D, 6); *Neu-Gratz*, Haus-Sachs-Gasse 5 (Pl. D, 5); *Nussdorfer Hofbräu*, Kaiserfeldgasse 3 (Pl. C, D, 5); *Budweiser Bierhalle*, Jungferngasse 3, near the Zeughaus (Pl. D, 5). — *Automatic Restaurant*, Murgasse 3 (Pl. C, 5). — Styria is famous for its capons and turkeys.

Wine Rooms. *Kleinoscheg*, Herrengasse 13 (Pl. D, 5), in the court (l.); *Landhauskeller*, Schmiedgasse 9 (Pl. D, 5); *Tiroler Weinstube* (Zum Freiberger), Prokopigasse 1 (Pl. D, 5). — The best wines of Styria are *Luttenberger* (strong), *Pickerer*, *Kerschbacher*, *Sandberger*, and *Nachtigaller*. The *Schilcher* is the pale-red, acid wine of the country.

Baths. *Military Swimming Bath*, above the Ferdinand-Brücke (Pl. C, 3); *Dr. Just*, Brandhofgasse 17 (Pl. E, 4); *Zur Sonne*, Tegetthoffgasse 15 (Pl. C, 5).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, E, 5), Karl-Ludwig-Ring, operas and dramas; *Theater am Franzens-Platz* (Pl. 11; D, 4), dramas. — *Orpheum*, Jakobigasse 8 (Pl. B, 4), vaudeville.

Military Music in summer in the *Stadt-Park* (p. 240), at the *Hilmteich* (p. 241), on the *Schlossberg* (p. 241), in the *Volks-Garten* (Pl. B, 4), and in the *Industrie-Halle* (Pl. E, 7), with its large park and racecourse.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), Neutorgasse.

Cabs. *One-horse*, 60 *h* for the first ¼ hr., 1 *K* for the first ½ hr., 1 *K* 60 for 1 hr., 40 *h* for each ¼ hr. more; *two-horse*, 1 *K* 20 *h* for the

GRAZ
1:20.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Meter
Denkmäler:
1 Herzog W.v.Würtemberg . . . C 5.
2 Franz I. . . . . D 4.
Kirchen:
3 Barm.Herziger K. . . . C 5.
4 Dominikaner (St.André) K. B 5.
5 Dom K. . . . . D 4.
6 Evangelische K. . . . E 5.
7 Ursulaner K. . . . C 4.
A
B
C
D
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F
1
2
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MUR
Schlossberg
Hauptplatz
Jakominiplatz
Stadtpark
Volksgarten
Marienk.
Institut z.hel. Vincenz
Haupt Zollamt
Landhaus
Landhaushof
Landhausgasse
Herrengasse
Sackstrasse
Murgasse
Sporgasse
Schmiedgasse
Hofgasse
Burgtor
Uhrturm
Glockenspiel
Stallbastei
Paulustor
Paulustorgasse
Franziskanerplatz
Franziskanergasse
Franziskanerkloster
Franziskanerkirche
Hasnerplatz
Hasnergasse
Kalvarienberg
Andritz
Rainer Kogel
Karmeliterplatz
Karmeliterkirche
Blinden-Inst
Richard Wagnergasse
Kreuzgasse
Grabenstrasse
Grabenkirche
Taubst. Inst.
Kinder Spital
Physik
Neue Physik
Physiol. Universitätsinst.
Chem. Institut
Patholog. Institut
Leech K.
Allgem. Krankenhaus
Mil. Spital
Karmeliterplatz
Gymnasium
Maria Trost
Gösting
Radetzkystrasse
Wiener Strasse
Grazbachgasse
Grazbachmühlgasse
Grazbachgasse
Lendplatz
Lendkai
Lendkanal
Lendgasse
Lendkirche
Lendkapelle
Lendplatz
Lendgasse
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Lendgasse
Lendkirche
Lendkapelle
Lendplatz

7a. Handelsakademie . . . C.5.
8. Mausoleum . . D.5.
9. Justizpalast . . C.5.
10. Rathaus . . D.5.
11. Theater am Franzensp. . D.4.
12. Neue Synagoge . C.6.
Zentral-Friedhof
Puntigam
Raab, Budapest
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

first ½ hr., 2 *K* for 1 hr., 1 *K* for each ½ hr. more. — *To or from the Süd-Bahnhof:* middle of the town, one-horse 1 *K* 40 *h*, two-horse 2 *K* (for night-expresses 2 *K* 20 *h* or 3 *K*; E. quarters 2 *K* 60 or 3 *K* 60 *h*); Mur suburb (right bank) 1 *K* or 1 *K* 60 *h* (for night-expresses 2 *K* or 2 *K* 40 *h*). Small articles carried inside, free; trunks 40 *h*, for one or more. At night (9 p.m. to 6 a.m.) fares one-half more. — For half-a-day, for drive within a radius of 4½ M., morning 5 or 6 *K*, afternoon 6 or 8 *K*, whole day 10 or 14 *K*; within a radius of 9½ M., forenoon 6 or 8, afternoon 7 or 10, whole day 11 or 16 *K*.

Electric Tramways (10-26 *h*). **1.** From the Süd-Bahnhof (Pl. A, 4, 5) by the Annen-Str., Haupt-Platz, Jakomini-Platz (Pl. D, 5), and Leonhard-Str. to the Hilmteich (Pl. F, 2), in 26 min. (white disk and white lamps). — **2.** From the Süd-Bahnhof by the Jakomini-Platz, Geidorf-Platz (Pl. D, 3), and Kepler-Str. (Pl. A, B, 4), back to the Süd-Bahnhof (white and red). — **3.** From the Schiller-Platz (Pl. F, 5) by the Jakomini-Platz and the Gries-Platz (Pl. C, 5, 6) to the Lend-Platz (Pl. B, C, 4; green). — **4.** From the Staats-Bahnhof (Pl. D, E, 8) by the Haupt-Platz (Pl. C, D, 5) and Sack-Str. to Andritz (beyond Pl. B, 1; red). — **5.** From the Leonhard-Str. (Pl. E, F, 4, 5) to St. Leonhard (beyond Pl. F, 4; yellow). — **6.** From the Gries-Platz (Pl. C, 5, 6) to Puntigam (beyond Pl. C, 8; white and blue). — **7.** St. Peter (beyond Pl. F, 7) by the Annen-Str. (Pl. A, B, 5) to Kurhaus Eggenberg (beyond Pl. A, 5; blue). — **8.** From the Lend-Platz (Pl. B, C, 4) to Gösting (beyond Pl. B, 2; white and green). — **9.** From Annen-Str. (Pl. A, B, 5) to Wetzelsdorf (beyond Pl. A, 5; white and blue). — **10.** From the Zinzendorfgasse (Pl. E, 4) to Hilmteich and Mariatrost (p. 242), in 26 minutes.

Chief Sights (one day). Forenoon: Franz-Karl-Brücke, Herrengasse and Arsenal, Historical Museum, Schlossberg, Stadt-Park. Afternoon: Excursion indicated on p. 242.

Gratz or *Graz* (1135 ft.), the ancient capital of the duchy of Styria (which was united with Austria in 1192), the seat of the governor, and headquarters of the 3rd Army Corps, is situated on both banks of the *Mur*, which is crossed by seven bridges. It contains 151,670 German inhabitants and a garrison of 5275 men. Gratz is the most important town in the E. Alps and one of the pleasantest of the Austrian provincial capitals, hence it is often chosen as a residence by retired civil servants and officers. Its industrial establishments (machinery, paper, rough cloth, leather, beer, sparkling wine, etc.), though of considerable importance, do little to mar the verdant beauty of its setting. On the left bank is the old or *Inner Town* (I. Bezirk, or quarter), adjoined, on the S., by the former *Jakomini Quarter* (VI.), E. by *St. Leonhard* (II.), and N. by *Geidorf* (III.); on the right bank, N. and S., are *Lend* (IV.) and *Gries* (V.).

The chief thoroughfare on the right bank of the Mur is the Annen-Strasse (Pl. A, B, 5), which begins at the Süd-Bahnhof. At the E. end of it, to the left, stands the large *Church of the Brothers of Mercy (Barmherzige Brüder;* Pl. 3, C 5), a building of the 17-18th cent., with contemporary altar-pieces and a crucifix carved by G. Schweigger of Nuremberg (1633). — In the same part of the town are the Dominican church of *St. Andreä* (Pl. 4), a baroque edifice of 1627, and the modern Gothic *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. A, 4), by Fried. Schmidt of Vienna (1865).

The traffic to the heart of the town passes chiefly over the **Franz-Karl Bridge** (Pl. C, 5), with bronze figures of Austria and Styria. View of the Schlossberg. The Murgasse leads on to the

Haupt-Platz (Pl. C, D, 5), on which the busiest streets of the inner town converge. In front of us, at the corner of the Sporgasse, is the *Haus am Luegg*, with a stucco façade (1675); in the centre rises a memorial fountain with a bronze *Statue of Archduke John* (d. 1859), surrounded by allegorical figures of the Mur, Enns, Drave, and Save, cast in bronze by Pönninger (1878). On the S. side is the **Rathaus** (Pl. 10), in the German Renaissance style, erected in 1887-92 by *Wielemans* and *Reuter*. The third landing of the staircase (entr. from the Landhausgasse) was adorned in 1890 with a fresco by Paul Scholz ('Gratz in 1635'). The Council Room contains a Court Scene of 1478, by N. Strobel.

The Sporgasse, and then the Hofgasse (r.), lead to the Franzens-Platz (Pl. D, 4), with a bronze *Statue of Emperor Francis I.* (Pl. 2), in the robes of the Golden Fleece, by Marchesi (1841). On the E. side of the Platz is the *Theater am Franzens-Platz* (Pl. 11; 1825), behind which is the old *Imperial Burg* (15th cent.; restored at a later date), now government offices, with a curious spiral staircase (1500) at the end of the first court. — To the S. is the —

Cathedral (Pl. 5; D, 4, 5), a late-Gothic church of 1449-56, without aisles; it has an interesting W. portal. The interior was modernized by the Jesuits in 1577 et seq. The copper roof of the tower was added in 1663. The high-altar-piece in the choir, representing the Miracles of St. Ægidius (St. Giles), is by *Jos. Flurer* (end of 17th cent.). To the right and left are two votive paintings by *Pietro de Pomis* (d. 1633), representing the Archduke Charles II. with his family before the crucifix and the Virgin. To the right and left of the approach to the choir, on marble pedestals, are two ebony reliquaries, each with three small ivory *Reliefs, choice Italian works of the 16th cent., representing the triumphs of Love, Innocence, and Death, Fame, Time, and Eternity (from Petrarch's 'I Trionfi').

The **Mausoleum** (Pl. 8), adjoining the cathedral, a showy baroque edifice, was built by Pietro de Pomis in 1615 for Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637). The vault contains his tomb and that of his wife Maria Anna. — A little to the W., in the Glockenspiel-Platz, formerly the Fliegen-Platz, is the *Maurersches Glockenspiel* (chimes; daily at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.). — To the E. is the Burg-Tor, leading to the Stadt-Park (p. 240).

The Herrengasse, running S.E. from the Haupt-Platz, is the busiest street in the town. In it, on the right (No. 16), rises the **Landhaus** (Pl. D, 5), or *House of the Styrian Estates*, a Renaissance building of 1558-63. The handsome portal, with its canopied balcony, leads to the fine arcaded court.

To the right of the entrance is a curious painted notice of 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or 'drawing their daggers or bread-knives'.

In the arcaded court is a quaint and interesting **Renaissance Fountain* of 1590, with an open-work canopy borne by five slender columns and surmounted by a standard-bearer. According to the inscription this is a work of the bronze-founders Thomas Auer and Max Wening. On the wall above is a memorial of the astronomer Johann Kepler, who taught mathematics in Gratz from 1594 to 1600. — The arcaded building, which separates the courts of the Landhaus and the Arsenal, is modern (1890).

To the right of the fountain is a flight of steps, leading to the *Rittersaal* and the *Landstube*, the first mainly modern, but possessing a stucco-ceiling of the 16th cent., while the latter is still largely fitted out as it was at the beginning of the 18th cent. and now serves as the meeting-place of the Estates (key kept by the gate-warden).

Adjoining the Landhaus is the **Landeszeughaus** or **Arsenal,** built in 1642-44. To the right and left of the massive gateway are figures of Mars and Bellona. The very interesting *Interior has been left practically unaltered since the 17th century. It contains a collection of 30,000 weapons and pieces of armour worn by the Styrian mercenaries, who were levied when an inroad of Turks or some other pressing danger called for their services.

It is open daily, except Mon., 10-1, by tickets obtainable from the gate-warden of the Landhaus, Herrengasse 16 (60 *h;* free on Sun.). — On the first floor are guns, muskets, and infantry accoutrements. On the second floor are equestrian armour and pistols; on the third floor, armour and firearms; on the fourth floor, spears, side-arms, and shields.

The so-called *Gemaltes Haus* or *Painted House* (No. 3, on the left) is adorned with frescoes by Johann Mayer (1742). On the same side is the late-Gothic *Parish Church (Stadtpfarr-Kirche;* Pl. D, 5), of the 15th cent. with a façade of 1781. The restored interior contains a high-altar-piece by Tintoretto (Assumption).

The Herrengasse ends at the Bismarck-Platz (Pl. D, 5), which is adorned with the graceful *Auersperg-Brunnen* (comp. p. 241). — Farther on is the large Jakomini-Platz (Pl. D, 5), the point of intersection of several tramway-lines (p. 237). In the middle rises a brazen *Marien-Säule* on a marble base, erected in honour of Montecuccoli's victory over the Turks at St. Gotthard in Hungary in 1664, and transferred to its present site in 1796.

The **Joanneum** (Pl. C, D, 5), founded by Archduke John in 1811, contains various collections, arranged in two buildings, with a garden between them.

In the Old Joanneum, Raubergasse 10, are the *Antiquities* and the *Natural History Collections* (open daily, except Mon., 10-12, 40 *h;* Sun., 9-12, free).

First Floor. To the right are the *Prehistoric Celtic* and *Roman Antiquities* from Styria (including in R. IV the so-called 'Judenburger Wagen', of Celtic origin, for sacrificial purposes). Here, too, is the extensive collection of Greek, mediæval, and modern *Coins*. To the left are the *Geological and Mineralogical Collections*. — Second Floor, to the left, *Botany;* to the right, *Mineralogy* (including, in R. XIII, Kienzle's relief map of Styria, on a scale of 1 : 37,500), and *Zoology* (including an aquarium

and vivarium, in a room adjoining R. IX). — An annex contains the *Landes-Bibliothek* (entered by Kalchberggasse 2), with 180,000 volumes. In the entresol are the reading-rooms and an exhibition of typographical curiosities. Adm. on week-days 10-1 & 4-9 (4-7 from May 1st to July 15th; in the morning only in Aug. and Sept.); on Sun. and holidays 10-1 (except from May 1st to Sept. 15th).

The Neues Museumsgebäude (Pl. C, 5; *New Museum*), Neutorgasse 45, is a massive edifice in the baroque style, designed by Gunolt. It contains the **Styrian Historical and Industrial Art Museum* (catalogue 50 *h*), the *Landes-Bildergallerie* (picture gallery; catalogue 40 *h*), and the *Collection of Engravings*. Open free on Sun., 10-1; on Thurs., 10-2, 1 *K*; other days, 9-1, 50 *h*.

Ground Floor. To the left of the vestibule, in Rooms II and III, are Renaissance, Rococo, and Empire stoves. Room VII. Hunting gear, instruments of torture, and swords of justice. Room VIII is a **Prunksaal*, or state-apartment, from Schloss Radmannsdorf at Weitz, of 1563. Room IX contains historical objects: the double litter of Sigismund Bathori and his wife Archduchess Maria Christina; body of a coach of Emp. Frederick III.; portraits. — To the right of the entrance are rooms for occasional exhibitions.

First Floor. To the right of the entrance, Room XI contains furniture of the 16-17th cent., Empire rooms, and Rococo rooms. R. XII is a room of 1607 from Neumarkt. R. XIII is from a tavern at Mösna, of 1577. R. XIV (from which we ascend later to the second floor) and R. XV are devoted to guildry. R. XVI, a citizen's dwelling. R. XVII, Ecclesiastical relics, some of Luther's time. R. XVIII, Iron-work. R. XIX (domed), Objects in the precious metals; miniatures; in a glass-case in the centre is the **Landschadenbund-Becher*, a tankard in embossed silver, gilded and enamelled, 3½ ft. high, a masterpiece of Augsburg art in the 16th century. R. XX, Iron-work. RR. XXII-XXV, Art-industrial specimens of various kinds (chiefly foreign).

Second Floor (staircase from R. XIV). R. XXVII (a connecting corridor), Leathern girdles, women's ornaments. R. XXVIII. Costumes. R. XXIX. Room from Schönberg, of 1568. R. XXX. Room from the Geistal, of 1596. Returning through the corridor (XXVII), we enter R. XXXI, containing costumes. R. XXXII. Recent acquisitions. R. XXXIII. Rustic objects. — We return to the corridor and go straight through to the four rooms of the Landes-Galerie (over 500 pictures). Old German School: 3. *Strigel*, Portrait of Emp. Maximilian I.; 25. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Knight at the parting of the ways; 30. *A. Dürer*, Madonna (1519; retouched). Dutch School: 69. *P. Brueghel*, Triumph of Death. Italian: 176. *L. Giordano*, Adoration of the Magi; 182. *Vasari*, Portrait of Michael Angelo; 261. *P. de Pomis*, Death of St. Dominic. RR. XXXVII and XXXVIII are devoted chiefly to the Vienna school, older and more modern. — R. XXXIX. Engravings (Mon. 11-1, Thurs. 2-4).

Opposite, in the Neutorgasse, is the *Post and Telegraph Office* (Pl. C, 5), built by Fr. Setz (1887). Adjacent, on the Stadt-Kai, is the *Justiz-Palast* (Pl. 9; C, 5), designed by Wielemans and Reuter (1895). A little to the S. is a bronze statue of *Duke William of Wurtemberg* (d. 1896), by Winkler (1907).

On the site of the former glacis, between the inner city and the E. quarters lies the ***Stadt-Park** (Pl. D, E, 4, 5; 30 acres), charmingly laid out in the English style, and adorned with the '*Waldlilie*' (a bronze figure by Brandstetter, illustrating a novel by Rosegger), statues of *Burgomaster Franck* (Pl. F.-St.), the founder of

the Stadt-Park, and of *Count Alex. Anton Auerspery* (*Anastasius Grün;* d. 1876), and *Robert Hamerling* (d. 1889), the poets. Bands play thrice weekly in the afternoon beside the monumental *Franz-Josephs-Brunnen* (by Durenne of Paris, 1873) and the large café. — At the S. end is the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, E, 5), erected by Fellner and Helmer in 1898. Behind is the small *Protestant Church* (1824). In the Glacis-Str. is the *Leech-Kirche* (Pl. E, 4), a fine early-Gothic church of the Teutonic Order (13th cent.), with a winged altar of the early-Cologne school, an elegant ciborium of 1499, and old stained glass.

The ***Schlossberg** (Pl. C, D, 3, 4; 1558 ft.; 423 ft. above the town) rises abruptly on the left bank of the Mur. It is reached by wire-rope railway from the Franz-Josephs-Kai (No. 40) in 3 min. (fares 40 & 20 *h*). Walkers (to the upper plateau 20 min.) ascend from the Karmeliter-Platz (Pl. D, 4), or from the N.W. corner of the Stadt-Park. The castle was the seat of the 'Margraves of Styria' and was refortified in the 15th cent. for defence against the Turks. In 1809 it was successfully defended by the Austrians under Major Hackher against the French under Gen. Macdonald (memorial lion monument, erected in 1909). The fortress was blown up after the treaty of Vienna (1809) and is now laid out as a park. Halfway up the E. side, in front of the Schweizerhaus (rfmts.), is a bronze *Statue of General von Welden* (d. 1853), the originator of the promenades, by Hans Gasser. On the S. slope are a quaint and conspicuous *Clock Tower*, with a gigantic clock-dial, and the *Türken-Brunnen* (308 ft. deep). On the upper platform, adjoining the terminus of the cable-tramway, is a popular open-air restaurant (frequent concerts in the afternoon). The *Belfry* (1574), 62 ft. high, contains the 'Schlossberg-Liesel', a great bell weighing ca. 7 tons. Four terraces, with topographical indicators, afford splendid views of the fertile and populous valley of the Mur, enclosed by finely shaped mountains; to the N. the Schöckel, N.W. the Alps of Upper Styria, S.W. the Koralpe, and S. the Bacher Mts.

The most important institution in the E. quarter of the town is the **Karl-Franz University** (Pl. E, 3; 2070 students), built by Köchlin and Rezori (1890-95). The university was founded by Archduke Charles in 1573, as a Jesuit seminary, and was reorganized under Francis I. in 1826. The *University Library*, in the Universitäts-Str., contains 250,300 volumes. — In the Rechbauer-Str., to the S.E. of the Stadt-Park, is the **Technical College** (*Hochschule;* Pl. E, 5), a Renaissance building by Wüst (1888; 725 students). Farther to the E., in the Naglergasse, is the *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* (Pl. F, 5), early-Gothic, designed by Hauberrisser, and completed in 1891, with a lower church and a tower 358 ft. high.

Environs. About 1¼ M. to the N.E. of the Stadt-Park (electric tramway from the Zinzendorfgasse, see p. 237) is the ***Hilmteich** (Pl. F, 2),

with pleasure-grounds (restaurant) and a pond (boats for hire). The (10 min.) *Hilmwarte* (100 ft. high; adm. 20 *h*) affords a charming view. — The electric tramway goes on to the pilgrimage-resort of **Mariatrost** (1540 ft.), possessing a domed church of the 18th cent. with two towers, and several open-air restaurants. It may be reached also from the Hilmwarte by a pretty forest-path viâ the *Häuserl im Wald* (1¼ hr.).

The following is a pleasant half-day's excursion. From the Geidorf-Platz (Pl. D, 3; through the Körbler, Rosenberg, and Panorama streets) we ascend the **Rosenberg** (1570 ft.) to the inn *Zur Rose* and the (1 hr.) *Stoffbauer* (restaurant), and thence to the (¾ hr.) *Platte* (2135 ft.), where the *Stephanie-Warte* affords an admirable view; we then descend to the church of (½ hr.) *Maria-Grün* (1460 ft.; inn), and return by the finely situated *Sanatorium Maria-Grün*, the *Kaltenbrunn* inn, and the (35 min.) *Hilmteich* (p. 241). — Other excursions: on the left bank of the Mur to the *Rainerkogel* (1655 ft.), with belvedere and inn, ½ hr. from the tramway-station Bäckergasse (Pl. B, 1; red way-marks); to (1¼ hr.) *Schloss Lustbühel* on the *Ruckerlberg* (restaurant), and to (1½ hr.) the **Lassnitz-Höhe* (p. 252), a health-resort with view, returning by *Hönigtal* and the *Ries* (3½ hrs.); from the village of *Andritz* (electric tramway, see p. 237) to (1 hr.) *Andritz-Ursprung*, with a fish-breeding establishment.

On the right bank to (¾ hr.) **Eggenberg** (electric tramway, see p. 237), with its Schloss (for which permission must be obtained at Count Herberstein's Schlossverwaltung in Gratz) and hydropathic; also by (1 hr.) *Gösting* (electric tramway; near which is the *Jungfernsprung*, rising abruptly from the Mur) to (1 hr.) *Tal*: to the *Plabutsch* (2505 ft.; reached by Eggenberg in 1½ hr.), where the *Fürstenstand* affords an excellent view; to *Judendorf-Strassengel*, a station of the Vienna railway (p. 235; a walk of 2 hrs.), and thence up the (1 hr.) *Frauenkogel* (2274 ft.).

The ***Buchkogel** (2162 ft.; 2½ hrs. to the S.W.) is reached by taking the trolley-car from the Annen-Str. to *Wetzelsdorf*, whence a red-marked path leads to the (¾ hr.) church of *St. John and St. Paul* (1850 ft.) and through wood to (¾ hr.) the summit, on which stands the *Rudolfs-Warte*, 36 ft. in height. Charming view of the broad valley: to the N., Gratz, Mariatrost, and the Schöckel; N.W., the Upper Styrian Mts.; W., the Schwanberg Alps; S., the Bacher Mts.

The ***Schöckel** (4745 ft.; 4½-5 hrs.), a fine point, is best ascended from *Bad Radegund* (2345 ft.; hydropathic), at the S.E. base of the mountain, 12 M. to the N.E. of Gratz (diligence twice daily in 4 hrs., 3 *K*; motor-omnibus twice daily). Thence to the N. by a good marked path past the shooting-lodge of *Polenstein*, to (1½-2 hrs.) the Stubenberg-Haus; or by road to the N.E. to (1¼ hr.) the upper *Schöckel-Kreuz* (3695 ft.), and to the left viâ the (¾ hr.) *Semriacher Alpenhütte* (4430 ft.; rfmts.) to the (¼ hr.) *Stubenberg-Haus* (4625 ft.; good quarters), 10 min. below the top. Extensive and beautiful view. — Direct ascent from the (2 hrs.) *Andritz-Ursprung* (see above) viâ *Buch* and the *Göstinger Alphütte* (rfmts.) in 2½ hrs.

Tobelbad (1150 ft.; *Kurhaus*), with warm chalybeate springs, 7½ M. to the S.W. of Gratz, may be reached in ½ hr. from (25 min.) the station of *Premstätten*, on the Köflach railway (see below).

From Gratz to Köflach, 25½ M., railway in ca. 1½ hr. — The line descends the broad Murtal to (7½ M.) *Premstätten-Tobelbad* (see above), and then ascends the valley of the *Kainach* by (10 M.) *Lieboch* (Rail. Restaurant; to *Wies*, see below and p. 243). — 20 M. *Krems*, with a large ruined castle; 21½ M. *Voitsberg*, with another ruin and coal-pits. — 25½ M. *Köflach* (1450 ft.; Woger), also with large coal-mines.

The attractive excursion to the **Schwanberg Alps** takes two days (comp. Map, p. 259). — We take the railway viâ (10 M.) *Lieboch* (see above) and (19½ M.) *Preding-Wieselsdorf* to (29 M.) **Deutsch-Landsberg** (1220 ft.; *Fritzberg; Stelzer*), a prettily-situated village with a ruined

Peggau
Ferstelhöhe
Jasen
Fuchs-Kg.
Unter-Raunach
Eggen-Bg.
Teibinger
Hoch-Kg.
Asseggen
Gsoller Kg.
Eggenfeld
Weisseck
Ramach
Mitteregger
Haus-B.
St. Stefan
Schraus-B.
Grätwein
Tratten
Kirchenviertel
Mur
Steinerkogelberg
Stallhof
Kugelberg
Judendorf
Kanzel-Kg.
(Admonter Kg.)
St. Veit
Weinzödl
St. Gotthard
Strassengel
Frauen-Kg.
Raach
Stein-Bg.
Kirch-Kg.
Jäger-Bg.
Strassengel-B.
Gösting
Hoch-B.
Fürstenstand
(Bauern-Kg.)
Wipfing
Blankenwerth
Valdaf
Matsch-B.
Mühl-B.
Pinbutsch
Dengg
Eggenbg.
Algersdf.
Kl. Stadlen
Stein-B.
Tal
Steinberg
Stumpf-T.
Gais-B.
Baierdorf
Oberberg
Rohrbach
Koller-B.
Haslau
Altreiteregg
Wetzelsdorf
Olberg
Einöde
Rotbühel
Niederberg
Krottendorf
Holzberg
Hitzendorf
Doblegg
Buchkogel
Rudolfswarte
Hart
Landesirren-Anst.
St. Maxim
Tobelbad
Kilometer 1:100.0

Anschluss an die Nebenkarte
Anschluss an die Hauptkarte
Schöckel
Semriacher A.H.
Schöckelkopf
Niedl-Schöckel
(Gösinger Schöckel)
Sattel
Stubenberg-Bs.
Gosdinger A.H.
Schöckelmahd
Radegund
Wolfstein
Ebrenfels
Waldton
Erharthöhe
Ilinegg
Ilinegg-Kreuz
Ilinegg
Lichtenegger
Gsull-B.
Oberschöckel
Kohlerwirt-Kg.
Whs. Knallschlanst
Gaisen
Kalchsteinmost
Zösenberg
Buchwirt
Anna Graben
Lineck-B.
Lineck
Whs.
694
Neustift
Pfang-B.
639
Kollerwirt
Plinte
Stefanitewarte
Weiz-B.
Kogel-Bg.
529
Andritz
Whs. Stoffbauer
Mariagrün
Whs. Rose
Rosenberg
Kroisbach
Freudenhof
Hausen im Wald
Stifting
Stifting-B.
Whs. Sternäppel
Fuchs-Whs.
Schwein
582
Kainbach
Kranken-haus
Hutscherhof
St. Leonhard
Rückerberg
Schl. Lustbühel
Waltendf.
Neue Welt
St. Peter
Johannes-Kap.
Schl. Reinthal
Hahn-B.
465
Messendorf-B.
433
Whs. Winterhof
Liebenau
Neufeld
Messendf.
Ebnerhof
Kerschbeneck
501
Whs. Schlandhansl
Kraisel-K.
Purghard-B.
Scharrtal
Villa Neuhof
356
Mariatrost
Rettenbach
Whs. Barbarsprter
Kreuzleiten-B.
359
Königtal
Auf der Rics
Plüner
Äussere Rabnitz
Innere Rabnitz
Whs.
515
Koppenhof
Autal
Pirtz
Gleisdorf
St. Marein
Wildon
Staatsbahn
Südbahn
Engl. Miles

castle, the starting-point for a visit to the Schwanberg Alps. — The train goes on, past the handsome *Schloss Hollenegg*, to (34 M.) **Schwanberg**; the little town *(Hôt. Mollak)* lies 3 M. to the W. The last station is (41½ M.) *Wies* (1120 ft.; Kurz), pleasantly situated on the *Weisse Sulm*, with blast-furnaces, coal-pits, and an old castle.

The road from *Deutsch-Landsberg* (p. 242), crosses the *Lassnitz*, and ascends to the right, viâ (2½ hrs.) *Trahütten* (3265 ft.; Alpen Inn) and the *Parfuss Inn* (3238 ft.; fine view), to (1½ hr.) *St. Maria* or *Glashütten* (4185 ft.; inn). Thence we follow the road to the right to the (1¼ hr.) *Weinebene* (5465 ft.), the boundary between Styria and Carinthia; we now follow a path by the fence to the left, skirting the E. slopes of the *Brandlhöhe* (6100 ft.) and the *Moschkogel* (6283 ft.), to the (1 hr.) depression (5725 ft.) between the *Hühnerstützen* and the Moschkogel, in which, a little below, is the *Grillitsch-Hütte* (rfmts.). From this point we mount through the *Grosses Kar* to the (1½ hr.) top of the ***Koralpe** (7025 ft.), the highest peak of the Schwanberg Alps, also called the *Speikkogel*. The *Koralpen-Haus* (6135 ft.; inn), 20 min. from the top, is on the W. side. Extensive view. — Descent on the E. side viâ the *Brendl-Hütte* to (6 hrs.) *Schwanberg* (p. 242); on the W. viâ the *Hipfel-Hütten* to (4 hrs.) *Wolfsberg* (p. 259), or viâ the *Kollnitzer-Alpe* and *Gemersdorf* to (4 hrs.) *St. Andrä*, a station on the railway from Zeltweg to Cilli.

Road from Wies to Wuchern, on the Marburg-Klagenfurt Railway, 12½ M. Diligence from Wies (see above) thrice daily, in 50 min., to (3 M.) *Eibiswald* (1190 ft.). We then ascend the steep *Radlberg* (2200 ft.; wide view) and descend on the other side to (11 M.) *Mahrenberg* (1215 ft.; Lukas), a large village with a ruined convent. To reach the station of (1½ M.) *Wuchern-Mahrenberg* (p. 258), we cross the Drave.

From Gratz to *Trieste*, see R. 33; to *Fehring (Budapest)*, see R. 31.

33. From *(Vienna)* Gratz to Trieste viâ Marburg.

Comp. Maps, pp. 259, 244, 246.

227 M. Railway *(Südbahn)*. Express in 7-7¾ hrs. (fares 40 *K* 80, 30 *K* 60 *h*, 20 *K*), ordinary trains in 11¾-13¼ hrs. (fares 31 *K* 40, 23 *K* 50, 15 *K* 30 *h*). — From Vienna to Trieste, see R. 37b.

Gratz, see p. 236. — 3½ M. *Puntigam*, with a large brewery; on a hill to the right is *Schloss Premstätten*. Beyond (12 M.) *Werndorf*, to the left, on a hill above the Mur, is *Schloss Weissenegg*. Nearing (15 M.) *Wildon* we cross the *Kainach*. At (17½ M.) *Lebring*, on the right, opens the *Lassnitz-Tal*, and at (22½ M.) *Leibnitz* the valley of the *Sulm*. Between these two valleys rises the vine-clad *Sausal-Gebirge*. On the *Leibnitzer Feld*, a peninsula between the Sulm and the Mur, once the site of the Roman *Flavium Solvense*, numerous Roman antiquities have been found. The episcopal château of *Seggau*, 1½ M. to the W. of Leibnitz, contains a collection of Roman inscriptions.

The train crosses the Sulm and approaches the Mur 26½ M. *Ehrenhausen*, with a château and the burial-chapel of the princes of Eggenberg. — 29 M. *Spielfeld* (865 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with the château of Baron von Bruck.

From Spielfeld to Luttenberg, 35½ M., branch-line in ca. 2¼ hrs. through the fertile *Murtal*. The pleasant little town of (19½ M.) **Radkersburg** (725 ft.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*; *Sonne*; pop. 2500), on the left bank of the Mur, has a late-Gothic church of the 15th century. 21 M. *Ober-Radkersburg*, with the loftily situated château of Count Wurmbrand (870 ft.; fine view). — 24 M. **Radein** (680 ft.; *Kurhaus*, R. 1½-3 *K*), with a lithia spring. Beautiful walk to (½ hr.) *Kapellen* (1015 ft.), with an extensive view towards Hungary. — 35½ M. *Luttenberg* (604 ft.; Stadt Gratz), on the *Stainzbach*, noted for its wine.

The line now leaves the Mur and enters the hill-region of the *Windisch-Büheln*, piercing the watershed (975 ft.) by the *Eggdi Tunnel*. Near (36½ M.) *Pössnitz* it crosses the Pössnitz-Tal by an embankment 710 yds. long and is carried through the *Posruck* by the *Leitersberg Tunnel* (725 yds.).

41 M. **Marburg.** — There are two *Railway Stations*, the Haupt-Bahnhof (restaurant) on the E. side of the town, and the Carinthian Station or Kärntner Bahnhof (p. 258) on the right bank of the Drave.

Hotels. *Erzherzog Johann*, Burggasse 13, R. 1½-2.6 *K*, good; *Hôt. Meran*, Tegetthoff-Str. 37, by the chief station, with garden, R. 2-5 *K*; *Mohr*, Herrengasse 30, R. from 1 *K* 10 *h*; *Stadt Wien*, Tegetthoff-Str. 25, with garden, humble.

Cafés. *Central*, corner of Herrengasse and Schulgasse; *Meran*, Tegetthoff-Str. 15. — Wine at the *Steirische Weinstube*, Tegetthoff-Str. 18.

Cab from the Haupt-Bahnhof into the town 80 *h*, with pair 1 *K* 20 *h*; at night (9-6) one-half more.

Post & Telegraph Office, on the S. side of the Dom-Platz.

Marburg (900 ft.), the second town in Styria, with 27,975 inhab. (German), is picturesquely situated at the point where the *Drau* or *Drave* enters the great Croatian-Slavonian plain. It is the headquarters of the Styrian trade in wine and poultry. The town proper lies on the left bank, the suburb of St. Magdalena (with its large railway workshops) on the right. From the chief rail. station the Tegetthoff-Str., passing the new Franciscan church, leads to the left to the (10 min.) Sophien-Platz, on the W. side of which is the dilapidated old *Burg* (1717), with arcades on the second floor. From the Burggasse (continuing the Tegetthoff-Str.) the Herrengasse leads to the left (at the Erzherzog Johann) to the Hauptmarkt (with the 17th cent. Rathaus) and on to the Drave bridge. A little to the N. of the market-place is the Dom-Platz, in the middle of which is the Gothic *Domkirche* (cathedral). On the N. side is the *Palace* of the Prince Bishop of Lavant, and on the W. side is the *Savings Bank (Sparkasse)*, in front of which rises a statue of its founder, Burgomaster Tappeiner, by Kassin (1904). — From the Sophien-Platz we proceed, passing the monument of *Admiral Tegetthoff* (1827-71; comp. p. 284), a native of Marburg, to the newer quarters and the *Stadt-Park*, lying on the N. side of the town and containing some monuments. To the W. (Weinbaugasse) is the *Styrian Pomological School*, at the foot of the vine-clad *Calvarienberg* (1240 ft.), ascended by a path beginning at the N.W. corner of the Stadt-Park (20 min.). The view from the 'Sieben Eichen' (seven oaks), with a soldiers' monument, is best early in the morning and in the evening.

Pleasant excursion to (2½ hrs.) **St. Urbani** (1950 ft.), a pilgrimage-church and inn to the N.W., with extensive view. We drive (carr. and pair there and back 8 *K*) to the foot of the hill and walk up in ¾ hr.

From Marburg to *Villach* and *Franzensfeste*, see RR. 35, 27.

The train crosses the Drave (view of the town and the Drave Valley to the right) and intersects a broad plain, extending on the S. to the Matzel-Gebirge. To the right rise the slopes of the *Bacher-Gebirge*. — 52 M. **Pragerhof** (825 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*). To Nagy-Kanizsa and *Budapest*, see R. 95.

The train enters a hilly district. Two tunnels. 61 M. *Pöltschach* (865 ft.; Baumann), at the foot of the *Wotsch* (3215 ft.).

A railway runs W. to (9½ M.; in 1 hr.) **Gonobitz** (1090 ft.; *Hirsch*), a pleasant little town, amidst vineyards, with a château and a ruined castle of Prince Windischgrätz.

73½ M. *Grobelno.*

From Grobelno to Rohitsch, 18 M., local railway (1¼-1½ hr.). — 13½ M. **Rohitsch-Sauerbrunn** (750 ft.; *Logierhäuser* of the Bath Co., R. 2-13, pens. 8-12 *K*; *Europa; Sonne;* baths at the *Kaiserbad* and *Styriabad*, 2-3½ *K*; visitors' tax 11 *K*), a watering-place with alkaline-saline springs. — 18 M. *Rohitsch* (Post), at the foot of the conical *Donatiberg* (2897 ft.), a favourite point of view (ascended by *St. Georgen* in 2½ hrs.); 5 min. from the top is the Fröhlich-Hütte.

The German language is now succeeded by the Slovenian or Wend. Nearing Cilli, we have an extensive view of the *Sanntal*, bounded by the *Steiner Alps*.

82½ M. **Cilli** (790 ft.; *Stadt Wien*, R. 2¾-3 *K*; *Erzherzog Johann*, R. 1½-2¾ *K*; *Deutsches Haus*, at the station; pop. 6700, mostly German), a pleasant town on the *Sann*, was founded by Emp. Claudius (*Colonia Claudia Celeja*). River-baths (in summer 71-80° Fahr.). The *Museum* contains Roman antiquities. Opposite the station we may ascend to the (20 min.) church on the *Josefiberg* (985 ft.) and (¾ hr.) *Swetel's Inn*, fine points of view. — On the *Schlossberg* (1348 ft.; ¾ hr. to the S.E.) lies *Ober-Cilli* (restaurant), a restored castle, which becomes visible to the left as we proceed.

To the N. we may travel by *Hohenegg* and *Schloss Sternstein* to (4 hrs.) *Gonobitz* (see above); or through the Sanntal to (2 hrs.) *Deutschentai*, with its large pottery and majolica factory. The *Dostberg* (2750 ft.; 2½ hrs.) also repays.

Bad Neuhaus (1300 ft.; **Kurhaus*, R. from 2 *K*; visitors' tax 7 *K*; music tax 5 *K*), chiefly for female ailments, lies 10½ M. to the N.W. of Cilli (diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs.). Thermal water (99° Fahr.) without mineral ingredients. Charming walks. The (½ hr.) ruin of *Schlangenburg* (1693 ft.) is a splendid point of view.

From Cilli to *Zeltweg*, see p. 259. — Excursions to the *Sanntal* or *Steiner Alps*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The train crosses the Sann twice, and enters a picturesque rocky ravine. — 89 M. **Markt Tüffer** (770 ft.), with a ruined castle, lies on the left bank, at the foot of the dolomitic *Humberg* (1920 ft.; 1¼ hr.; view). On the right bank are the rail. station and the *Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Bad*, with three warm springs (75-102°),

which are efficacious in rheumatism and female ailments (*Kurhaus*, R. 2-12 *K*, with garden; *Herrenhaus; Zum Flösser; Zur Brücke*).

93 M. **Römerbad** (695 ft.; *Post*, at the station, R. 2-4 *K*). On the opposite bank are the baths of that name, Slov. *Teplitza* ('warm bath'; 99°), which were known to the Romans, with a *Kurhaus (R. 1-6 *K*; visitors' tax 7, music tax 5 *K*, first week free).

Beyond *Ratschach*, 2 M. below Steinbrück, is the château of *Weichselstein*, rising above the Save, with a park containing rare pines (carr. from Römerbad, 1¼ hr.; 10 *K*). Another excursion is through the *Graschnitz-Tal* (a side-valley of the Sann, with dolomite rocks) to *Gairach*, with Schloss and waterfall (9 M. from Römerbad; carr. in 2 hrs., 14 *K*).

98 M. **Steinbrück** (665 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms) lies on the *Save* or *Sau*, into which the Sann falls here. To the W. is the long ridge of the *Kumberg* (4000 ft.).

From Steinbrück to Agram (*Zágráb*), 47 M., railway in 2-2¼ hrs. The line descends the Save-Tal and crosses the Hungarian frontier beyond (27½ M.) *Rann*. 39 M. *Zaprešić* (branch to *Csáktornya*, see p. 532). — 47 M. *Agram* (Süd-Bahnhof), see p. 532.

We ascend the ravine of the Save, flanked with bold limestone rocks. 105½ M. *Trifail*, with one of the largest coal-mines in Austria. 108½ M. *Sagor*, the first place in Carniola; 113½ M. *Sava*. The valley expands. Beyond (118 M.) *Littai* we cross the Save and pass through a short tunnel. To the right, the château of *Poganek*. 128 M. *Lause*. We leave the Save at the influx of the *Laibach*, and cross the latter at (132½ M.) *Salloch*. To the right rise the Steiner Alps, with the *Grintouz* (8395 ft.).

137½ M. **Laibach.** — The Station of the *Südbahn* (Railway Restaurant, good) is on the N. side of the town, and ½ M. to the N.W. of it is the *Staatsbahn* station (for Stein).

Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel Union*, Miklošičgasse 2, R. 2-4 *K*, omn. 60 *h*; *Elefant*, Wiener-Str. 2, R. 2½-5 *K*, omn. 60 *h*; *Stadt Wien*, Schellenburggasse 7, R. 2-5, D. 3 *K*, omn. 60 *h*. — Cafés. *Deutsches Casino*, with garden; *Europa*, Wiener-Str. 17. — Iron and Peat Baths at the Elefant.

Cab to or from station 80 *h*, at night 1 *K*; in the town, ¼ hr. 60, each ¼ hr. more 50 *h*. — Electric Tramway from the S. Station through the town to stat. Unterkrain, on the Strascha and Töplitz line.

Post & Telegraph Office, Schellenburggasse.

Laibach (965 ft.), Slov. *Ljubjana*, Rom. *Emona*, the capital of Carniola, with 41,710 inhab. (mostly Slovenes), lies in a wide plain on both banks of the *Laibach*. On the right bank is the old town, dominated by the Schlossberg, while the newer quarters, with the administrative buildings and the South Railway Station, are on the left bank. The town was partly rebuilt after the earthquake of 1895.

From the *South Railway Station* (Süd-Bahnhof) the Südbahn-Str. to the right, and then the Wiener-Str. (Dunajska Cesta) to the left, lead to (12 min.) the *Post Office*. Straight in front of us is the Schellenburggasse (Šelenburgove Ulice), to the right the Franz-

Joseph-Str. (Fran Josipa Cesta), to the left the Prešerngasse. In the Schellenburggasse is the *Deutsches Casino* (p. 246), opposite the Kongress-Platz, which is adorned with a bronze bust of *Field-Marshal Radetzky*, by Fernkorn (1860). A little to the S. is the Ober-Real-Schule, with a seismological observatory. — In the Franz-Joseph-Str. on the left is the *Theatre*, on the right the hall of the Slovenian Diet *(Narodni Dom)*. To the S. of the theatre is the *Landes-Museum Rudolphinum* (open free on Sun. 10-12 &Thurs. 2-4; at other times, except Sun. afternoon, for a fee of 60 *h;* entr. from the Bleiweiss-Str.), containing a picture-gallery and collections of natural history and archæology (relics from lake-dwellings in Carniola; Roman antiquities from Laibach). In front of the museum is a bronze statue of *J. W. von Valvasor* (d. 1641), the historian, by Gangl (1904). — Following the Prešerngasse, traversing the Marien-Platz (with a bronze statue of the poet *Prešern*, d. 1849, by Zajec, erected in 1905), and crossing the Franz-Karl-Brücke, we reach the right bank of the Laibach, on which, straight in front of us, is the Rathaus-Platz, with a marble fountain by Robba (1752). To the N.E. is the *Cathedral*, built in the beginning of the 18th cent. and adorned with frescoes by Quaglio. A little to the E. is the Vodnik-Platz (Vodnikov-Trg), with a bronze statue of the poet *Vodnik* (d. 1819), by Gangl. From the S. side of this square the Studentengasse ascends to the former *Castle* of the governors of the province (1194 ft.), overlooking the town. A walk round it affords magnificent views, especially that of the Steiner Alps to the N.

Pleasant walk from the theatre (see above) to the W., through *Lattermann's Allée*, with its old chestnuts, to (8 min.) the park and château of *Tivoli*, once the residence of Radetzky (Restaurant Schweizerhaus); thence to (1/4 hr.) *Unter-Rosenbach* (tavern), and through wood to (20 min.) *Ober-Rosenbach* (1285 ft.), with its inn and view.

From Laibach to Villach, 81 1/2 M., railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 4 1/2-5 1/2 hrs The trains start from the Süd-Bahnhof. Views generally to the left. — 3/4 M. *Laibach-Staatsbahnhof*. The train traverses the broad plain of the *Sau*, or *Save*, towards the N. Beyond (4 1/2 M.) *Vizmarje* it approaches the river. Beyond (8 M.) *Zwischenwässern* we cross the *Zeier* and enter the broad basin of Krainburg, with the Steiner Alps on the right and the triple-peaked Terglou on the left. — 18 1/2 M. **Krainburg** (1265 ft.; *Alte Post*, R. 1 1/4-1 1/2 *K; Neue Post*), a small town on a hill, at the influx of the *Kanker* into the Save. — The valley contracts. Beyond (25 M.) *Podnart-Kropp* the train crosses the Save and enters a tunnel. 31 1/2 M. *Radmannsdorf*, at the union of the *Wurzener Save* and the *Wocheiner Save*. 32 1/2 M. *Lees* (1620 ft.) is the station for Veldes (p. 266), 3 M. to the W. — The line now approaches the S. base of the *Karawanken*, amongst which the *Hochstuhl* or *Stou* (7336 ft.) is conspicuous. — 38 1/2 M. *Javerburg* (1830 ft.); 40 1/2 M. **Assling,** the junction of the Karawanken Railway (p. 266). At (42 1/2 M.) *Birnbaum*, to the right, is the mouth of the Karawanken Tunnel (p. 266). — 46 1/2 M. *Lengenfeld* (2150 ft.). On the opposite bank of the Save lies (1/4 hr.) *Moistrana* (Triglav), at the mouth of the *Urata Valley*, 1 1/2 hr. up which is the *Peritshnik Fall*, a picturesque cascade 130 ft. in height.

Ascent of the *Terglou*, see p. 267. — 54 M. *Kronau* (2670 ft.; Post), at the mouth of the picturesque *Pischenza Valley*. — 59 M. *Ratschach-Weissenfels* (2790 ft.; Mangart, at the rail. station). About 3 M. to the S.W. are the two *Weissenfels Lakes* (3060 ft.; inn). The *Rudolfs-Felsen* (3173 ft.), between the lakes, commands the best survey of the imposing head of the valley with the towering *Manhart* (8785 ft.). — The train crosses the *Weissenbach* and then the rocky ravine of the *Schlitza* (bridge, 230 ft. high). — 64 M. *Tarvis*, and thence to (81½ M.) *Villach*, see pp. 262, 261.

From Laibach to Strascha-Töplitz, 52 M., railway in 3½ hrs. The trains start from the Süd-Bahnhof. — 13½ M. *Grosslupp* (Rail. Restaurant); to Gottschee, see below. — 20 M. *Weixelburg*, with the ruin of *Auerspery*. — 52 M. *Strascha-Töplitz*. Diligence twice daily to (3 M.) *Töplitz* (585 ft.; Kurhaus, R. 2-3½ *K*), a bath-resort with three thermal springs (100-122° Fahr.).

From Laibach to Gottschee, 48 M., railway in 3 hrs. — 3½ M. *Laverca*; 13½ M. *Grosslupp*, see above. — 48 M. **Gottschee** (1510 ft.; *Stadt Triest*), a German-speaking town in the Karst (2870 inhab.), with a château of Prince Auersperg. About 6 M. to the W. is the *Friedrichstein Ice Cavern*.

The line next traverses the *Laibacher Moor*, a swamp now largely drained, by means of an embankment nearly 1½ M. long, and crosses the Laibach. — Before reaching (151 M.) *Franzdorf* (1095 ft.) the train crosses a viaduct 625 yds. in length. It then passes the little town of *Ober-Laibach* (r.) and ascends to the **Karst** (Ital. *Carso*, Slov. *Kras*), a limestone plateau, 60-90 M. in width, extending on the S. to the Istrian coast. The surface is intersected by long hilly ridges and by numerous ravines; the singular funnel-shaped cavities ('Dolinen') in the rocks are honeycombed with caverns, in which the flowing streams often vanish. The N. part of the Karst still contains some fine timber; the S. part has been almost wholly denuded of its trees by the residents in antiquity and the middle ages, but a system of reforestation is now at work.

161 M. **Loitsch** (1580 ft.; *Kramar*, unpretending, but very fair).

Quicksilver Mines of Idria, 21 M. to the N.W. of Loitsch. Diligence twice daily in 4¼ hrs., 2 *K*; carriage there and back in 6-8 hrs., 12-15 *K*; inspection of the mines and mining appliances, 3 hrs. The road leads viâ *Hotederschitz* and *Godowitz* and through the picturesque valley of the *Sala* to **Idria** (1085 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*), a town of 6090 inhab., finely situated on the *Idriza*. The quicksilver-mines, discovered in 1497, have been worked by government since 1580 (ticket of admission from the manager, 2 *K* 40 *h* or 3 *K*; no admission on Sun.). The ore, containing on an average 6 per cent of quicksilver, occurs chiefly in the form of cinnabar. It is calcined at the foundries on the right bank of the Idriza, ½ M. to the N.E. of Idria, and the fumes of quicksilver then given off are collected in cooling apparatus. The fluid metal is poured into iron flasks or packed in sheepskin bags. The annual yield is 570 tons of quicksilver, of which about 40 tons are converted into pigment on the spot. The miners are about 1200 in number; the women employ themselves in lace-making. The château of *Gewerkenegg*, built in 1527 and now the mine-office, and the theatre, built under Maria Theresa, should be noticed.

169 M. *Rakek*, about 4 M. to the S.E. of which is the *Zirknitzer-See*, the level of which varies.

ADELSBERGER GROTTE
1 : 20.000
Grotte u. unterirdisches Wasser
Rollbahn in der Grotte
1 Adlerflügel
2 Brillant
3 Damoklesschwert
4 Eremit
5 Gestürzte Säule
6 Gotischer Dom
7 Gotische Säule
8 Grab
9 Kl. Kalvarienberg
10 Mailänder Dom
11 Nordlicht
12 Stock im Eisen
13 Tanzsaal
14 Vorhang
15 Wasserfall
Neue Grotte
Kalvarienberg
Maria-Anna-Grotte
Erzh. Johann-Grotte
Belvedere
Tartarus
K. Franz Joseph- und Elisabeth-Grotte
Unterirdischer Lauf der Poik
Wachskammer
Kaiser Ferdinand-Grotte
Grosser Dom
Eingang
Namenhalle
1 : 50.000
Ostri vrh
Grotte
Gr. Otok
Ruine
Rezi Alpen
Adelsberg
Bhf.
Divača
St. Peter
Grotten und Höhlen von ST. CANZIAN
1 : 15.000
Grotte u. unterirdisches Wasser
Oberirdisches Wasser
Ležeče
St. Canzian
Botania
Matavun
Ghs. Gombač
Ghs. Mahorčič
1 : 100.000
Staatsbahn
Südbahn
1 Brucker-Grotte
2 Guttenberg-Halle
3 Mahorčič-Grotte
4 Marinitsch-Gr.
5 Marinitschwarte
6 Müller-Dom
7 Noë-Horst
8 Oblasser-Warte
9 Rudolf-Dom
10 Schmidl-Grotte
11 Schröder-Grotte
12 Svettina-Dom
13 Tommasini-Brücke
14 Tominz-Grotte
Nach A. Hanke
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

178 M. **Adelsberg.** — HOTELS (advisable to order rooms in advance in summer). *Adelsberger Hof* (Pl. a), R. 4-6, B. 1½, D. 4-5, pens. from 10 *K*, with a large garden (closed in winter); *Ungarische Krone* (Pl. b), R. 2-4, D. 2-4, pens. 6-10 *K*, with garden, very fair; *National* (Pl. c), R. 2-3 *K* (open in winter); *Grotte* (Pl. d).

A 'stopover' of 2¾-3 hrs. suffices for a visit to the **Grotto.** Parties are shown round in summer (April-Oct.) at 10.45 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., in winter at 10.30 a.m. Hotel Omnibuses (not restricted to hotel-guests) are in waiting at the *Railway Station* (1915 ft.; Restaurant). On the way to the Grotto (20 min.; fare 1 *K*) the driver procures the tickets of admission (5 *K*, on Sun. & holidays 3 *K*, on the grotto-fêtes of Whit-Monday and 15th Aug. 2 *K*). Private visit 25 *K*, 2 pers. 15 *K* each, 3 or more 10 *K* each. The visit usually takes 1½-2 hrs. No gratuities.

Adelsberg (1820 ft.), Slov. *Postójna*, with 3865 inhab., is a popular summer-resort, besides attracting innumerable tourists by its famous grotto. From the rail. station we descend the road to the right, passing (10 min.; l.) the National Hotel (Pl. c) and (3 min.; l.) the District Office, where tickets for the Grotto are issued (see above). Here also is the Grotto Museum, open free, 9-12 & 3-5. Farther on are (2 min.; l.) the Ungarische Krone and (5 min.; r.) the Adelsberger Hof. — The road diverges to the right at the Ungarische Krone and forks almost at once, the arm in a straight direction descending to (18 min.; 1½ M. from the rail. station) the Grotto, while that to the right (blue and red way-marks) ascends to (25 min.) the ruined castle of *Adelsberg* (2205 ft.; view).

The ***Adelsberg Grotto** is the best-known and most easily accessible of the caverns of the Karst, which owe their formation to the erosion of running water and the porous character of the rock. In virtue of its great extent and the beauty of its stalactites, it ranks among the most striking of natural curiosities. The entrance (1740 ft.) is closed by a gate. To the left, below, the *Poik* or *Pivka* (see below) flows down into the cave. The paths, with a total length of 2½ M., are easy, well-kept, and lighted by electricity. The temperature is 55° Fahr. We first enter the *Cathedral*, a chamber 148 ft. long, 92 ft. high, and 98 ft. broad, at the bottom of which runs the Poik. Hence we descend a flight of 84 steps to an iron bridge over the Poik and then ascend another to the *Kaiser Ferdinand Grotto*, consisting of a succession of chambers, discovered in 1818, in one of which, the *Ball Room* (Pl. 13), 150 ft. long and upwards of 40 ft. high, the grotto-fêtes take place. At the *Grave* (Pl. 8) the path forks. Straight in front is the *Franz-Joseph-Elisabeth Grotto*, containing the *Belvedere*. Farther on is the *Maria-Anna Grotto*, with the *Brilliant* (Pl. 2), beyond which rises *Mount Calvary*, a heap of fragments of gigantic stalactites in a chamber 165 ft. high. The path passes a pool, with some specimens of Proteus anguineus, found in the subterranean waters of the Karst. We return to the Kaiser Ferdinand Grotto and regain the entrance by passing above the Ball Room.

The train now traverses the valley of the *Palk* to (185 M.) **St. Peter in Krain** (1895 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Südbahn-Hôtel*, R. $2^1{}_4$ *K*. To *Abbazia* and *Fiume*, see R. 42.

The scenery is now marked by all the characteristic features of the Karst. The dreary plain is broken only here and there by patches of red arable soil, where the deposits of the limestone filtration has been collected in shallow depressions. At all other points the surface has been swept bare by the fierce N. wind *Bora*. We thread four tunnels before reaching (192½ M.) *Ober-Lezece* (1654 ft.) and two more beyond it.

200 M. **Divača** Map, see p. 249. — *Railway Restaurant*, very fair, R. 2 *K* 80 *h*, *Restaurant Obersee*, opposite, also with rooms. Carriages for 20 min. Matavun are obtained through the landlord of the Rail. Restaurant and should if possible be ordered in advance (fare 2 *K*; there and back, incl. a stay of 2½ hrs., 5 *K*).

Divača (pronounced Divatcha; 1115 ft.), junction of the Istrian Railway p. 279), is the starting-point for the excursion to the ***Cascades and Grottoes of St. Canzian**, one of the most remarkable natural phenomena of the Karst, where the *Reka* forces its way through two mighty walls of rock and disappears underground, finally discharging itself into the Adriatic as the *Timavo* p. 278). — The shadeless highroad to $2^1{}_2$ M. Matavun leads to the right from the station (leaving the village of Divača to the left), crosses the track, runs to the S. towards the hill, and then (1½ M.) bends to the left. Walkers turn to the left at the finger-post beyond the railway, and on reaching the church of (10 min.) *Lister-Lezece* they turn to the right. About 2 min. farther on a path to the left (red marks) leads to the (½ hr.) ***Stephanie-Warte** (1427 ft.; not touched by the road), which commands a superb view of the two verdant basins watered by the Reka (the Great and Little Doline), of the waterfall in which the stream plunges into the lake, of the village of St. Canzian (perched upon the top of the upper cliff pierced by the river, at a height of 330 ft.), and of the Krainer Schneeberg, Gaberk, Nanos, and other mountains. From the Warte (view-tower) we descend in 10 min. to —

Matavun (Gombač's Hotel; Mahorčič Hotel, R. from 2 *K*), a little to the S. of St. Canzian, with a station of the Austrian Alpine Club, which has made the caves accessible by paths and bridges.

The short tour through the caves takes 2 hrs., the longer 3-4 hrs. Admission 60 *h* (1 *K* 20 *h* on the first Sun. in June, when the grottoes are specially illuminated). Guide for 1 hr. 80 *h* (1-4 pers.); for each extra hr. or fraction of an hr., 1-2 pers. 40, 3 pers. 60, 4 pers. 80 *h*; torch 2 *K*, half-a-torch 1 *K*; candles 20 *h* each; magnesium wire 20 *h* per mètre (4 metres enough for the short tour); magnesium lamp (for the Lutteroth Grotto on the long tour) 3 *K* per hr. The traveller should wear stout shoes and his worst clothes; a stick is rather in the way.

We follow the Alpine Club path to the *Marinitsch-Warte* (Pl. 5), which affords a view of the *Little Doline*. A good path,

fiefence by Sefer Pasha, the Turkish general: it is now the property of Herr Lipthay von Kisfalud. A beautiful footpath leads hence viâ *Fehring-Leiten* to (6 M.) the baths of *Gleichenberg* (p. 252).

From Fehring to Aspang, 68 M., Austrian State Railway in 4¼ hrs. - 3 M. *Hatzendorf* is the station for (2½ M.; carr. 2 *K*) *Riegersburg* (1235 ft.; Neuhold's Inn). **Schloss Riegersburg**, on a steep volcanic rock (1580 ft.), defied all the attacks of the Turks. It is entered by a winding path cut in the rock, with seven successive gateways. Extensive view. — 15 M. **Fürstenfeld** (905 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Bräuhaus*), a little town on the *Feistritz*, has a large tobacco-factory and a commandery of the Order of St. John. Large quantities of hops are grown in the vicinity. — The train proceeds through the *Safen-Tal* to (26½ M.) *Sebersdorf* (to the left is *Neustift*, with the château of *Ober-Mayerhofen*). 33½ M. *Hartberg* (1180 ft.; Post Hotel, R. 1½-2 *K*, omn. 10 *h*), a prettily-situated little town at the foot of the *Ringkogel* (2465 ft.). 51 M. *Friedberg* (Groller). Beyond (56½ M.) *Tauchen-Schaueregg* we thread the *Hartenberg Tunnel*, which crosses the Hungarian frontier. 61½ M. *Ausschlag-Zöbern*, the station of which commands a beautiful panorama. — 68 M. *Aspang* (p. 117).

35. From Franzensfeste to Marburg viâ Lienz and Villach *(Trieste)*.

231 M. Railway *(Südbahn)* in 8-13 hrs. (express fares 10 *K* 80, 30 *K* 60 *h*, 20 *K*). Between Veiden and Militär-Schwimmschule (near Klagenfurt) the traveller would do well to leave the railway and use the steamer on the Wörther-See. In this case, however, he should try to get rid of his heavy luggage, owing to the distance between the railway-stations and the piers at each end.

Franzensfeste, see p. 205; hence through the Puster-Tal to (67 M.) *Lienz*, see R. 27. The train now leaves the Puster-Tal and runs to the E. through the valley of the *Drave*. 70 M. *Dölsach* (p. 227); across the *Iselsberg* to the Mölltal, see p. 227. 74 M. *Nikolsdorf* (2095 ft.). We cross the Drave (Drau) and the Carinthian frontier before reaching (78 M.) *Ober-Drauburg* (2035 ft.; Stern). On a cliff to the right is the castle of *Stein*. — 83½ M. *Dellach*, with the *Reisskofel* (7772 ft.) to the right; 102½ M. *Möllbrücke-Sachsenburg* (1830 ft.; Post), at the mouth of the Möll valley (p. 270). We cross the *Möll* and traverse the fertile *Lurnfeld*. — 105½ M. *Lendorf*; to the right is the ruin of *Ortenburg*.

109½ M. **Spittal** (1820 ft.; *Goldeck*, *Europa*, both in the Bahnhof-Str.), a market-town on the Drave, is the junction of the Tauernbahn (R. 38). It contains a fine Renaissance château of Prince Porcia.

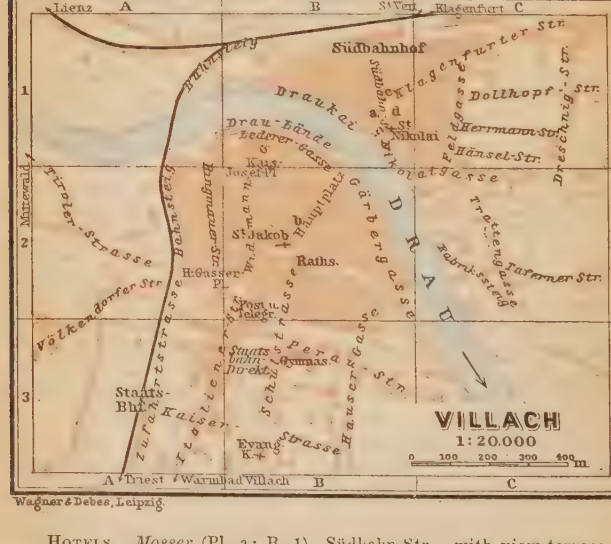
A pleasant excursion (diligence 4 times daily in 1½ hr.; 1 *K* 20 *h*) may be made to (8 M.) **Millstatt** (1905 ft.; **Lindenhof*, R. 3-12 *K*; *Burgstaller & Seecilla*; *Post*, R. 2-4, D. 2 *K*), prettily situated on the *Millstätter-See*, on which a steamboat plies.

From Spittal to Mauterndorf (3505 ft.), 35 M., diligence in 9½ hrs. (fare 8 *K* 96 *h*). The road follows the pretty *Lieser-Tal* to (9½ M.) **Gmünd in Kärnten** (2100 ft.; *Feldner*; *Kohlmayr*; *Lue*), a quaint little town at the mouth of the *Malta-Tal*. The Malta valley contains several water-

falls and is well worth visiting (diligence in summer to the Pflüglhof, 9½ M., 2 *K*; carr. & pair 12 *K*). The following are the chief points in the valley: 4½ M. *Malta* (2750 ft.), with the ruin of *Kronegg*; 3 M. *Fallbach*; 1 M. *Brandstatt* and the *Alpen-Hôtel Pflüglhof* (2800 ft.); 2 M. *Fallertümpfe* (2915 ft.); 1 M. *Hochsteg*, with the *Melnik Fall*; 2¼ M. *Hochbrücke* (3785 ft.); 1 M. *Gmünder-Hütte* (3888 ft.; inn); ¾ M. *Hochalpenfall* and *Blauer Tumpf*; ¼ M. *Schillerruhe*; 1½ M. *Klammfall*; 6¾ M. *Samer Ochsenhütte* (5670 ft.); 4½ M. *Osnabrücker-Hütte* (6693 ft.; inn), in magnificent environs. — Beyond (20 M.) *Rennweg* (3705 ft.; Post) we cross the *Katschberg* (5384 ft.), the boundary between Carinthia and Salzburg, to (29 M.) *St. Michael* (Post) in the Lungau and (35 M.) *Mauterndorf* (p. 260).

The train crosses the *Lieser*; to the right is *Schloss Schütt-bach*. — 115 M. *Rotenthurn*, with a château.

131 M. **Villach**. — Railway Stations: *Süd-Bahnhof* (*South Station*; Pl. B, 1; very fair restaurant), on the N. side of the town, for all trains; *Staats-Bahnhof* (*State Station*; Pl. A, 3), on the W. side of the town, for passenger-trains of the Staatsbahn only.



Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Hotels. *Mosser* (Pl. a; B, 1), Südbahn-Str., with view-terrace on the Drave, R. 2-6 *K*, omn. 40 *h*, good; *Post* (Pl. b; B, 2), Haupt-Platz, R. 2½-5 *K*, omn. 40 *h*, well spoken of; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel* (Pl. c; B, 1), R. 1¼-4 *K*; *Fischer* (Pl. d; B, 1), Südbahn-Str.; *Central*, Hans-Gasser-Platz (Pl. A, B, 2), R. 1½-3 *K*. — *Café Drau*, near the Drave Bridge, with view-terrace. — Carriage from or to the main railway-station 1 *K*, with two horses 1½ *K*, at night (9-6) one half more.

Post & Telegraph Office, Hans-Gasser-Platz.

Villach (1665 ft.), an industrial town and the depôt of the timber-trade with Italy, the second largest place in Carinthia, with 19,265 German inhab., lies picturesquely on the *Drave*, in a wide and fertile valley dominated on the S. by the rugged peaks of the Karawanken chain. From 1007 to 1759 it belonged to the Bishops of Bamberg, but in the latter year it passed to Austria by purchase. From the *South Railway Station (Süd-Bahnhof;* Pl. B, 1) we proceed in a straight direction through the Südbahn-Str. and across the Drave Bridge (view of the Alps) to the long and narrow Haupt-Platz (Pl. B, 2), at the S. end of which (8 min.) is the Gothic parish church of *St. James* (15th cent.). The interior of this church contains numerous tombstones of the Khevenhüller, Dietrichstein, and other families, and also a marble pulpit of 1555. The detached tower, 312 ft. in height, commands a fine view. To the W. of the Haupt-Platz, in the Kaiser-Joseph-Platz (Pl. B, 1, 2), is a marble statue of *Emp. Joseph II.* by Messner and Kundmann. To the left in the Schul-Str., the S. prolongation of the Haupt-Platz, is the *Rathaus* (Pl. B, 2), containing an archæological museum. Farther on the Postgasse leads to the right to the Hans-Gasser-Platz (Pl. A, B, 2), in which stands a marble statue of the sculptor *Hans Gasser* (d. 1868), by Messner. At the corner of the Schul-Str. and the Perau-Str. is the *High School (Gymnasium;* Pl. B, 3), in the garden of which is a relief-model of Carinthia on a scale of 1 : 10,000 (fee).

About 2 M. to the S. of the Haupt-Platz (carr. 1 *K* 60 *h;* railway, see pp. 270, 261) is the **Warmbad Villach** *(Kur-Anstalt*, R. 3-14, B. $1^1/_4$, D. $3^1/_2$, board 7 *K*), with thermal springs (86° Fahr.).

The ***Dobratsch** or *Villacher Alpe* (7110 ft.), commanding a famous view, is best ascended from *Bleiberg* (2925 ft.; Mohr; Stern), $8^1/_2$ M. to the W. of Villach (carr. in $1^1/_2$ hr., 6 *K* 60 *h;* also diligence in 2 hrs., 1 *K* 60 *h*), whence a stony road leads to the top in $3^1/_2$-4 hrs. (halfway up, the *Otto-Hütte;* inn). On the summit is an inn. The view embraces the valleys of the Drave and the Gail, with the lakes of Ossiach and Wörth, and the Julian Alps to the S. — On the road to Bleiberg, 5 M. to the W. of Villach, is the summer-resort of *Mittewald* (2295 ft.), with a hydropathic. The beautiful *Faaker-See* (1820 ft.; Hôtel-Restaurant, on an island) lies 5 M. to the S.E. of Villach (omn. 80 *h*).

From Villach to *Trieste*, see R. 38; to *Laibach*, see p. 217; to *Udine* or *Bruck*, see R. 36.

The train traverses a wooded and hilly district, crosses the Drave twice, and reaches the ***Wörther-See** (1445 ft.), a charming lake 10 M. long, the N. side of which it skirts. In summer a small steamer plies on the lake from Velden to the Militär-Schwimmschule ($1^1/_2$ hr.; 1 *K* 50 *h*), an attractive trip. — $141^1/_2$ M. **Velden** (**Ulbing*, R. 5-7 *K;* **Wahliss*, in the château, these two not for passing travellers; **Wrann*, R. 2-5 *K*, all three with baths; *Richter*), a frequented and charmingly-situated summer-resort at the W. end of the lake, with 850 inhabitants. The railway-station is about $^1/_3$ M. from the wharf. About 3 M. to the S. is *Rosegg*, attractively situated, with a château and game-park belonging to

Prince Liechtenstein. — 146½ M. **Pörtschach** (**Etablissement Wahliss*, with restaurant and garden, R. 2-6 *K*; **Werzer*, with garden, restaurant, and café, R. 4-6 *K*; *Hôtel-Pension Bellevue*, R. from 5 *K*; *Hôt. Bahnhof*), another summer-resort on the lake, in a beautiful situation. About 2 M. to the N. is the ruin of *Leonstein*. — 148½ M. *Pritschitz*, opposite which, on a point of the S. bank, is *Maria-Wörth*, with an old church. — 151 M. *Krumpendorf*, with numerous villas. — 152 M. *Militär-Schwimmschule* (Wörther See, R. 2½-4 *K*), at the E. end of the lake.

At (154 M.) *Klagenfurt-Lend* we cross the Lend Canal.

155½ M. **Klagenfurt.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. **Kaiser von Oesterreich* (Pl. a; B, 2), Wienergasse 11, cor. of the Heu-Platz, R. 2½-7 *K*, B. 60 *h*, D. 2½, pens. from 8 *K*, omn. 50 *h*, with the attractively equipped *Koschat-Stüberl* wine-room (Heu-Platz 2); **Moser* (Pl. c; B, 3), Burggasse 9, R. 3-12, B. 1½ *K*; *Sandwirt* (Pl. b; A, 3, 4), Bernhardgasse 9, with large concert-room and garden, R. from 2 *K*; *Lamm* (Pl. f; B, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 2, R. 1½-5 *K*; *Götz* (Pl. e; D, 6), near the railway-station; *Grömmer* (Pl. d; C, 4), Adlergasse 1, R. 1½-3 *K*, well spoken of; *Janach* (Pl. i; C, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 5; *Goldner Bär* (Pl. g; B, 3), Stern-Allée, modest.

Restaurants. *Sonne*, Bahnhof-Str. 9 (Pl. C, 3); *Glockenbräu*, Paulitschgasse 20 (Pl. B, 1); *Swatschina*, Viktringer-Ring 12 (Pl. C, 4).

Cafés. *Lerch*, Wienergasse 10, cor. of the Heu-Platz (Pl. B, 2), with shady garden; *Darrer*, Neuer Platz 13 (Pl. B, 3); *Schiberth*, Bahnhof-Str. 16 (Pl. C, 3); *Moser-Verdino*, see above; *Central*, Heilig-Geist-Platz (Pl. A, 3). — Confectioner and Luncheon Rooms: *Joos*, Neuer Platz 2, N.W. corner (Pl. B, 3).

Baths. *Römerbad* (Pl. A, 3; vapour and other baths), Villacher-Str. 2; *Dr. R. Puschnig's Hydropathic*. — Baths in the *Wörther-See*, see p. 255.

Cab from or to the railway-station 1 *K*, with pair 1 *K* 60 *h*, at night 2 or 4 *K*; first ½ hr. 50 *h*, ½ hr. 1 *K*, with pair 1 *K* 20 *h*; whole day 12 or 16 *K*, forenoon 5 or 7 *K*, afternoon 7 or 9 *K*.

Tramway from the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. C, 6) through the town (10 *h*), and in summer from the Heilig-Geist-Platz (Pl. A, 3) to the Militär-Schwimmschule on the Wörther-See (10 min.; 20 *h*).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. A, 4), Bernhardgasse 7.

Strangers' Enquiry Office ('Auskunftei des Landesverbandes für Fremdenverkehr'), Bahnhof-Str. 36.

Klagenfurt (1465 ft.), with 28,960 inhab., lies on the *Glan*, in a fertile valley enclosed by wooded hills, over which the pinnacles of the Karawanken mountains rise on the S. The town, with its broad and regular streets and spacious squares, is surrounded by a Ring-Strasse, or boulevard, on the site of the former fortifications; beyond this are the suburbs. It is connected with the Wörther-See (p. 255) by the *Lend Canal* (3 M. long) and by a tramway.

Klagenfurt was the capital of the former duchy of Carinthia, with which Arnulf, the grandson of Lewis the Pious (afterwards Emperor), was invested about 880. From 1122 to 1269 the duchy was in the hands of the Counts of Lavant, belonging to the Rhenish family of Sponheim; in 1335 it passed to Austria.

From the *Main Railway Station* (Pl. C, 6) the Bahnhof-Str. (tramway) leads to the town. Between the Viktringer-Ring and the

KLAGENFURT
1:12.300
0 100 200 300 m
1 Ackerbauschule C 4.5
2 Museum C 4.5
3 Musikverein C 4.5
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
St. Veiter Vorstadt
Stallonhof
Kavallerie-Kaserne
Militär-Verpflegs-Magazin
Magazingasse
St. Veiter Ring
St. Veiter Gasse
St. Veiter Straße
Reitschule
Landes-gericht
Theater
Krankenhaus
Heu-Platz
Kapuziner-Kloster
Waag-Platz
Pfarr-Kirche
Rathaus
Alter Platz
Fürstbischöfl. Residenz
Elisabethinen-Kloster
Völkermarkter Str.
Viehmarkt
Ursulinen-Kloster
Heil. Geist-K.
Landhaus
Sparkasse
Fleischbank
Heil. Geist-Pl.
Römerbad
Burggasse
Neuer Platz
Kardinal-Platz
Paradeiser G.
Siechenhaus
Hasner Str.
Post
Telegr.
Finanz-Dir.
Wills. Schule
Benedict. Platz
Fröhlichgasse
Volks-Schule
Lidmanskygasse
Gymnasium
Landwehr-Kaserne
Benedictin. Kloster
Jesuiten-Kaserne
Dom
Bürger Spit
Real-Schule
Spital-K.
Botanisch. Garten
Rudolfsstrasse
Rudolfs Landes Regier.
Villacher Ring
Viktringer Ring
Jesserniggstr.
Maschinengew. Fachsch.
Lehrer Bildungs Anst.
Gasometer
Gas-Fabrik
Bleiweiss-Fabr.
St. Ruprecht
Südbahnstrasse
Tramway
Südbahngürtel
Hauptbahnhof
Villach Gorz
Falkenberg
St. Primus
Ziggun
Bahnhof
Kalvarienberg
St. Martin
Gösseling
Erentrum
Kohlat
Militär-Schwimmschule
Lendkanal
Wendlandsdorf
1:75.000
0 ½ 1 3 Km
Graph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Rudolf-Str. (Pl. C, 4, 5), 1/3 M. from the railway-station, are the *Administrative Offices (Landesregierungsgebäude)*, the Museum, the *School of Agriculture & Mining* (Pl. 1), and the building of the *Musical Union* (Pl. 3).

The *Rudolfinum Museum (Landes-Museum;* Pl. 2, C, 4, 5) contains objects of natural history and the interesting collections of the Carinthian Historical Society. It is open on week-days, 9-12 & 2-5 (40 & 60 *h*); on Sun. (10-12) and on Wed. (2-4) it is open free (closed on holidays). The entrance to the museum is in the Museum-Str.

In the garden in front of it, adjoining the Rudolf-Str., are Roman tombstones, votive stones, and milestones and mediæval stones with armorial bearings. In the centre are a large statue of an emperor of the 16th cent. and a cannon of the 14th century.

Ground Floor. In the vestibule, to the right, is the so-called 'Fürstenstein', on which the investiture of the Dukes of Carinthia by a representative of the peasants took place down to 1414 (formerly in Karnburg, near Maria-Saal, p. 266). To the right of the court, which contains Roman tombstones and the like, is a room with a large relief of the Gross-Glockner on a scale of 1:2000 (adm. 40, on Sun. 20 *h*). — From the court we ascend to the First Floor, containing the *Natural History Museum* (printed guide 50 *h*), in which the most interesting section is that devoted to the 'Mountain Formations of Carinthia', including a smaller but more perspicuous relief of the Glockner. — On the Second Floor are the *Historical Collections* (printed guide 70 *h*). In the passage-way is a large panorama of the view from the Glockner by the painter Pernhart (d. 1871). Adjoining this is a chamber with a well-preserved Roman mosaic floor, found near the Zollfeld. — Room I. Coins, medals, and documents from the time of Emp. Arnulf (898) onwards. — Room II. Arms and armour. — Room III. Prehistoric and Roman objects from the Zollfeld (p. 265) and other burial-grounds in Carinthia. In Case I, Section 2, curious small leaden figures, probably votive offerings (including a chariot drawn by twelve animals); in Case 2 Sec. 3), Celtic coins, small bronzes, and terracottas. — Room IV. Mediæval coffers, cabinets, and bedsteads; by the window, two sides of a coffer with painted stucco reliefs after designs by Andrea Mantegna; bronze and iron implements. — Room V contains chiefly ecclesiastical antiquities. — Room VI (Maria-Theresia-Saal). Portraits, landscapes, costumes. — Room VII. Plaster-casts after sculptures by Hans Gasser (1817-68). — We now return to the entrance through two corridors, the second of which contains some rock-inscriptions of the West Gallic tribe of the Veneti, dating from the 5th or 4th cent. B.C. and discovered by Theodore Mommsen in the Gail valley in 1857.

The *Cathedral* or *Domkirche* (Pl. B, 4; Lidmanskygasse) was built by the Protestant Estates in 1582-93, transferred to the Jesuits in 1603, and raised in 1787 to the rank of cathedral of the Prince-Bishop of Gurk, whose residence was in Klagenfurt.

The centre of the town is occupied by the extensive Neuer Platz (Pl. B, 3), containing the large *Dragon Fountain (Lindwurm-Brunnen)* of 1590, a *Marien-Säule* of 1686, and a bronze statue of the *Empress Maria Theresa* (1873). The busy Kramergasse and the Wienergasse, beginning beyond the Alte Platz, lead to the Heu-Platz (Pl B, 2). The main hall of the *Landhaus* (Pl. A, 3), a building of the 16th cent., contains the armorial bearings of the

Carinthian Estates. The *Stadtpfarr-Kirche* (Pl. B, 2, 3 or *Parish Church*, the oldest in the town, was rebuilt at the end of the 17th cent. and has a domed tower, 300 ft. high, surrounded by a gallery. In the Kardinal-Platz (Pl. C, 3) is an obelisk 65 ft. high, erected by Cardinal Salm to commemorate the Peace of Pressburg (1805).

From the Theater-Platz the Radetzky-Str. Pl. A, 2) leads to (20 min.) the *Calvarienberg* or *Kreuzberg*, on the slopes of which are the Franz-Josephs-Anlagen, with the Schweizerhaus Restaurant. On the top (1915 ft.) is a *View Tower (171 steps; 20 *h*, Sun. 10 *h*) commanding a splendid view of the town and the plain, extending to the Karawanken Mts. (mountain-indicator).

From the Calvarienberg a beautiful forest-path (blue way-marks) leads past the château of *Freienthurn* to the 1½ hr. *Hôtel Wörthersee*; thence another path with yellow marks leads to (1 hr.) *Krumpendorf* and on (red marks) to (1½ hr.) *Pörtschach* (p. 256).

Karawankenbahn, see R. 37a.

The train crosses the *Glan* and the *Gurk*. — 162 M. *Grafenstein*. To the S. we have a view of the Hoch-Obir and the Koschuta. We cross the Drave. — 171½ M. *Völkermarkt-Kühnsdorf* (1455 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the railway-station of which commands a beautiful panorama, including the long chain of the Karawanken Mts. from the Ursulaberg to the Mittagskogel on the S., and of the Saualpe and Koralpe on the N.

From Völkermarkt-Kühnsdorf a branch-line runs in 1 hr. to (11 M.) **Eisenkappel** (1830 ft.; *Gregorhof*, R. 1-5 *K*, very fair; *Niederdorfer*), a large market-village at the confluence of the Ebriach and the Vellach. It affords good headquarters for excursions among the Karawanken and Sanntal Alps (comp. *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). The ascent of the **Hoch-Obir** (7024 ft.; 4½ hrs.; guide not indispensable) is particularly attractive, especially for mineralogists and botanists. On the top is the *Rainer-Schutzhaus*.

180 M. *Bleiburg* (1535 ft.); the small town (Goldener Ochse) of that name, with the château of Count Thurn, lies 1¼ M. to the N. To the S. are the isolated *Petzen* (6936 ft.). — The line threads two tunnels and leads through the wooded *Misstal* to (194½ M.) *Unter-Drauburg* (1195 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), at the confluence of the Missbach and the Drave, the junction of the railway from Zeltweg to Cilli (see p. 259). — We now follow the valley of the Drave. 206 M. *Wuchern-Mahrenberg*. Road to Wies, see p. 243. — Beyond (222 M.) *Faal* (970 ft.) we thread a short tunnel and reach (226 M.) *Maria-Rast*. — 228½ M. *Feistritz*. To the left is the village of *Gams*, prettily situated among vineyards; to the right, at the base of the Bacher Mts., is the château of *Rotwein*. — 230 M. *Lembach*. — 232 M. *Marburg* (Carinthian station in the suburb of St. Magdalena). — 234 M. *Marburg* (main station), see p. 244.

36. From Vienna viâ Villach to Udine (Venice).

Comp. also Maps, pp. 188, 244, 253.

a. Viâ Selztal.

382 M. Express train in 14 hrs. (Austrian State Railway to Pontebba and Italian State Railway beyond that point). — From Vienna to Venice, 466½ M., express train in 17 hrs. (fares 77 fr. 85, 52 fr. 90 c.; sleeping-cars on night-express).

From Vienna to (152 M.) *Selztal*, see R. 15a. Our line diverges to the left from that to Innsbruck and enters the *Palten-Tal*; on a hill to the right is the castle of *Strechau*. — 156 M. *Stadt Rottenmann* (2210 ft.; Post), a small town with 2675 inhab. and iron-works. 166 M. *Gaishorn*, with the small lake of that name to the right. The train ascends to (172 M.) *Wald*, at the top of the *Schober Pass* (2775 ft.), and then descends into the *Liesing-Tal*, passing (l.) the ruins of *Ehrenfels* and *Kammerstein*.

191½ M. **St. Michael** (1840 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), where the line from Bruck comes in (R. 36b). The best views are now on the right.

The train enters the Murtal. 205 M. *Knittelfeld* (2115 ft.; Post; Eck), a prettily-situated industrial town, with 9950 inhab. and the workshops of the Staatsbahn. About 2 M. to the W. lies *Schloss Spielberg* (2305 ft.), commanding a fine view. — Diligence from Knittelfeld to *Seckau* (2765 ft.; 8 M. to the N.W.), with a large abbey.

The valley expands. — 210 M. **Zeltweg** (2220 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Steirerhof*), with extensive iron-works. Coal-railway to *Fohnsdorf*.

From Zeltweg to Cilli, 115 M., railway in 7½-8¾ hrs. — The train turns to the S. and crosses the *Obdacher Sattel* (3120 ft.) beyond (12½ M.) *Obdach* (2865 ft.). At (18½ M.) *Taxwirt* (inn) we enter Carinthia. — We now follow the wide *Unper Lavant-Tal* to (25½ M.) *St. Leonhard* (2365 ft.), a small town with an old Gothic church. The valley contracts to a picturesque ravine (*Twimberger Graben*). Tunnel. — 40 M. **Wolfsberg** (1510 ft.: *Rail. Restaurant: Kienzl*, R. 1½-2 *K; Pfundner; Schellander*), the chief place in the Lavant-Tal, with 5770 inhab. and the handsome château of Prince Henckel von Donnersmark. The *Koralpe* (p. 243; 5-6 hrs.; guide desirable) and the *Saualpe* (6828 ft.; 6-7 hrs.) may be ascended hence. — 50½ M. *St. Paul* (1310 ft.; Bahnhofs-Hôtel), commanded by an extensive Benedictine abbey of 1091, with a Romanesque church; 58 M. *Lavamünd*, at the confluence of the *Lavant* and the Drave; 64 M. *Unter-Drauburg* (p. 258). — The train now follows the *Missling-Tal*. — 71 M. *Windischgratz* (1310 ft.; Post), a small town with the ruined ancestral seat of Prince Windischgrätz. The *Ursulaberg* (5564 ft., extensive view), with a pilgrimage-church and a refuge-hut, is ascended hence in 4-4½ hrs. — At (80 M.) *Missling* the train quits the valley of that name, and at (84½ M.) *Huda-Lukna* it enters the narrow *Packtal*. 91½ M. *Wöllan* (1305 ft.), with coal-pits and an old Schloss. To the right is the ruin of *Schalbeck*. 94 M. *Schönstein*, prettily situated. At (100 M.) *Rietzdorf an der Pack* opens the broad *Sanntal*, through which runs the line to (115 M.) *Cilli* (p. 245).

214½ M. **Judenburg** (2410 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Post*, in the main square), a very ancient town (5905 inhab.), on a height on the right bank of the Mur, at the foot of the *Seetal Alps*. 1 M. from the rail. station. In the Haupt-Platz rises the *Römer-Turm* (235 ft.), built in 1449-1509 (fine view from the gallery, 20 *h*). In front of the old Jesuit church is a column in memory of the plague, erected in 1719. On the balcony of the 'Post' is the cognizance of the town, a Jew's head in stone, at least 500 years old. To the E. (¼ hr.) is the ruin of *Liechtenstein*.

226 M. *Unzmarkt* (2400 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Post). On a rocky height to the N.W. is the ruined castle of *Frauenburg*, with a Romanesque 'Palas' and a chapel containing the alleged tombstone of the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein.

From Unzmarkt to Mauterndorf, 18 M., railway in 1¼-1½ hrs., viâ (17 M.) **Murau** (2640 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant: Post; Sonne*), a small town with three old churches, commanded by the castle of *Ober-Murau*. — 48 M. **Mauterndorf** (3740 ft.; *Post*, R. 1½-5 *K*, good; *Wallner*), with mineral baths and a large château (restored). Diligence hence to Radstadt, see pp. 167, 166; to Spittal, see pp. 254, 253.

The train quits the Murtal beyond (231 M.) *Scheiffling*. 233½ M. *Schrattenberg*, with its château, now a hotel; 235½ M. *St. Lambrecht* (2915 ft.), on the watershed between the Drave and the Mur. — 238½ M. *Neumarkt* (2750 ft.), in Styria; the village, 1 M. to the E., attracts summer-visitors. We next enter a narrow defile in which the *Olsa* forms a series of small cascades. On the right, near (244 M.) the station of *Einöd*, are the thermal baths of that name. To the left, at the mouth of the Metnitz-Tal, lies the ruin of *Dürnstein*. We cross the frontier of Styria and Carinthia.

249 M. **Friesach** (2090 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant: Petersberg*, R. 2-3 *K; Bahnhof-Hôtel; Kaiserhof*), an old town (2375 inhab.), with walls and moats, lies on the right bank of the *Metnitz*, picturesquely surrounded by the half-ruined castles of *Petersberg* (tower, chapel) and *Lavant* and the remains of the *Geiersberg* and the provostry of *Virgilienberg*. It is frequented in summer. The *Dominican Church* dates from 1251; the *Parish Church* is in the Transition style. The Renaissance fountain in the market was erected in the 16th century.

253 M. *Hirt* (2010 ft.). At the influx of the Metnitz into the *Gurk*, 1½ M. to the S., lies *Zwischenwässern*, with *Schloss Pöckstein*, the summer-residence of the Bishop of Gurk. To the left is the *Sanalpe* (p. 259); to the S. rise the *Karawanken*. At (255½ M.) *Treibach-Althofen* (Rail. Restaurant) is the château of Dr. von Auer, inventor of the incandescent (Welsbach) gas-mantle.

From Treibach-Althofen to Klein-Glödnitz, 19½ M., railway in 1¾-2¼ hrs. — The train ascends the *Gurktal*. 11 M. *Gurk* (2170 ft.; Erian), with an interesting Romanesque cathedral (11th cent.). — 19½ M. *Klein-Glödnitz* (2375 ft.).

To the left, at (263½ M.) *Pölling*, is the castle of *Mannsberg*. — 264 M. **Launsdorf** (1720 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*). About 3 M. to the S.W., on a rock 330 ft. high, is the castle of **Hoch-Osterwitz*, the seat of the Khevenhüller family, rebuilt in 1600 (inn at the foot of the rock). This stronghold is reached by a winding path hewn in the rock, passing through fourteen gateways. The chapel contains numerous monuments. The descent may be made by the Narrensteig.

From Launsdorf to Hüttenberg, 20½ M., railway in ca. 1¼ hr. The train traverses the smiling *Görtschitz-Tal*. — **Hüttenberg** (2525 ft.; *Post*), the chief village (950 inhab.) in the valley, is situated at the base of the *Erzberg*, the iron mines of which (no longer worked) were known to the Romans.

268½ M. *St. Veit an der Glan* (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line to Klagenfurt and Trieste (R. 37). To the right is the ruin of *Taggenbrunn*. — 269½ M. **Stadt St. Veit an der Glan** (1540 ft.; *Post*, in the market-place), an ancient town with 5470 inhab., was the capital of Carinthia down to 1518. The antique fountain-basin of white marble in the market-place, 30 ft. in diameter, was excavated in the Zollfeld (p. 265). The *Museum* (open Sun. & Thurs., 10-12) contains some interesting antiquities found in the environs. About 3½ M. to the N.W. is *Schloss Frauenstein* (16th cent.), with its many towers; beyond this (1½ M.), in a wooded valley, are the remnants of the three *Kraiger Schlösser*.

The line follows the marshy valley of the Glan. 274½ M. *Feistritz-Pulst*. To the right is the château of *Hohenstein* (16th cent.), to the left the ruined castle of *Hardegg*. About 3 M. to the N. is the large ruin of *Liebenfels*. — 277½ M. *Glanegg*, with another old castle (r.). The valley here is narrow and wooded. 284½ M. *Feldkirchen* (1825 ft.). We now skirt a swamp. At (291 M.) *Steindorf* we reach the *Ossiacher See* (1645 ft.), a lake 7 M. in length. — Opposite (291½ M.) *Ossiach* (steamer) is the village of that name, with an old monastery. 295½ M. *Sattendorf* (Görlitzenhaus, R. from 2 *K;* Nindler), frequented as a summer-resort. From (296¼ M.) *Annenheim* a motor-launch plies to the **Kur-Hôtel Annenheim*, at the S.W. end of the lake (R. from 2, board 5½ *K*). Above stands the imposing ruin of *Landskron* (2220 ft.; 16th cent.).

300 M. **Villach**, see p. 254.

The train crosses the *Drave*. — 303 M. *Warmbad Villach* (p. 255), junction of the line to Trieste (R. 38). Crossing the *Gail*, we reach (310½ M.) *Arnoldstein* (with a large ruined convent).

From Arnoldstein to Hermagor, 19½ M., railway in 1¼-1½ hr., through the *Gailtal*. — 19½ M. **Hermagor** (2010 ft.; *Gasser; Eder*) is a charmingly situated little town at the mouth of the *Gitschtal*. A diligence plies hence daily to (20 M.) **Kötschach** (2325 ft.; *Post*), the beautifully situated capital of the upper Gailtal. From Kötschach a road leads to the N. over the *Gailberg-Sattel* (3180 ft.) to (8½ M.) *Ober-Drauburg* (p. 253; diligence in 2 hrs.).

314 M. *Thörl-Maglern* (2125 ft.). The line runs high up on the left side of the deep valley of the *Kanal*, and threads two tunnels.

317½ M. **Tarvis** (2400 ft.; *Railway Hotel; Mörtl*, at the station, R. 2-3 *K*), the junction of the Laibach Railway (p. 248), a large and finely-situated village and summer-resort, consists of *Unter-Tarvis* (Teppan), in the valley, ¾ M. from the station, and *Ober-Tarvis* (Gelbfuss), on the hillside, ¾ M. farther off.

From Tarvis to Santa-Lucia-Tolmino, 47 M. Diligence to Flitsch twice daily in 5 hrs. (fare 4 *K*); thence to Santa Lucia twice daily in 5¼ hrs. (4 *K* 92 *h*); and thence to the railway-station five times daily in ¼ hr. (30 *h*). — The road leads to the S. through the smiling valley of the *Schlitza* to (5½ M.) *Raibl* (2925 ft.; Post), a prettily situated market-town. It then ascends, with attractive glimpses of the *Raibler-See* on the right, to (7½ M.) the **Predil Pass** (3795 ft.; *Gasthof zum Touristen*, unpretending). The descent to (19½ M.) *Flitsch* (Ital. *Plezzo*; 1590 ft.; Huber), in the *Val Isonzo*, leads viâ *Fort Predil*, *Oberbreth* (3225 ft.; finely situated, with a view of the imposing *Mauhart*), *Unterbreth*, and the *Flitscher Klause* (1745 ft.), a fortified defile. From Flitsch we go on viâ (32½ M.) *Karfreit* or *Caporetto* (770 ft.; Devetak) to (43½ M.) *Tolmino* (660 ft.), in the castle of which Dante is said to have written some of the cantos of his Divine Comedy. The village of (46 M.) *Santa Lucia* (585 ft.), picturesquely situated, is ca. 1 M. from the rail. station of *Santa-Lucia-Tolmino* (p. 267).

From Tarvis to the *Weissenfels Lakes* (one-horse carr. there and back 9 *K*), see p. 248.

The train runs to the W. to (320 M.) *Ober-Tarvis*, and ascends to (322½ M.) *Saifnitz-Luschariberg* (2615 ft.; Kranner).

The ***Luschariberg** (5880 ft.), the most frequented pilgrimage-resort in Carinthia, is generally ascended from Saifnitz (2½-3 hrs.; horse 8 *K*). On the top are the church and some inns. Picturesque view.

The train descends to (325½ M.) *Wolfsbach*, at the rock-strewn mouth of the *Seisera Valley* (with the jagged Wischberg in the background), and (327 M.) *Uggowitz* (2580 ft.). It then passes the picturesque *Fort Malborghet*, and crosses the Fella to (329½ M.) **Malborghet** (2365 ft.). The village of that name *(Schnablegger)* lies on the opposite bank.

333 M. *Lussnitz* (2160 ft.), with a small sulphur-bath. The line crosses the Fella and reaches —

338 M. **Pontafel** (1875 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Post*), with the Austrian custom-house.

The train crosses the *Pontebbana*, the frontier between Austria and Italy, and reaches —

338½ M. **Pontebba** (1860 ft.; Ital. custom-house; *Rail. Restaurant*), a village quite Italian in character. Fine carved altar of 1520 in the church.

The construction of the line from Pontebba through the wild, rocky ravine of the *Fella* to Chiusaforte necessitated an almost uninterrupted series of rock-cuttings, tunnels, bridges, and viaducts. The train descends rapidly on the right bank of the Fella, and crosses it at *Ponte di Muro* by an iron bridge, 130 ft. high. —

341½ M. *Dogna* (1520 ft.), at the mouth of the *Canale di Dogna* or valley of the Dogna, at the head of which, towards the E., rises the grand pyramid of the *Montasch* or *Montasio* (9030 ft.).

345½ M. **Chiusaforte** (1285 ft.; *Albergo Pesamosca alla Stazione*, with garden), below which, on the left, opens the wild *Raccolana Valley*. The train crosses the Fella for the last time at *Peraria*. Several tunnels.

350½ M. *Resiutta* (1035 ft.), at the mouth of the *Resia Valley*. 351½ M. *Moggio* (village opposite); 356½ M. *Stazione per la Carnia* (845 ft.) A little lower down the Fella falls into the *Tagliamento*.

360 M. *Venzone* (755 ft.), a quaint old town on the Tagliamento. The train crosses the marshy *Rughi Bianchi* by a long viaduct. — 363½ M. *Gemona-Ospedaletto*.

382 M. **Udine** *(Rail. Restaurant; Italia; Croce di Malta)*, a pleasant town with 23,200 inhab. and a lively trade. Hence to (466½ M.) *Venice*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

b. Viâ Bruck.

315 M. Express train in ca. 12½ hrs. Southern Railway *(Südbahn)* to Leoben, Austrian State Railway thence to Pontebba, and Italian State Railway thence to Udine. Express from Vienna to (400 M.) Venice in ca. 15½ hrs. (fares 77 fr. 85, 52 fr. 90 c.).

From Vienna to (106 M.) *Bruck*, see R. 31. Our line diverges to the right from the Gratz line, crosses the *Mur* by a long bridge, and turns to the W. into the Murtal. — Beyond (113 M.) *Niklasdorf* we again cross the Mur.

117 M. **Leoben.** — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel Gärner* (Pl. a; B, 2), Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str. 10, R. from 3, B. 1 *K*, omn. 40 *h*; *Post* (Pl. b; B, 2), Haupt-Platz 15, R. 1½-3 *K*; *Steirer Hof* (Pl. c; B, 2), Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str.; *Hôtel Südbahnhof* (Pl. d; A, 1), at the South Railway Station; *Mohr* (Pl. e; B, 3), *Kindler* (Pl. f; B, 3), both these in the Straussgasse.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 3; B, 2), Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str.

Leoben (1745 ft.), a town with 11,505 inhab., lying in a valley surrounded by wooded hills, on a peninsula encircled by the Mur, is the focus of the coal-mining district of Upper Styria and the seat of a mining college. From the *South Railway Station* (*Süd-Bahnhof*; Pl. A, 1) we proceed in a straight direction across the Mur-Brücke to the Neustadt and then follow the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str., past the new building of the *Mining College* (*Montanistische Hochschule*; Pl. B, 2), to the (10 min.) Erzherzog-Johann-Str. (Pl. A, B, 2), separating the new town from the old. In the latter street, to the W. (right) of the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str., are a bust by Hackstock (1904) of *Peter Tunner* (d. 1897; Pl. 7), the first director of the mining college, and the Savings Bank, containing the *Municipal Museum* (Pl. 4; open free in summer on Sun. 10-12, at other

times 40 *h*); to the E. (left) is a marble monument of *Burgomaster Homann* (Pl. 1). A little to the S., in the old town, is the Haupt-Platz (Pl. B, 2, 3), containing a Trinity Column (1716) and two fountains, that to the S. with a figure of a miner. To the W. of the Haupt-Platz is the *Maut-Turm* (Pl. 2), restored in 1790, in the suburb of *Waasen*

(on the left bank of the Mur). The old *Parish Church* (*Waasen-Kirche*; Pl. A, B, 3) contains fine stained glass of the 14th century. On a hill to the S. of the old town is the *Redemptorist Church* (Pl. B, 3; 1846), commanding a good view. On the N.E. side of the town is the *Stadt-Park* (Pl. B, 1), with a summer-restaurant.

From Leoben to Hieflau, 34 M., railway in ca. 3½ hrs. Best views to the right. — The train ascends to (7 M.) *Trofaiach* (2160 ft.; Fuchs, R. from 2 K), a favourite summer-resort. — 13½ M. *Vordernberg-Markt* (2770 ft.; Goldene Krone; Schwarzer Adler), a prosperous town with 2775 inhab. and blast-furnaces. Here begins the *Erzberg Railway (Erzbergbahn), interesting both from the boldness of its engineering and from the beautiful views it commands. Between Vordernberg and Krumpental the line is on the rack-and-pinion system; its average

gradient is 68 : 1000. — 17½ M. *Prebichl* (3995 ft.; Reichenstein), in a beautiful situation. — The train threads two tunnels to (20½ M.) *Erzberg* (3510 ft.), with a view of the terrace-formation of the Erzberg (see below), crosses a lofty viaduct, and threads two more tunnels to (24 M.) *Krumpental* (2365 ft.). Tunnel. — 25 M. **Eisenerz** (2270 ft.; *Railway Restaurant; König von Sachsen; Post*, R. from 1¼ *K; Zum Heiligen Geist*, R. 1¼-2 *K; Rudolfsbahn*, near the station), with 7560 inhab., an old mining-town, is commanded on the E. by the abrupt *Pfaffenstein* (6140 ft.) and on the W. by the *Kaiserschild* (6835 ft.). The *Church of St. Oswald*, a Gothic structure founded in 1279 and rebuilt in 1471-1512, is a good example of a mediæval fortified church. By the approach to the church is an interesting *Historical Museum* (adm. incl. catalogue 50 *h*). The terrace in front of the *Schicht-Turm* commands a fine view (direction-tablet). To the S. the red *Erzberg* (5043 ft.) closes the valley. This 'ore-mountain' is so productive that the ore is quarried in summer without the aid of mining operations. The mines, which have been in operation for time immemorial, employ 4500 hands in summer and 2800 in winter and yield over 1,000,000 tons of iron annually. The best plan for visitors is to take the Erzberg railway to the station of *Prebichl* (see above), then the mineral-railway (week-days only) to the *Wiesmat-Haus* (5625 ft.; ¼ hr.), and thence walk to the *Vordernberger Berghaus* (restaurant). They then descend the mining terraces to the (¾ hr.; guide 1 *K*) *Barbara-Kapelle* (Restaurant Barbarahaus) and to (¾ hr.) Eisenerz. — 26 M. *Leopoldsteiner See;* above, on a slope to the right, is the château of Leopoldstein. — 34 M. *Hieflau* (p. 165).

The St. Michael line sweeps round Leoben. 118 M. *Leoben-Staatsbahnhof*, in the suburb of Waasen. — Our line continues along the left bank of the Mur (to the left the château of *Göss*, now a brewery) to (124½ M.) *St. Michael*, where it merges with the railway coming from Seltztal. Hence to (315 M.) *Udine*, see R. 36a.

37. From Linz or Vienna to Trieste.

Comp. Maps, pp. 244, 253, 246.

a. From Linz to Trieste. Karawanken Railway *(Karawankenbahn).*

331 M. State Railway *(Staatsbahn)*. Express train in ca. 11¼ hrs. (fares 63 *K* 40, 38 *K* 50, 24 *K* 20 *h*). The Karawanken & Wochein Railway (from Klagenfurt to Trieste), built in 1901-1906, forms the shortest approach from Bohemia and Saxony to Trieste. The engineering difficulties of the railway have necessitated the construction of 47 tunnels and 727 bridges, 50 of which latter are of considerable size. The scenery is very attractive. — Through-carriages run from *Berlin* to *Trieste* viâ Dresden, Prague, Budweis, Linz, Seltztal, and Klagenfurt. The express train by this route takes 25 hrs. (fares 107 ℳ 50, 65 ℳ 20, 41 ℳ 40 pf.), that viâ Salzburg takes 2-3 hrs. less (comp. R. 38).

From Linz to (69 M.) *Selztal*, see R. 9; thence to (185½ M.) *St. Veit an der Glan*, see R. 36a. — Our line diverges to the left from the Villach line and leads through the *Zollfeld*, an extensive and at places marshy plain, in which numerous Roman antiquities, coins, and so on have been found. — Just short of (189 M.) *Willersdorf*, on a hill to the left, is the château of *Stadelhof*, belonging to Baron Vivenot. — Near the (190 M.) station of *Zollfeld* is the little château of *Töltschach;* on a hill to the right is

the château of *Tanzenberg*. — 191½ M. *Maria-Saal* (1485 ft.), with a pilgrimage-church. To the right is the ancient *Ducal Chair* (surrounded by an iron railing) on which, down to 1414, the Dukes of Carinthia awarded their fiefs (comp. p. 257).

197 M. **Klagenfurt,** see p. 256.

The Karawanken Railway runs to the S. to (199 M.) *Viktring*, crosses the *Glanfurt* (the outlet of the Wörther-See), and ascends to the plateau of the *Sattnitz*. — 202½ M. *Maria-Rain* (1710 ft.); to the left, on a wooded height, is the pilgrimage-church, with its two towers. The train now descends to the Drave along the abrupt hillside, affording a fine view (l.) of the Drave valley ('Rosen-Tal') and the Karawanken chain and passing below (r.) the picturesque old château of *Hollenburg* (1835 ft.). We cross the river. — 207 M. *Weizelsdorf* (1420 ft.), the junction of a branch-line to (3½ M.) *Ferlach*, with its iron-works. To the right we have a retrospect of the Hollenburg. — We now re-ascend to (210½ M.) *Feistritz im Rosental* (1520 ft.); the village lies ½ M. to the S., at the mouth of the *Bären-Tal*. — We cross the Bärentaler Bach and run along the mountain-slope. 215½ M. *Maria-Elend* (1665 ft.), with a pilgrimage-church (above, on the left). — The train crosses the gorge of the *Rosenbach*, threads a tunnel, and turns to the S. 220 M. **Rosenbach** (1970 ft.; *Railway Restaurant*), the junction for the Salzburg & Villach Railway (R. 38). We have a magnificent view of the valley of the Drave and the Karawanken range.

The Karawanken Railway ascends through the narrow valley of the Rosenbach, crosses the Gradschizagraben, and enters the *Karawanken Tunnel* (N. entrance 2055 ft., S. end 2015 ft.), which is nearly 5 M. long and emerges at *Birnbaum*, in the valley of the Save. The train now turns to the S.E. (with a view of the Karawanken chain and the Hochstuhl on the left front), intersects the State Railway from Tarvis to Laibach, and then runs parallel with it to —

228½ M. *Assling* (1880 ft.; Railway Restaurant; Hôtel Triglav), the first place in the crownland of Carniola (5420 inhab.). To Laibach, see p. 247.

At Assling begins the Wochein Railway (Wocheinerbahn), which crosses the Save on a viaduct at the foundries of Sava. It skirts the hillside to (231½ M.) *Dobrawa* (1895 ft.), with a beautiful panorama. It then threads a short tunnel, crosses the *Rotwein-Klamm*, and threads the *Rotwein Tunnel*. — 235½ M. *Veldes* (1715 ft.; Europa; Triglav), commanding a view, to the left, of the picturesque *Veldeser-See* (1560 ft.). A road descends to the left to (1½ M.) the charmingly-situated bathing-resort of **Veldes** *(Mallner; *Louisenbad; Steidl)*. On an islet in the lake lies the pilgrimage-church of *Maria im See*. On a precipitous rock on the N. side rises the picturesque château of *Veldes* (1980 ft.).

Beyond three tunnels we reach (238½ M.) *Wocheiner-Vellach* (1595 ft.), in a deep and narrow valley. The line is then carried through the Obrne Tunnel and along the cliffs on the left bank of the Save, finally crossing the river. 241 M. *Stiege* (1580 ft.). — We again cross the Save to (244 M.) *Neuming* (1615 ft.) and then return to the right bank to (248 M.) *Feistritz-Wocheiner-See*, the station for the iron-making village of *Feistritz* (Triglav, R. 2-4 *K;* Markesch; Feistritz or Bistrica), the chief place in the Wochein, situated ¾ M. to the W., at the confluence of the Feistritzbach and the Save.

About 1½ M. to the W. lies the **Wocheiner-See** (1715 ft.; *Hôtel St. Johann*, R. 3½-6½ *K*), a lake of which the lower end is enclosed by wooded hills and the upper end by lofty walls of rock. To the W. of the lake is the beautiful *Savitza Fall* (2715 ft.), the source of the Wocheiner Save, which is precipitated from an aperture in the rock, 200 ft. high, into a dark green pool (carr. from Feistritz in 4-5 hrs., there and back 9 *K*).

The ascent of the ***Terglou** or *Triglav* (9396 ft.), the proud S.E. buttress and highest peak of the Julian Alps, is trying but not very difficult for experts (9-10 hrs. from the Hot. St. Johann; guide 14 *K*). The night is spent at the *Maria-Theresia-Schutzhaus* (7900 ft.; 8 hrs. from the hotel), whence we proceed via the *Little Terglou* and the narrow arête (ca. 90 yds. long) to the (1½ hr.) summit of the *Great Terglou*. The Alpine view is magnificent and includes a great part of the Adriatic. — The ascent is now more often made from *Moistrana*, on the N. side (p. 247; also laborious; guide 14 *K*). We proceed first to the (6 hrs.) *Deschmann-Haus* (7620 ft.) and thence via the Little Terglou to (2¾ hrs.) the Great Terglou.

The railway now enters the *Wochein Tunnel* (1720 ft.), which is 4 M. long, and penetrates the S. chain of the Julian Alps. At its S. exit lies (252 M.) *Podbrdo*, the first station of the Austrian Littoral (Küstenland). The village lies ½ M. to the N. — Farther on we run high up on the left side of the valley of the *Bača* and beyond a short tunnel reach (256½ M.) *Hudajužna* (1300 ft.). We then thread four tunnels and cross the Bača twice. 262 M. *Grahovo* (835 ft.), 1 M. beyond the village of that name. — After another succession of tunnels and viaducts we reach (265½ M.) *Podmelec* (675 ft.; the village above us, to the right) and (269 M.) **Santa-Lucia-Tolmino** (585 ft.), situated at the confluence of the Bača with the *Idria*, which joins the Isonzo about 1½ M. lower down. We have a fine view to the N.W. of the mountains of the upper Val Isonzo. From Santa Lucia to *Tarvis*, see p. 262.

The train now follows the Val Isonzo, threads the Santa Lucia Tunnel, and enters the gorge of the *Isonzo*, along the steep left bank of which it descends through a series of tunnels. Beyond (274½ M.) *Auzza* (425 ft.) we cross two long viaducts and the Isonzo. 277½ M. *Canale* (365 ft.), opposite which, on the left bank, lies the picturesque village, with a château and a handsome church. The vegetation now assumes a Southern character. — 281½ M. *Plava* is followed by two tunnels and a ravine 4½ M. long. High up to the

left is the pilgrimage-resort of *Monte Santo* (2245 ft.), 7 M. to the N. of Gorizia. At the end of the gorge we cross the Isonzo by a stone bridge 240 yds. long and 118 ft. high, the central arch of which is 280 ft. wide. We enter the broad and fertile plain of Gorizia.

289½ M. **Gorizia.** — There are two Railway Stations (restaurants at both), ca. 2¼ M. apart (tramway, see below): *State Railway Station (Staats-Bahnhof)*, on the N.E. side of the town, for Assling and Trieste; *South Railway Station (Süd-Bahnhof)*, on the S.W. side, for Monfalcone, Nabresina, and Trieste, and for Cormons and Udine (p. 279).

Hotels. **Südbahn-Hôtel*, Piazza della Ginnastica 9, with garden, R. from 3, pens. 10-15 *K*; *Post*, Via del Teatro 7, with garden, R. 2-4 *K*, well spoken of; *Hôtel-Pension Wiener Heim*, Corso Francesco Giuseppe Primo 16, R. from 1½, pens. 5½-10 *K*; *Park Hotel*, Via Salcano 17, R. 2-4, pens. 6-8 *K*; *Tre Corone*, Via Giosuè Carducci 12, R. 1½-2½ *K*; *Union*, Via del Teatro 10.

Cafés. *Café al Corso*, Corso Francesco Giuseppe Primo 13; *Café del Teatro*, Via del Teatro 2; *Café Central*, Piazza Grande 2.

Carriage (one-horse) from the railway-stations to the town 80 *h*, at night 1 *K*; from the State Railway Station to the South Railway Station or vice versâ 1 *K* 20 or 1 *K* 40 *h*; per ½ hr. 1 *K*, 1 hr. 2 *K*, each additional ¼ hr. 40 *h*. — Electric Tramway from the State Railway Station through the town to the South Railway Station (2½ M.; 20 min.), 20 *h*.

Post & Telegraph Office, corner of the Corso Giuseppe Verdi and Via del Teatro.

Gorizia, German *Görz* (280 ft.), with 30,940 inhab. (mainly Italians), is the seat of an archbishop and the capital of the principality of Gorizia and Gradisca, which has belonged to Austria since 1500. It lies in a fertile plain near the left bank of the *Isonzo*, surrounded on three sides by mountains, and is frequented as a winter-resort. The old town clusters on and around the castle-hill (510 ft.).

From the *State Railway Station* we follow the tramway in a straight direction for 4 min., then turn to the right and reach the Piazza Catterini, whence we proceed to the S. to (11 min.) the Piazza Edmondo de Amicis, on the W. side of which stands the *Provincial Museum*, containing collections of natural history and antiquities (open 10-12; free on Sun. and holidays, on week-days 20 *h*; bell to the left of the gateway). From the N. side of the piazza we may now proceed to the W. through the short Largo Nicolò Pacassi and then follow to the left the Via Ascoli, the Corso Giuseppe Verdi, and the Corso Francesco Giuseppe Primo (with its plane-trees) to the (½ hr.) *South Railway Station*. Or we may proceed from the museum to the S. through the Via Giosuè Carducci, passing the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (l.), to (8 min.) the Piazza Grande. On the S. side of this square is the stone *Neptune Fountain;* on the W. side is the former *Jesuit Church* (17th cent.). From the Piazza Grande the Via Rastello leads to the S. to (4 min.) the Piazza del Duomo, on the W. side of which rises the *Cathedral*, built in the 14th and rebuilt in the 18th century. Its treasury contains Romanesque works from Aquileia. The Riva del Castello, ascending to the E. from the Piazza del Duomo, leads to the (8 min.) *Castello* of the

old Counts of Gorizia, on the castle-hill (now barracks), which commands an admirable view (adm. on application to the Commandant, Corso Giuseppe Verdi 30).

By following the short Via del Duomo, to the W. of the cathedral, and then turning to the left through the Via Municipio, we reach the *Municipio* or *Town Hall* (l.), containing a valuable library. Farther on the Via del Teatro leads to the right to (5 min.) the theatre, where the Corso Francesco Giuseppe Primo (p. 268) diverges to the left and the Corso Giuseppe Verdi to the right. The latter is adjoined on the left by the shady *Giardino Pubblico*, with its luxuriant Southern vegetation.

On a hill to the E. of the Piazza Edmondo de Amicis (p. 268) is the Franciscan convent of *Castagnavizza*, containing the tombs of Charles X. of France (d. 1836) and the Count of Chambord (d. 1883). View from the terrace.

Railway to *Venice*, see R. 40b. — A branch-railway to *Cervignano* (p. 278) is under construction.

The train passes under the convent of Castagnavizza (see above) by a tunnel, skirts the E. side of the town, and at (294½ M.) *Volčja-draya* (175 ft.) reaches the Wippach Valley Railway (from the Gorizia South Railway Station to *Haidenschaft*, 17½ M., in 1¼-1¾ hr.), the tracks of which it follows to (297 M.) *Prvačina* (185 ft.). — We cross the *Wippach* at the point where the Haidenschaft line diverges to the left, thread a short tunnel, and again cross and recross the Wippach, soon after quitting the valley of this stream and entering that of the *Branica*. 301½ M. *Reifenberg* (370 ft.), with a well-preserved castle. We now ascend by embankments, viaducts, and tunnels to (307½ M.) *St. Daniel Kobdil* (900 ft.), on the plateau of the Karst (p. 248). — 311 M. *Dutovlje-Skopo* (910 ft.). Farther on we pass through cuttings and two tunnels and intersect the South Railway (p. 251). 317½ M. *Opčina* (1020 ft.; comp. p. 275), whence an electric railway runs to Trieste. The train bores through the S. edge of the Karst plateau by a tunnel and then descends on viaducts and through tunnels, affording fine glimpses (to the right) of Trieste and the sea, to (325 M.) *Guardiella*. Finally we pass through the Revoltella Tunnel and reach (331 M.) the terminus of *Sant' Andrea* in *Trieste* (p. 270).

b. From Vienna to Trieste.

Railway viâ Gratz *(Südbahn)*, 366 M., in 11-12 hrs. (express; fares 61 *K* 20, 42 *K* 90, 27 *K* 60 *h*). — From Vienna to (139 M.) *Gratz*, see R. 31; thence to (227 M.) *Trieste*, see R. 33.

Railway viâ Amstetten *(Staatsbahn)*, 414 M., in 14 hrs. (express; fares 61 *K* 20 *h*, 43 *K*, 27 *K* 60 *h*). — From Vienna to (152 M.) *Seltztal*, see R. 15; thence to (116½ M.) *St. Veit an der Glan*, see R. 36a; thence to (145½ M.) *Trieste*, see R. 37a.

38. From Salzburg to Trieste viâ Gastein and Villach. Tauern Railway *(Tauernbahn)*.

257 M. Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in $8^3/_4$-$9^1/_2$ hrs. (express: fares 49 *K* 80, 30 *K* 40, 19 *K* 30 *h*). The Tauern Railway (comp. R. 17) between Schwarzach-St-Veit and Spittal, opened in 1909, forms, along with the Karawanken Railway (R. 37a), the shortest connection between Salzburg, Tyrol, and South Germany on the one hand and Trieste on the other. — This line also affords the quickest route between Berlin and Trieste. The express train, with through-cars, runs viâ Halle, Nuremberg, Munich, Mühldorf, Salzburg, Villach, and Rosenbach in 22 hrs. (fares 108 *M* 20, 65 *M* 80, 39 *M* 50 pf.).

From Salzburg to (56½ M.) *Hof-Gastein* and (69½ M.) *Böckstein*, see R. 17. — The railway to Spittal penetrates, by the *Tauern Tunnel* (nearly 5½ M. long), the Hohe Tauern, the mountain-barrier of Salzburg on the S., which is traversed by no road. On emerging from the mouth of the tunnel (4000 ft.) we find ourselves in the valley of the *Seebach* and the crownland of Carinthia. — 77½ M. *Malnitz* (3870 ft.; Touristenheim), frequented as a summer-resort. — We thread the Dössen Tunnel and then descend high up on the wooded slope of the *Möll Valley*, passing the castle of *Groppenstein*, to (83½ M.) *Ober-Vellach* (3445 ft.). — Numerous tunnels and viaducts. Beyond (89 M.) *Penk* (2945 ft.) we cross the *Rückenbach* to (95 M.) *Kolbnitz* (2450 ft.). Beyond (99 M.) *Mühldorf-Möllbrücke* (2045 ft.) we reach the floor of the valley and soon afterwards the *Drave*, along the left bank of which the Tauern Railway runs side by side with the South Railway (R. 35).

107 M. **Spittal-Millstätter-See**, see p. 253. — 112½ M. *Rotenthurn*. — 129 M. **Villach**, see p. 254.

To a point beyond (132 M.) *Warmbad Villach* the train uses the tracks of the railway to Pontebba (p. 262) and then diverges to the left. 134 M. *Finkenstein* (1675 ft.). We cross the Seebach twice. 138 M. *Faak*, near the S. bank of the pretty *Faaker-See* (p. 255); about 3 M. to the S. is the fine ruin of *Finkenstein*. — We now ascend to (141½ M.) *Ledenitzen* (1985 ft.) and skirt the slopes of the N. spurs of the Karawanken, finally sweeping down over embankments and through cuttings to (146 M.) *Rosenbach* (p. 266). Hence viâ *Assling* and *Gorizia* to (257 M.) *Trieste*, see R. 37a.

39. Trieste and Environs.

Railway Stations. *South Railway Station (Stazione Meridionale;* Pl. B, C, 2), for Gratz (Vienna), Fiume, Pragerhof (Budapest), and Venice, in the N. part of the town, ½ M. from the Piazza della Borsa (Pl. C, 4); *State Railway Station (Stazione dello Stato* or *di Sant' Andrea;* Pl. A, 6) for Klagenfurt (Linz), Villach (Salzburg), Pola, and Parenzo, in the S. part of the town, ¾ M. from the Piazza della Borsa. Hotel-omnibus 1 *K*. Cab from or to the railway-stations 1 *K* 60 *h;* from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. 2 *K;*

TRIESTE
1: 16.700
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metri
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S
1 Accad. di Commercio e Nautica B.5.
1a Arco di Riccardo C.5.
2 Assicurazioni Generali C.3.
Chiese: 3 Basilica D.5.
4 S. Antonio nuovo D.4.
5 S. Maria Maggiore C.5.
6 S. Nicolò dei Greci C.4.
7 Luogotenenza C.4.
8 Museo Civico B.5.
9 " lapidario triestino C.5.
10 " Revoltella B.5.
11 Pescheria C.3.
12 Posta & telegr. C.3.
13 Tergesteo C.4.
ROJANO
SCORCOLA
GUARDIELLA
PORTONUOVO
Stazione Meridionale
Dogana
Bagno alla Diga
Giardino pubblico
Ospitale militare
Ospitale civico
Caserma
Cazerma
Via Carlo Ghega
Via Fabio Severo
Via Giulia
Via Commerciale
Via Flavio Gioia
Via Torre Bianca
Via Machiavelli
Via Valdirivo
Via Molin piccolo
Via Pondares
Via Pozzo del Mare
Via Rittmeyer
Via Scorcola
Via Udine
Via Vecchia di Opcina
Via Vittorio Bottego
Via Vittorio Emanuele III
Via Vittorio Locchi
Via Vittorio Veneto
Via Zanetti
Via Zindis
Via Zonta
Via Zovenzoni
Via Zugnano
Via Zuliani
Via Zurlo
Via Zuzzi
Via Zvonimir
Via Zwanzger
Via Zwerger
Via Zwirner
Via Zwischenbrücken
Via Zwölfmalgreien
Via Zwölfmalgreien Nuova
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Molo di Sanità
Piazza Grande
Palazzo del Municipio
Lloyd
Convento Cappuccini
Castello
Riva del Mandracchio
Molo Giuseppino
Fanale marittimo
Molo Sartorio
Riva Grumula
Riva Tommaseo
Riva Carciotti
Riva Rovis
Riva Traiana
Riva Nazario Sauro
Riva Eugenio Curiel
Riva Gulli
Riva Gaetano Slataper
Riva Primo Maggio
Riva Piccolomini
Riva Gaetano Salvemini
Riva Giuseppe Revoltella
Riva Giuseppe Caprin
Riva Giuseppe Sapetti
Riva Giuseppe Mazzini
Riva Giuseppe Verdi
Riva Giuseppe Garibaldi
Riva Giuseppe Tartini
Riva Giuseppe Tartini
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small articles carried inside free, on the box 20 *h*, larger articles 50 *h*. — The loop-line between the South Railway Station and the Sant' Andrea Station serves only for goods traffic.

Steamboat Wharves. The express-steamers of the *Austrian Lloyd (Oesterreichischer Lloyd)* for Pola (R. 41 b) and Dalmatia and for Venice (R. 40) start at the Molo San Carlo; the mail-steamers of the same line for Pola and Dalmatia start at the Molo Giuseppina; those for Constantinople and other places leave from the Porto Nuovo. *Dalmatian Steamers*, from the Molo Giuseppina; *Istria and Trieste Steamers* for Parenzo, Rovigno, and Pola, from the Molo della Sanità; for *Grado, Miramar*, and *Sistiana*, from the Molo San Carlo; for *Capodistria* and *Muggia*, from the Riva del Mandracchio.

Hotels (advisable in summer to engage rooms beforehand). Excelsior Palace Hotel, Riva del Mandracchio (Pl. B, 5), near the Lloyd office (p. 273), a new first-class house, R. from 4 *K*; Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. a; C, 4), Riva Carciotti 7, with central heating and restaurant of the first class, high charges, variously judged; Volpich all' Aquila Nera (Pl. d; C, 4), Via Santo Spiridione, with café-restaurant, R. 3-10, B. 1¼ *K*, good; Toniato (Pl. h; C, 4), Via San Nicolò 25, R. 3-10 *K*, good; Balkan (Pl. c; C, 3), Piazza della Caserma, R. from 3, B. ¾, D. 2¾ *K*; Vanoli (Pl. k; B, 4, 5), Piazza Grande 2; Delorme (Pl. b; C, 4), Via del Teatro 5; Central (Pl. f; C, 4), Via San Nicolò 15, R. 3-5 *K*; Union (Pl. i; C, 4), Piazza della Borsa 15; Métropole (formerly *Buon Pastore*; Pl. e, C 4), Via San Nicolò 22, R. 2-4 *K*; Moncenisio (Pl. g; D, 4), Via Giuseppe Gallina 1, R. 2-3½ *K*, B. 80 *h*.

Cafés (the most popular those on the Piazza Grande; Pl. B, C, 4): *Caffè degli Specchi; Caffè al Municipio* (in the Municipio); *Orientale* (in the Lloyd office building). Others in the Piazza della Stazione (Pl. C, 2, 3) and elsewhere.

Restaurants (besides those at the hotels). *Restaurant Dreher*, Via della Cassa di Risparmio (Pl. C, 4), near the Old Exchange, with roof-garden (lift; view); *Pilsen*, Via della Caserma 5 (Pl. C, D, 3); *Ristorante la Cooperativa*, Piazza San Giovanni 5 (Pl. D, 3, 4). — **Wine.** *Bonavia*, Via Procureria 1, behind the Municipio (Pl. C, 4). *Prosecco* (see p. 251) is a half-effervescing wine; *Refosco*, a dark, sweet wine, also effervescing. The ordinary red wines are *Terrano* and *Istriano*.

Cabs. To the railway-station, see p. 270. Drive within the inner town 1 *K*, at night 1 *K* 20 *h*; drive beyond the inner town 1 *K* 40 or 1 *K* 60 *h*; per ½ hr. 1 *K* 20, at night 1 *K* 60, ¾ hr. 1 *K* 60 or 2 *K* 20 *h*, 1 hr. 2 *K*, 2 *K* 80, each additional ¼ hr. 50 or 60 *h* (with two horses 1 *K* 40 or 1 *K* 60 *h*; 2 *K* 20 or 2 *K* 40 *h*; 2 *K* 80 or 3 *K* 20 *h*; 70 or 80 *h*).

Electric Tramways (comp. Plan). From *Boschetto* (beyond Pl. E, 2) viâ the State Railway Station to (1¼ M.) *Servola* (beyond Pl. E, 7), 32 *h* (green signs); from the *Via Kandler* (beyond Pl. E, 2) viâ the State Railway Station to (2½ M.) *Sant'Andrea*, 12 *h* (red and green signs); from the *Piazza Barriera* (Pl. E, 4, 5) to the (1¾ M.) *Teatro Goldoni* (Pl. D, 4), 12 *h* (white signs); from *Rojano* (Pl. B, 1) to (2¼ M.) *Sette Fontane* (Pl. E, 5), 12 *h* (yellow signs); from the *South Railway Station* (Stazione Meridionale; Pl. C, 2) to (2½ M.) *Barcola* (beyond Pl. A, 1), 22 *h* (green and white signs).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 12; C, 3), Piazza delle Poste.

Sea Baths. *Bagno Excelsior* in Barcola (p. 276), very fair (tramway, see above); *Bagno Militare*, near the Sant'Andrea Station (Pl. A, 6); *Bagno alla Diga* (Pl. A, 3), with restaurant. — **Boats.** In the harbour, 2 *K* the first hr. ('per ora'), each additional hr. 1 *K* 20 *h*; to Miramar (p. 276) 6 *K* (there and back). Bargaining advisable.

Theatres (closed in summer). *Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi* (Pl. B, C, 4); *Teatro Politeama Rossetti* (Pl. E, 3); *Teatro Fenice* (Pl. D, 3). — *Teatro Eden* (Pl. E, 3), a vaudeville house, with café.

Maps and **Charts** sold by *F. H. Schimpff*, bookseller, Piazza della Borsa 12 (Pl. C, 4).

Chief Attractions (1 day). In the morning, Civico Museo Revoltella, Basilica San Giusto, and walk along the harbour; in the afternoon, by steamboat to *Miramar (p. 276), returning by railway; towards evening walk to *Obelisco (p. 275). Those who wish to visit the Grotta Gigante (p. 275) should allow half-a-day for Obelisco and the Grotto.

British Consul-General, *J. B. Spence;* vice-consul, *N. Salvari.* **United States Vice-Consul,** *Orestes De Martini.* There are also Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish consulates. — Lloyd's Agent, *R. Greenham,* Via San Lazzaro 15.

Anglican Church Service, at Via San Michele No. 1714, every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Trieste, the *Tergeste* of the Romans, and the only great seaport of Austria, with 229,475 inhab. (including about 170,000 Italians, 43,000 Slovenes, and 11,000 Germans), lies on the E. shore of the Gulf of Trieste, at the head of the Adriatic and on the slopes of the Karst (p. 248).

Trieste, which became Austrian in 1382, is essentially a modern city. Destitute of a natural harbour, it owes the beginning of its importance to Emp. Charles VI., who made it a free port in 1719, while its rapid growth in the second half of the 19th cent. is due to the construction of the Semmering Railway, which extended its commercial relations to S.E. Germany. The tendency of the Mediterranean trade of Germany to find its outlet in Genoa will, it is hoped, be checked by the opening of the Tauern Railway in 1909 (R. 38). In 1910 the harbour was entered by 11,839 vessels of 4,198,625 tons. The value of the imports in 1909 was 573 million crowns, of the exports 508 millions. The chief imports are coffee, rice, cotton, spices, ore, coal, olive-oil, and fruit (from the Levant); the staple exports are sugar, beer, and manufactured goods. — Sir Richard Burton and Charles Lever both filled the post of British consul at Trieste.

The **Harbour** consists of three sections. To the N. is the *Porto Nuovo* (Pl. A, 1-3), or new harbour, with its four moles, which was constructed in 1867-83 and is sheltered by a huge breakwater, 1200 yds. in length. To the S. of this is the *Porto Vecchio* (Pl. A, B, 4), or old harbour, ending at the Molo Santa Teresa, with its lighthouse (Fanale Marittimo; Pl. A, 5), 108 ft. high. The *Porto Nuovo di Francesco Giuseppe Primo* (Pl. A, B, 7), or Francis Joseph Harbour, with three large moles and breakwaters, was completed in 1910 and forms (along with the Porto Nuovo) the free harbour. — Between the new and the old harbour is the mouth of the *Canal Grande* (Pl. C, 4), completed in 1756 and used by small vessels. At the E. end of the canal rises the church of *Sant'Antonio Nuovo* (Pl. 4), erected in 1827-49; to the right is the Servian church of *Santo Spiridione.* The quays skirting the Porto Vecchio are always full of bustling life; the Molo San Carlo is a favourite evening-promenade. On the Riva Carciotti (Pl. C, 4), which begins at the Canal Grande, are the *Palazzo Carciotti,* with its green dome, and the *Greek Church* (*San Nicolò dei Greci;* Pl. 6, C 4). Farther to the S. are the *Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi,* where the quay takes the name of Riva del Mandracchio, and the *Governor's Office* (Luogotenenza; Pl. 7), a building of 1904, with its main façade towards the Piazza Grande. The

S. side of the square is occupied by the *Office of the 'Austrian Lloyd'*, the well-known steamship company founded in 1833 (comp. p. 275). Municipio, see below. Opposite the Molo Giuseppina, in the piazza of that name (Pl. B, 5), is a bronze monument, by Schilling (1875), to the *Archduke Maximilian* (p. 276), noted for his zeal in improving the Austrian navy. Museo Revoltella, see p. 274.

Between the Luogotenenza and Lloyd's office opens the Piazza Grande (Pl. B, C, 4), one of the busiest points in the city (frequent band-concerts on summer-evenings). On the E. side is the *Municipio*, erected in 1874. In front of this are the *Maria Theresa Fountain*, erected in 1751, and a column with a *Statue of Emp. Charles VI.* (p. 272; 1729). — A little to the N., behind the theatre (p. 272), is the *Tergesteo* (Pl. 13; C, 4), with a cruciform glass-roofed arcade, used as an *Exchange* (12.30 to 2.15 p.m.). The *Old Exchange (Borsa)*, in the Piazza della Borsa (Pl. C, 4), with its columned portico, is now the *Chamber of Commerce*. The piazza is adorned by a column with a bronze statue of *Leopold I.* (1660).

The Via del Corso (Pl. C, D, 4), the principal street of Trieste, which leads to the E. from the Piazza della Borsa, separates the new town from the older quarters on the castle-hill. It ends at the Piazza Carlo Goldoni, whence the *Galleria di Montuzza* (Pl. D, 4, 5), a tunnel through the castle-hill, 380 yds. long, leads to the S. part of the city. — In the Piazza San Giovanni (Pl. D, 3, 4) is a seated marble figure of *Giuseppe Verdi* (d. 1901), the composer, by Laforet (1906).

In the quarter between the Canal Grande and the Stazione Meridionale (Pl. C, 3) lie the *Protestant Church* (1874) and the *Postal-Telegraph Office* (Pl. 12), with a large hall frescoed by Lefler. To the S.W., near the fourth mole of the Porto Nuovo, are the *Pescheria* (Pl. 11) or Fish Market (best visited in the early morning) and the offices of the *Assicurazioni Generali* (Pl. 2), the largest Austrian insurance company.

From the Piazza Grande (see above) the steep streets behind the Municipio ascend through the Old Town to the castle-hill. On the way to the cathedral, to the left, is situated the *Jesuits' Church* (*Santa Maria Maggiore;* Pl. 5, C 5), built in 1627-82. The little (Prot.) *Church of the Redeemer*, opposite, is said to occupy the site of the earliest Christian shrine in Trieste. To the W., a few paces higher up, is the *Piazzetta di Riccardo*, with the *Arco di Riccardo* (Pl. 1a; C, 5), an old Roman gate.

Ascending the Via della Cattedrale, we soon reach on the right the entrance to the **Museo Lapidario** (Pl. 9, C 5; daily 10-2; custodian opposite, to the left, No. 18; fee 40 *h*), an open-air collection of Roman antiquities, in a disused burial-ground.

To the right of the entrance is the 'Glyptothek', containing an inscription from the base of an equestrian statue of L. Fabius Severus, a decurio of Trieste, two fragments of sarcophagi with representations of Amazons, and heads and other pieces of statues. To the left of the entrance we proceed by way of the lower terrace (objects from Aquileia) to the upper terrace, with objects found at Trieste. At the left end of the upper terrace is a cenotaph with an allegorical relief, and a genius with a medallion-portrait above, erected in 1833 in honour of *Winckelmann*, the famous German archæologist, who was murdered at Trieste in 1768.

The loftily-situated **Basilica of San Giusto** or *Cathedral* (Pl. 3, D 5; closed 12-3) occupies the site of an ancient Roman temple. The present building was formed in the 14th cent. by the union of three contiguous edifices of the 6th cent., an early-Christian basilica, a baptistery, and a small Byzantine church with a dome. At the base of the façade several tombstones are immured. The door-pillars are fragments of the tomb of the Roman family of Barbius, with six medallions; above are a large rose-window and the busts (in bronze) of Pope Pius II. (l.), Emp. Frederick III. (r.), and Emp. Charles VI. By the belfry (1337) are some Corinthian columns from the old Roman temple and a statue of St. Justus. The terrace commands a fine view of the sea.

Most of the interior, with its double aisles, has been whitewashed, but there are some interesting mosaics: in the altar-recess on the right is Christ between SS. Justus and Servulus, the patron-saints of Trieste; in that to the left is the Madonna between the Archangels Gabriel and Michael (12th cent.), with the Apostles below (7th cent.). Some of the capitals are antique, others Romanesque. In the Chapel of San Carlo (the last in the outer S. aisle) are buried all the members of the older line of the Spanish Bourbons.

On the top of the hill is the old *Castle* (Pl. D, 5), now barracks.

The South Quarters of the city contain various noteworthy collections. In the Piazza Lipsia is the **Commercial and Nautical Academy** (Pl. 1; B, 5), on the third floor of which is the *Natural History Museum*, with the complete fauna of the Adriatic and prehistoric objects from the Austrian Littoral (Wed. & Sat. 10-1, Sun. 11-1). On the opposite side of the court, on the first and second floors, is the second section of the *Municipal Museum of Antiquities* (week-days 9-2, Sun. and holidays 11-1; fee 40 *h*), which contains terracottas, vases, bronzes, and other small antiquities (chiefly from Tarentum, Apulia, Aquileia, and Istria), Roman mosaics from Barcola (Museo Lapidario, see p. 273), coins, weapons, and objects of industrial art relating to Trieste. At the corner of the Via della Sanità and the Piazza Giuseppina is the **Civico Museo Revoltella** (Pl. 10; B, 5), built in 1859 by Hitzing, containing good modern pictures by Triestine and other artists and also a few sculptures, all bequeathed to the town by Baron Revoltella (adm. on week-days, 9-2). The piazza contains the Maximilian monument mentioned at p. 273.

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Nabresina
Bhf. Prosecco
S. Bhf. Grignano
Prosecco
249
Riesengrotte
Grignano
Briščiki
Pens. Miramar
Hôt. Bellevue
Contovello
Schloss Miramar
252
Kais. Franz Joseph Jubiläumsmarte
Süd Bhf.
Opčina
Staats Bhf.
Cedas
Starčevzagod
371
Prulušah
318
Opčina
Aussichts-warte
Bovedo
397
BARCOLA
Perstenico
Hôt. Obelisco
Baune
Fisanici
M. Belvedere
719
439
Trebich
GOLF
GRETTA
ROJANO
Conconello
Villetta Alice
COLOGNA
Villa Borri
SCORCOLA
M. Cal
447
VON
Stat. Bhf.
Bhf. Candiella
TRIEST
Porto Vecchio
BOSCHETTO
TRIEST
Castello
79
CHIADINO
Hôt. Rest. Pernhardt
Staats Bhf. S. Andrea
Stadion
ROZZOL
Revoltella
Stabilimento Lloyd
Bhf. Rozzol
CHIADINO SUP.
M. Bello
268
SUP. S. MARIA MADDAL.
S. Anna
Lloyd-Arsenal
Servola
INF.
Kolonkovec
M. Castiglione
82
M. Pantaleone
76
Art. Laboratt
S. Sabata
Bai v Muggia
Pta Ronco
Bv. Zaule
Pta Sottile
S. Rocco
MUGGIA
Zaule
Lazzaretto
S. Florian
Muggia vecchia
187
S. Bortolomeo
S. Michele
S. Andrea
Strugaare
M. d'oro
159
Zuccherino
162
Pta Grossa
109
Noghera
M. Caselle
61
Mlocni
Barisani
S. Brigida
S. Barbara
Rebogliese
Reka
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The *Passeggio di Sant'Andrea* (Pl. A-E, 7), an avenue 3 M. long, skirting the coast to the S. of the town, leads to *Servola* (electric tramway, see p. 271), passing the *Zoological Station*, with its salt-water aquarium (Pl. A, 6; for admission apply to the director), and the *Lloyd Arsenal*. The *Wharves of the Lloyd Co.* (Pl. C, D, 7), opposite Servola, may be visited on week-days, 9-11 and 12-4 (tickets obtained at the gate, 1 *K;* steam-crane 2 *K* more). At Servola is the large *Pension of the Austro-American Co.*, a kind of hotel for emigrants on their way to America, where their papers and physical condition are examined before embarkation. — From Servola the road proceeds, passing the handsome *Cemeteries*, to *Zaule* and to Muggia (pp. 279, 280).

A favourite resort is the *Boschetto* (restaurant) to the E. of the town, reached by the tramway from the Piazza della Borsa (p. 273), through the Via del Corso and across the Largo del Giardino (Pl. E, 3), passing the shady *Giardino Pubblico* (Pl. E, 2). [In the Largo del Giardino is a bronze statue of the Trieste patriot, *Dom. Rossetti* (d. 1842).] Shady walks ascend from the Boschetto to (35 min.) the shooting-range of *Bersaglio* and the *Hôtel-Restaurant Ferdinandea* (garden), on a plateau 740 ft. above the sea. A little to the E is the *Villa Revoltella*, now the property of the town, with a park, a chapel, an artificial ruin, and a view-tower.

Environs of Trieste.

A very attractive afternoon may be spent by taking the electric mountain-railway to Obelisco and visiting the Grotta Gigante. We start from the Piazza della Caserma (Pl. C, D, 3), and select seats on the left, with our backs to the engine. The trip to Obelisco takes $^1/_2$ hr. (fare 80, down 50 *h;* on Sun. & holiday afternoons 1 *K* & 60 *h*). The cars run along the Via Commerciale and then ascend along the hillside, viâ ($^3/_4$ M.) *Scorcola* (585 ft.), to ($2^1/_2$ M.) **Obelisco** (1125 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel Obelisco*, pens. 8-10 *K*, with terrace), on the edge of the Karst plateau. Hence we walk to the N.W., along the margin of the Karst, to (8 min.) the **Belvedere* (*Aussichts-Warte;* 1300 ft.), which commands a superb panorama (best by evening-light). — The train now descends to (3 M.) the village of *Opčina* (pronounced Optchina; 1050 ft.; Trattoria Unione) and the ($3^3/_4$ M.) rail. station of that name (p. 269).

Opčina is the starting-point for a visit to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) ***Grotta Gigante** or *Riesengrotte*, a stalactite cavern at *Briščiki*, belonging to the Club Touristi Triestini (red-and-black marked path; carr from the Unione 2, there and back 4 *K*). Adm. to the cavern 60 *h;* acetylene lamp 40 *h;* guide (obtained at the Milić Hotel in Briščiki) 80 *h*, for a party 1 *K*. The visit takes 1 hr.; warm wraps desirable. The largest chamber is the 'Great Dome', 263 yds. long and 453 ft. high. The station of Prosecco (p. 251) is 1 M. to the N.W. of Briščiki.

In the Via Vicentina, 3 M. to the W. of Opčina, is the *Emperor Francis Joseph Belvedere (Jubiläumswarte:* 1908), affording a fine view of Trieste. It is $1^1/_2$ M. from Prosecco (p. 251).

The *Excursion to Miramar is best made in the afternoon; the traveller should ascertain whether or not the park and château are open. The highroad (starting from the S. Railway Station; $4^1/_2$ M.) skirts the coast (one-horse carr. there and back, incl. wait of 1 hr., 6 *K;* motor-diligence every forenoon except Sun., there and back 3 *K*). We may also take the tramway to the sea-bathing resort of *Barcola* (Hôtel-Garni Excelsior, R. from 3 *K* 30 *h*) and walk thence to (3 M.) Miramar (motor-omnibus 60 *h*). The pleasantest route, however, is that of the steamer (p. 271), plying twice daily in $^3/_4$ hr. (fare 80 *h*, there and back 1 *K* 20 *h*). The landing-place is close to the château. The boat goes on to *Grignano* (Hôtel-Pension Grignano, pens. 9 *K;* Pens. Meridionale, 6-8 *K*). The railway (S. Station; return-fares 1 *K* 60, 1 *K* 20, 80 *h*) runs to ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Miramar* (Bellevue, R. from 4 *K;* Pens. Miramare), $^3/_4$ M. to the E. of the château, and to (20 min.) *Grignano* (see above), $1^1/_2$ M. to the N. — The imperial château of **Miramar,** finely situated on a rocky bluff overhanging the sea, was built in 1854-56 by the Archduke Maximilian, who was at that time a rear-admiral in the Austrian navy. It was here that he accepted the imperial crown of Mexico (1864), an act that led to his tragic death in 1867. The château is shown to visitors daily, 10-12 & 3-5 (in winter 2-4); adm. 60 *h*. The beautiful park affords charming views.

The most popular seaside-resort anywhere near Trieste is Grado, reached by steamer (p. 271) twice daily in $1^3/_4$ hr. (fare 3, return-fare $4^1/_2$ *K*). Or we may take the train from Cervignano (p. 278) viâ Aquileia (p. 278) to (8 M.) Belvedere (38 min.; fares 1 *K* 30 *h*, 80 *h*, 50 *h*), whence a steamer plies to Grado in $^1/_2$ hr. (40 *h;* comp. p. 277). The Trieste steamer steers to the W. across the Gulf of Trieste, with a view of the Julian Alps to the N. On entering the harbour-channel of Grado (to the W. of the town), it makes for its wharf on the N. or landward side of the harbour.

Grado (Plan, see p. 278). — Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel Fonzari* (Pl. a; B, 3), Piazza della Corte, R. from 3 *K*; *Hôtel-Pension Esplanade,* Via di Bagni (Pl. C, 3), R. 5-7, pens. 12-14 *K*, new; *Lido* (Pl. b; B, 3), Largo San Grisogono, these three on the sea; *Grignaschi* (Pl. f; B, 2), on the harbour, good; *Warner* (Pl. c; B, 3), Viale Gradenigo, R. 2-4, pens. 6-9 *K*; *Posta* (Pl. g; A, 3), Via Stefania; *Métropole* (Pl. d; B, 2), *Khuner* (Pl. e; B, 2), both on the harbour; *Goldberger* (Pl. h; C, 3), Viale Giuseppe Gasser; *Fabris* (Pl. i; B, 3), Via Francesco Giuseppe. — Pensions. *Fortino* (Pl. k; B, 3), Piazza della Corte; *Vienna,* both on the sea; *Wiener Heim* (Pl. l; C, 3), Via Giuseppe Verdi, pens. 10-12 *K*. — Cafés. *Secessione,* opposite the Hôtel Fonzari; *Europa,* on the harbour.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. A, 3), Via Ospizio Vecchio. — Visitors' Tax (two days free) for one week 3, for the season 6 *K*. Music Tax for one week 1, for the season 3 *K*. — Sea-bath 50 *h*.

Grado, a small fishing-town with 4720 inhab., pleasantly situated on a spit of land, is much frequented by Austrians for sea-bathing. It has an excellent sandy beach, a large bathing-house with restaurant and pier, a casino (with reading-room), and an Ospizio Marino (Pl. A, 2) for children. The cathedral of *Sant' Eufemia* (Duomo; Pl. B, 3), dating from the 5th but rebuilt in the 6th cent., is a basilica with aisles but no transept, containing a mosaic pavement (6th cent.), a Romanesque pulpit, and frescoes of the 13th cent. (apse). In the sacristy are early-Christian jewels and mediæval works of art. Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy.*

A Steamboat plies several times daily in 1 hr. (60 *h*) from Grado through the *Lagune di Grado* to *Aquileia* (p. 278; row-boat there and back for 1 pers. 6 *K* 80 *h*).

From Trieste to Capodistria, an attractive day's trip. We take the early steamer to Pola as far as (1 hr.) *Pirano* (p. 280), walk thence to the E. to (2¼ hrs.) *Isola* (rail. station, see p. 279) and along the shore to (1 hr.) **Capodistria** (*Caffè*, in the chief piazza; *Trattoria Tartori*, Via Tantoria), an ancient town (11,765 inhab.) on an island now connected with the mainland. The chief objects of interest are the *Cathedral*, the *Palazzo Pubblico*, and the *Salt Works*. We may return to Trieste either by steamer or train (p. 279).

Adelsberg and St. Canzian may also be visited from Trieste in one day in summer by taking the early express (Südbahn) to (2¼ hrs.) *Adelsberg* (p. 249; fares 9 *K* 20, 6 *K* 90, 4 *K* 50 *h*), where the Grottoes are visited and luncheon taken. In the afternoon we return by train to *Divača* (p. 250) and drive thence to the caves of *St. Canzian* (p. 250). [The carriage should be ordered as we pass Divača on the way to Adelsberg or by letter to the keeper of the Railway Restaurant.] In the evening we regain Trieste by the express.

From Trieste to Abbazia *(Fiume)*, 73½ M., Südbahn Express in 3¼ hrs. (fares 12 *K* 30, 9 *K* 20 *h*, 6 *K*). From Trieste to (42 M.) *St. Peter*, see pp. 251, 250; thence to (72½ M.) *Abbazia-Mattuglie*, see R. 42. — Motor Diligence, see p. 286.

From Trieste to *Aquileia*, see below; to *Pola*, see R. 41.

40. From Trieste to Venice by Railway. Aquileia.

Comp. Map, p. 246.

Those who prefer may make this trip by the Steamer of the *Austrian Lloyd*, which sails daily in summer (April-Oct.) and thrice weekly in winter (1-6½ hrs.; fares 12 *K* 24 or 8 *K* 16 *h*; return-tickets, good for 15 days, 18 *K* 36 or 12 *K* 24 *h*; berth 3 *K*). Return-tickets are also issued for going by train and returning by steamer.

a. Viâ Cervignano and Portogruaro.

100 M. Railway *(Südbahn)* in 4 hrs. (express; fares 19 fr. 85, 13 fr. 95, 9 fr. 5 *c.*); to *Cervignano* in 1½ hr. (express fares 5 *K* 60, 3 *K* 90, 2 *K* 50 *h*); thence to *Aquileia* in 18 min. (fare 70, 50, or 30 *h*).

From Trieste to (9½ M.) *Nabresina*, see p. 251. To the left lies the sea.

15½ M. **Duino-Sistiana.** — Hotels. *Park Hotel, Berg-Hôtel, Strand Hotel*, three very fair houses in Sistiana, belonging to the Prince of Thurn & Taxis, R. 2½-6, B. 1, D. 4, pens. from 9 *K* (closed Nov. 1st to March 1st); *Pless*, in Duino, unpretentious.

Railway (*Südbahn*) from Trieste in 1¼ hr. (fares 1 *K* 60, 1 *K* 20, 80 *h*). — Steamer from Trieste (see p. 271) in 1 hr. (fare 1 *K*).

Duino-Sistiana is the station for Sistiana, a seaside-resort on a small bay, and for the village and château of Duino. We follow the road descending to the S.W. from the rail. station; at (¼ M.) the fork we keep straight on for (¼ M.) Duino and turn to the left for (1½ M.) Sistiana. — Both Duino and Sistiana formerly belonged to Prince Hohenlohe and now belong to Prince Alexander of Thurn and Taxis. At *Duino* are an interesting old château (adm. 1 *K*) and a ruined castle, both on the sea. About 1½ M. to the N.W. of the village, on the road to Monfalcone, lies *San Giovanni*, where the *Timavo* (*Reka*; p. 250) issues from a rock, falling into the Adriatic 1½ M. lower down.

20½ M. *Monfalcone* (80 ft.; Posta), a small town with 3800 inhabitants. About ¾ M. to the N.E. is the ruined castle of *Falkenburg* (285 ft.; view); and 2¼ M. to the S.E. are the baths and sulphur-springs of Monfalcone. — 31 M. **Cervignano** (*Rail. Restaurant*) is the seat of the Italian custom-house. A branch-railway runs hence to (4½ M.) Aquileia and (8 M.) Belvedere (see p. 276); another is being constructed to Gorizia (p. 268).

Aquileia (*Hôtel de la Poste*, Pl. b, B 4, with café-restaurant; *Città di Grado*, Pl. c, B 4, these two with gardens; *Aquila Nera*, Pl. a, B 4), founded by the Romans as a bulwark against Istria and the Celts, was destroyed by Attila in 452. It was the seat of a Patriarch down to 1752, and is now a poor town with 2650 inhabitants. The most important mediæval monument of the place is the *Cathedral* (Duomo; Pl. C, 3; adm. 60 *h*), a flat-roofed basilica, erected on an earlier foundation at the beginning of the 11th cent. and remodelled in the Gothic style at the end of the 14th century. The nave and aisles contain mosaics of the early 4th cent.; in the choir is an altar-piece by Pellegrino da San Daniele in an old frame; in the S. transept are the remains of a choir-screen of the period of Charlemagne; in the crypt, behind a railing, is an empty reliquary. The baptistery was erected in the 4th cent. on Roman foundations. The campanile, 240 ft. high, commands a fine view. — All that has been discovered of the Roman Aquileia is the remains of one street and the N.W. angle of the town-walls. The objects found in the excavations are preserved in the interesting *Archaeological Museum* (Pl. C, 4), open daily 8-5, in summer 8-7 (50 *h*). Its chief features are the charming garden (with sculptures) and the antique glass in Room VIII (upper floor). — Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

Railway or steamer to *Grado*, see pp. 276, 277.

AQUILEIA
1: 15.000
0 100 200 300 m
Cervignano
Monastero
Circo
Strada Nuova
Stazione
Duomo
Anfiteatro
Museo
Municipio
Grado
Monastero
Aquileia
Isola Morosini
Belvedere
Belligna
Panigai
Musan
S. Marco
Barbana
C. Baccano
Bevilaqua
I Gorgo
MARE ADRIATICO
Grado
1: 250.000
Triest
Aquileia
Squeri
Fabbrica Sardine
Bagni
Bagni dell'Ospizio
Canale del Porto
Ospizio Marino
Porto pesc.
Giardini Pubbl.
Posta
Duomo
Via di Bagni
Giuseppe Gasser
Stabilim. Bagni
Ponticello
GRADO
1: 15.000
Pola.

"
North
Railway or S.

For the rest of the journey, from Cervignano to (100 M.) *Venice* viâ Portogruaro and Mestre, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

b. Viâ Udine and Treviso.

140 M. Railway *(Südbahn)* in 5¾ hrs. (express; fares 27 *K* 25, 19 *K* 45, 12 *K* 65 *h*).

From Trieste to (20½ M.) *Monfalcone*, see pp. 277, 278. — 23 M. *Ronchi*. The train reaches the *Isonzo* and skirts the N.W. spurs of the Karst. — 28 M. *Gradisca-Sdraussina;* on the opposite (right) bank of the Isonzo lies Gradisca, with an an old castle (now a reformatory). — 34 M. *Gorizia* or *Görz* (Süd-Bahnhof; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 268. Gorizia is also a station (Staats-Bahnhof, 2 M. from the other) on the Karawanken Railway (see R. 37 a). — We cross the Isonzo. 41½ M. *Cormons*, with the Austrian custom-house. — 54½ M. *Udine* (p. 263) is the Italian frontier-station. Hence to (140 M.) *Venice* viâ Treviso, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

41. From Trieste to Pola.

Comp. Map, p. 385.

The peninsula of **Istria** (1907 sq. M.), between the Adriatic Sea and the deep Gulf of Quarnero, with its numerous islands, is a S. prolongation of the Karst, from which it is separated by the depression of the *Čičen* (p. 280), to the S.E. of Trieste. The W. coast is rich in bays, on which are numerous small seaports. Above it rises a low limestone plateau, occupying the greater part of the peninsula and dominated on the N.E. by a mountain-chain (*Monte Maggiore*, 1580 ft.). The stony surface has been in part only reclaimed for agriculture; the red soil of the valley-bottoms is the best (comp. p. 250). Olives and vines flourish on the coast. The peninsula contains 350,000 inhab., of whom 42 per cent are Serbo-Croatian, 39 p. c. Italian, 14 p. c. Slovenian, and 2 p. c. German. The Romans subjugated the piratical Illyrian inhabitants of the peninsula in 177 B.C. In the middle ages the Venetians were lords of the whole land except the N.E. corner, which belonged to the duchy of Carniola.

a. By Railway.

85½ M. Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 3½-4¾ hrs. (fares 12 *K* 60, 7 *K* 70, 4 *K* 90 *h;* express fares 16 *K* 70, 10 *K* 20, 6 *K* 50 *h*). — Besides the trunk-line to *Pola*, the N.W. part of the peninsula is traversed by a branch-railway, running to (95 M.) *Parenzo* (p. 281) in 6¾-7 hrs. (second class 8 *K* 10, third 4 *K* 90 *h*), viâ (8½ M.) *Muggia*, *Capodistria* (17½ M.; p. 277), *Isola* (21½ M.; p. 277), *Portorose* (29 M.; p. 280; the station for Pirano, 2½ M., p. 280), and *Buje* (44½ M.; Rail. Restaurant).

Trieste (Stazione di Sant' Andrea), see p. 270. Beyond the Lloyd Arsenal (r.; p. 275) it quits the coast, diverges from the Klagenfurt line (R. 37), and ascends in windings, with fine retrospects (r.). Tunnel. 8 M. *Borst*. Four tunnels. 13 M. *Draga* (1190 ft.).

17 M. *Herpelje-Kozina* (1610 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction of a line to (8 M.) *Divača* (p. 250). At *Markovšina*, 6 M. to *Pola*. S.E. of Herpelje, is the stalactite cave of *Dimnica*.

We now traverse the stony plain of the *Čičen*, the poverty-stricken inhabitants of which, the Croatian Čičes, make their living by charcoal-burning and sheep-breeding. To the left rises the *Slavnik* (3375 ft.). — 31½ M. *Pinguente* (1285 ft.). The little town, with its Romanesque church, has long been visible below us to the right, on a wall-girt rock (500 ft.), rising from the valley of the *Quieto*. — We follow the steep hillside to (40½ M.) *Lupoglava* (1300 ft.). Fine view of Mte. Maggiore (p. 286). — The train descends to the *Val Foiba* round bends and through a tunnel. 53½ M. **Pisino** or *Mitterburg* (970 ft.). The little town (*Aquila Nera*), 1 M. from the railway-station, with 17,430 inhab. and an old château, is finely situated on the Foiba, which here disappears in an abyss. Motor-diligence twice daily in ca. 2 hrs. to (22½ M.) *Parenzo* (p. 281; 4 *K*). — We continue to follow the hillside, passing (r.) the *Val Draga*, to (66½ M.) *Canfanaro* (885 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), 2½ M. to the W. of which is the ruined town of *Docastelli*. Branch-line to (1 hr.) *Rovigno* (p. 281). — We now descend, past (l.) *Sanvincenti* and (77½ M.) *Dignano* (470 ft.), to (85½ M.) *Pola* (p. 282).

b. By Sea.

62 Knots or nautical miles. Steamers of the *Istria-Trieste Co.* twice daily from the Molo della Sanità, the mail line in 7½ hrs. (fares 3 *K* 40 *h*, 2 *K*) and the express line (no service on Frid.) in 5 hrs. (4 *K*, 2 *K*). [Boats of this company run also to Umago, Portorose, and other points.] — Steamers of the *Austrian Lloyd* (Dalmatian Service) five times weekly in 11¼-7¼ hrs. (fares 6 *K*, 4 *K*). — Steamers of the *Hungarian-Croatian Steamship Co.* (Fiume Service), once weekly in 8 hrs. — Comp. the Austrian *Kursbuch*. — The voyage is especially enjoyable by afternoon-light.

Trieste, see p. 270. Soon after our departure the *Bay of Muggia* (Vallone di Muggia) opens on the left, and then the *Bay of Capodistria* (p. 277). In about 1 hr. the steamers of the Istria-Trieste Co. reach —

12 Knots. **Pirano** *(Città di Trieste)*, a mediæval-looking town of 15,320 inhab., picturesquely situated on a spur of the limestone plateau and dominated by the remains of an old fortress. On massive foundations on the N. beach stands the *Cathedral;* the bronze figure of St. George on the campanile serves as a vane. By the harbour is a monument to Tartini, the musical composer (d. 1770), who was born here in 1692.

About 2½ M. to the S. of Pirano (electric tramway) is **Portorose**, with sea and brine baths and several hotels (*Palace*, R. from 4, B. 1¼, D. 5-7, board 7½ *K*; *Strand*; *Adria*, R. 2½-3¼, D. 2, pens. 7-10 *K*; *Casa Verde*, R. 2½-3½, B. ¾, D. 2½-3, pens. 6½-7½ *K*). About 1 M. farther on is the station of the Coast Railway (p. 279). — About 6 M. to the S.W. of Pirano are the salt-gardens of *Sicciole*.

The steamer skirts the olive-clad coast, passing the lighthouse of *Salvore*, *Umago* (21 Knots), and the château of *Daila*. — Railway *Cittanuova* (2275 inhab.), on the site of the ancient

Noventium. The second station called at by the Istrian express steamer ($2^1/_2$ hrs.; $3^3/_4$ hrs. by mail-steamer) is —

35 Knots. **Parenzo** (*Riviera*, R. $3^1/_4$-8 *K*; *Città di Trieste*), a town of 12,360 inhab. and until recently the usual seat of the Istrian diet. The very interesting *Cathedral* dates from the 6th cent.; in the interior the decoration of the choir, the tabernacle, and the mosaic pavements of the 3rd and 5th cent. should be noticed. The museum of the Società Istriana di Archeologia e Storia Patria contains prehistoric and Roman antiquities. A lighthouse rises on the island in front of the harbour. — Railway to *Trieste*, see p. 279. A motor-diligence runs to *Pisino* (p. 280).

Beyond the château of *Orsera* the steamer passes the entrance to the *Canal di Leme*, an arm of the sea, $7^1/_2$ M. long. The shimmer of the red soil ('Istria rossa') amid the green vegetation is a characteristic feature of the coast throughout the voyage. The third station of the express-steamer, $^3/_4$ hr. beyond Parenzo ($1^1/_4$ hr. by mail-steamer), is —

44 Knots. **Rovigno** (*Riviera* or *All' Arrivo*; *Città di Trieste*), the ancient *Rubiginium*, a thriving place with 12,325 inhabitants. The high-lying *Cathedral* of St. Euphemia contains the stone sarcophagus of the saint, and the campanile is crowned with a bronze vane in the form of her figure. Between the rail. station and the town is a zoological station, where the interesting fauna of the Adriatic may be studied (visitors admitted). On a bay to the N. is a large marine hospital for children. On the island of *Sant'Andrea*, to the W., is an old Benedictine monastery, now a private residence. — Railway to *Canfanaro*, see p. 280.

The coast is fringed with small islands, some of them bearing palatial villas. To the right (1-$1^1/_4$ hr. from Rovigno) lie the wooded **Brionian Islands**, the largest of which, *Brioni Grande* (the Roman *Ursaria*), is visited for sea-bathing (*Hôt. Brioni, R. 4-6, B. $1^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, pens. from 12 *K*, often full). [The Istrian mail-steamer calls here if required (comp. p. 282).] Attractive walks intersect the island. On the Bay of Catena, 1 M. to the S. of the hotel, are the remains of a large Roman villa of the 1st cent. A.D.; $1^1/_2$ M. to the W., in the Val Madonna, is the ruin of an early-Christian church. These islands yielded the Venetians stone for their palaces and bridges; in *San Girolamo*, the southernmost, a huge quarry stretching across the whole island is still conspicuous.

On the mainland, to the left, is (57 Knots) the scaport of *Fasana*, the last intermediate station of the Istrian mail-steamer. — As we enter the harbour of Pola, between the fortified promontories of *Capo Compare* (right) and *Punta del Cristo* (left) we see ahead of us the gleaming white wall of the amphitheatre. To the right lies the *Scoglio Olivi*, an island now joined to the mainland, with the wharves and docks of the Austrian navy. — 62 Knots. *Pola.*

Pola.

Hotels. **Riviera* (Pl. r; B. 1), a large new building in the Parco Municipale, with terrace, first-class, R. 3-10, B. 1½, D. 3-5, pens. 8-18 *K*, omn. 60 *h*; *Central* (Pl. a; C, 4), Via Arsenale, R. 2½-6 *K*, omn. 80 *h*, well spoken of, with a café and a good restaurant; *Imperial* (Pl. e; C, 3), Via Kandler 76, R. 2-3 *K*; *Belvedere* (Pl. b; D, 4), Via Zaro 2, R. 2½-3 *K*, rooms good, otherwise unpretending, with garden. — Cafés. *Miramare* and *Caffè degli Specchi*, at the harbour.

Cabs. From the railway-station to the town 1 *K* 70 *h*, with two horses 2 *K*, to the railway-station 1 *K* or 1 *K* 20 *h*. In the town, ¼ hr. 70 *h*, with two horses 1 *K*; ½ hr. 1 *K* 30 or 1 *K* 70 *h*; 1 hr. 2 *K* or 2 *K* 70 *h*; each additional ¼ hr. 50 or 60 *h*. To the Kaiserwald 1 *K* 40 *h* or 2 *K*, there and back 2 *K* 60 or 3 *K* 60 *h*. — At night (9-6, in winter 8-7) 30 or 40 *h* more for each drive. Trunk 20 *h*.

Electric Tramways. From the Railway Station (Pl. A, 1) through the town to the Marine Swimming School (see below; 18 min. (22 *h*); also to the Kaiserwald.

Sea Bathing. *Bagno Polese* (Pl. A, 3; June 1st to Oct. 1st), ferry 6 *h*, bath (incl. towels) 40 *h*; *Marine Swimming School* ('Marine Schwimmschule'; marked S. on the inset-map; tramway, see above), 11-1.30 & 5-7 for men, 9-11 & 3.30-5 for women (40 *h*); baths on the *Brionian Islands*, see p. 281 (local steamer from the Lloyd Wharf, Pl. B 2, four times daily in 40 min., fare 60 *h*).

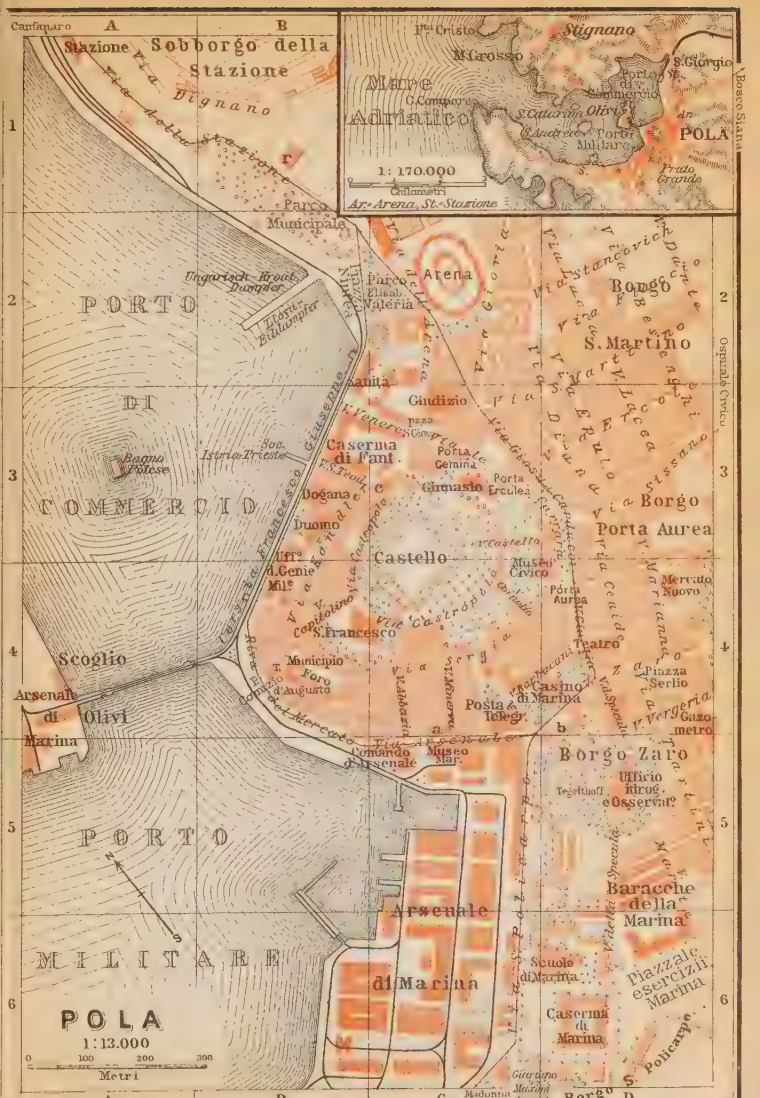
Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Via Arsenale. — Travellers may obtain information at the *Schrinner Book Shop* (C. Mühler), Riva del Mercato.

The keepers of the Temple of Augustus and of the Amphitheatre are usually on the spot in good weather; at other times they may be found at the Municipio. — Photographing is prohibited within the whole fortified area.

Pola, the chief naval station of Austria, with 36,200 inhab., was already, under the name of *Colonia Pietas Julia*, one of the most important war-harbours of the Adriatic in the Roman period. Its flourishing condition in the first three centuries of the Christian era is borne witness to by numerous monuments. In 1148 Pola was taken by the Venetians, and afterwards had much to suffer in their struggle with the Genoese, being totally destroyed in 1379; since 1815 it has been under Austrian supremacy.

Along the *Porto di Commercio* runs the *Riva* or *Corsia Francesco Giuseppe* (Pl. B, 2-4), containing large infantry barracks (Caserma), the Dogana (custom-house), the cathedral, and the Uffizio del Genio Militare (Engineer Headquarters). The *Cathedral* (Pl. B, 3), an aisled basilica of the 15th cent., contains a few antique columns. The campanile in front of it dates from the 18th century. — To the S.W. of the Commercial Harbour lies the large *Porto Militare*, or Naval Harbour, bounded on the N. by the Scoglio Olivi (p. 281), to which a bridge crosses. On the S.E. is the extensive *Marine Arsenal* (Pl. C, 5, 6). The Artillery Headquarters contain a *Marine Museum* (Pl. C, 5), with ship-models, trophies, weapons, and the like (open 10-12 & from 2 to dusk, by tickets obtained in the Comando d'Arsenale, Pl. C 5).

Various side-streets lead from the S. end of the Corsia Francesco Giuseppe to the Piazza Foro (Pl. B, 4), the chief square of


Canfanaro
A
B
Stazione
Sobborgo della Stazione
Via della Stazione
Via Dignano
Parco Municipale
Ungarisch-Kroat. Dampfer
Istria Dampfer
PORTO DI COMMERCIO
Bagno Pubblico
Sta. Istria Trieste
Via Venezia
Via Cisterna
Via Nazionale
Via Carlo Francesco
Scoglio
Arsenale di Marina
Olivi
Riva Grande del Mercato
PORTO MILITARE
POLA
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0 100 200 300
Metri
Parco Elisab. Valeria
Arena
Via Arena
Via Gloria
Via Giulia
Via Sanctorum
Via Dante
Via Marsala
Via Cenisio
Via Flavia
Via Minerva
Via Castropola
Via Carrara
Via Sissano
Via Promontore
Via Carnaro
Via Medolino
Via Promontore Orientale
Via Verudella
Via Cesare Augusto
Via Arsenale
Via Serra
Via Rabatz
Via Vergerio
Via Sergia
Via Carrara
Via Medolino
Via Promontore Occidentale
Via Castropola
Via Nesazio
Via Pola Fasana
Via Policarpo
Via Stazione
Via Siana
Via Specchia
Via Valsaline
Via Promontore

the town. At its N. end stands the *Municipio*, with a loggia in front. The edifice, built in 1300 and remodelled in 1651, occupies the site of a temple of Diana or Roma, the rear wall of which is extant. — In a narrow street to the left is the ***Temple of Augustus** (Pl. B, 4), 46 ft. high and 26 ft. broad, with a portico of six Corinthian columns 23 ft. high, and a frieze with admirable ornamentation. It was erected in B.C. 19 and is in excellent preservation. The inscription is gathered from the holes made by the nails which once secured the metal letters to the wall: Romæ et Augusto Cæsari Divi F (ilio) Patri Patriæ. The vestibule and the interior contain a small collection of Roman antiquities (fee).

From the Piazza Foro the Via Sergia runs to the E. to the *Porta Aurea* (Pl. D, 4), an elegant and richly decorated triumphal arch in the Corinthian style, 28 ft. in height, erected according to the inscription on the back (Salvia Postuma Sergii F. Sua Pecunia) by the family of the Sergii, who resided at Pola. The monument dates from the 1st cent. after Christ. A little to the N.E. (Clivo Santo Stefano 5) is the *Museo Civico* (adm. on week-days 10-3, Sun. & holidays 10-12; fee), containing antiquities found at Nesactium (p. 284) and Pola, small bronzes, and coins. In the court are Venetian tombstones and fragments of sculpture and architecture.

In the ancient town-wall, which encloses the castle-hill, excavations have brought to light two gateways: the *Porta Erculea*, the name of which is indicated by the head and the club adjoining the keystone, and the *Porta Gemina*. The *Castle* on the top of the hill was built by the Venetians and partly restored in the 19th cent. (no admission).

The most striking Roman monument in Pola is, however, the ***Amphitheatre** (*Arena;* Pl. C, 2), the exterior of which is in excellent preservation. It lies on the slope of a rocky hill, in three tiers rising to a height of 79-96 ft., the first and second each with 72 round-headed arches, the third with square openings. Its longer axis is 435 ft., its shorter 345 ft. The material is white Istrian limestone. It is believed to have been erected at the end of the 3rd cent. A.D. Four gateways, with staircase-towers, lead to the interior; some of their window-openings are still closed by perforated slabs of marble. The arena was 230 ft. long and 145 ft. across. Its rows of seats, accommodating 20,000 spectators, rested at the E. side on the ground, on the W. on massive substructions. They have, however, been totally destroyed by the Venetians, who used the stones for building their own palaces. The weather-beaten ground is overgrown with thistles, creepers, and fragrant herbs. On the outside of the uppermost story are visible the stone-sockets for the masts which supported an awning in sunny weather. — Below the Amphitheatre, to the W., is the small *Parco Valeria*, with a bronze statue of *Empress Elizabeth* (d. 1898), by Canciani (1904).

In the *Borgo Zaro* (Pl. D, 5), or S. part of the town, rises a hill laid out in pleasure-grounds and reached by paths from the Belvedere Hotel. On the top lie the *Hydrographic Office* and the *Observatory*. In front, towards the sea, is a bronze *Statue of Admiral Tegetthoff*, the victor in the naval battle of Lissa (1866), by Kundmann (1877), commanding a beautiful view of the town, the sea, and the Brionian Islands. — Farther to the S., in the suburb of *San Policarpo*, lies the beautiful *Maximilian Park* (Pl. C, D, 6), adorned with a *Monument of Archduke Maximilian*, consisting of a column with a relief of the archduke (p. 276), ships' prows, and a figure of Victory. — In the Via Lissa, $^1/_4$ M. to the W. of the Maximilian Park, is the naval church of *Madonna del Mare*, with the tomb of Admiral von Sterneck (d. 1897), who commanded Tegetthoff's flag-ship at the battle of Lissa.

A favourite resort is the *Kaiserwald* or *Bosco Siana* (Ristorante al Cacciatore), an oak-grove 2 M. from the town, on the road to *Altura*. — To the N. of Altura (1 hr.'s drive from Pola) lay the Roman *Nesactium*, where many antiquities have been found (comp. p. 283).

From Pola to Fiume, 75 Knots, steamer of the Hungarian-Croatian Co. several times a week in 5-9$^1/_2$ hrs. (fare 4 *K* 40 *h*, express-steamer 8 *K*). The steamer rounds the S. point of the Istrian peninsula (*Capo Promontore*) and then steers through the wide *Bay of Quarnero*, leaving the island of *Cherso* to the right. Beyond the *Canale di Farasina* the *Monte Maggiore* (p. 286) rises to the left, with *Abbazia* (p. 285) at its base. To the E., on the horizon, rise the Croatian Mts. — 75 Knots. *Fiume*, see p. 536.

From Pola to *Dalmatia*, see R. 63; motor-diligence to *Abbazia*, see p. 286.

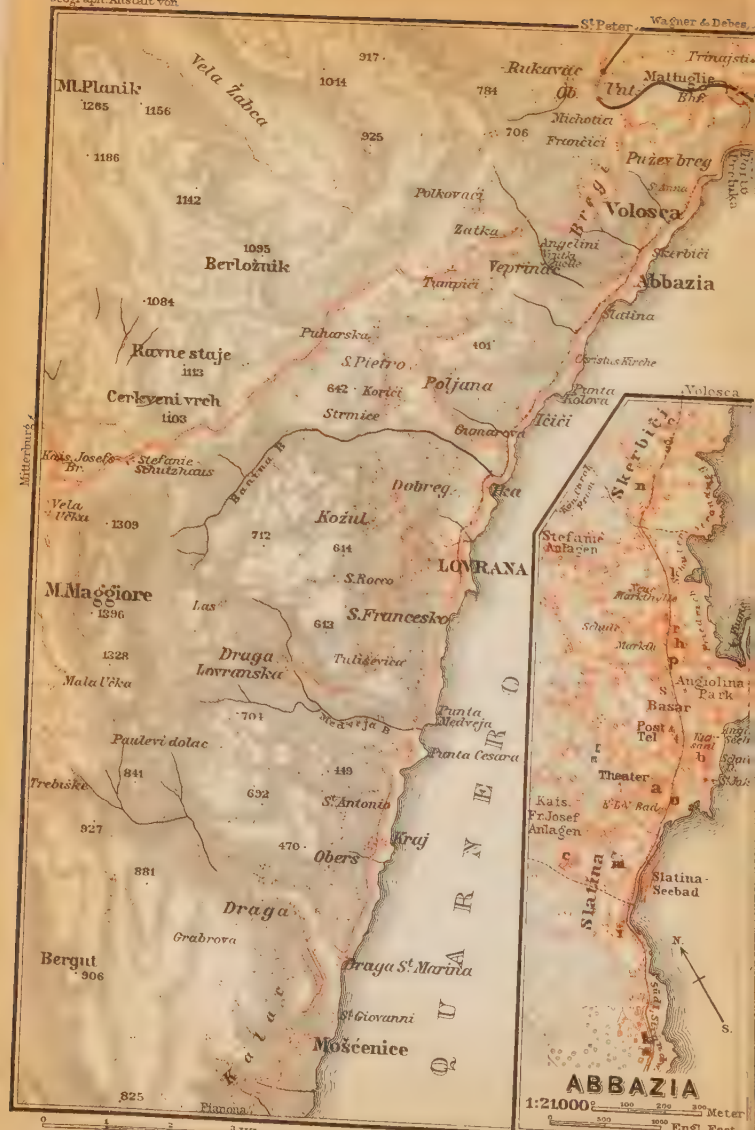
42. From Vienna to Abbazia and Fiume.

363$^1/_2$ M. Railway (*Südbahn*) in 12$^1/_2$-14$^1/_2$ hrs. (express; fares 61 *K* 40 *h*, 46 *K*, 30 *K*; to *Abbazia-Mattuglie* 61 *K* 20, 45 *K* 90, 29 *K* 90 *h*). Through-carriages; sleepers on the express trains. — The route viâ Budapest and Agram is slower and cheaper.

From Vienna to (139 M.) *Gratz*, see R. 31; thence to (324 M.) *St. Peter*, see R. 33. Our line diverges to the left from that to Trieste and traverses the undulating district of the *Karst* (p. 248). Beyond four tunnels we reach (331 M.) *Killenberg* (1545 ft.), with a fine view. At (335 M.) *Dornegg-Feistritz* (1330 ft.), which is overlooked by a ruined castle, the *Feistritz (Bystrica)* issues from the hill in a copious stream. Near (341^1 $_2$ M.) *Sapiane* (1400 ft.) the line tunnels through the watershed between the Adriatic and the Quarnero. It then descends to (349 M.) *Jurdani* (1120 ft.), with a large cavern. Beyond a tunnel we have a view to the right of the island of Cherso and the sea.

355 M. *Abbazia-Mattuglie* (700 ft.; rooms at the rail. station), the station for Abbazia, with a beautiful view of the sea and its islands. About 2$^1/_4$ M. to the N.E. is the small town of *Castua*, with a ruined church. From the station electric tramways run to

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, St. Peter



(3½ M.) Abbazia in ½ hr. (fare 1 *K* 20 *h*; carr. 8 *K*) and to Lovrana in 50 min. (1 *K* 40 *h*). Pedestrians follow the shorter old road, which descends from the station to the S. to (25 min.) *Volosca* (see below), and in 20 min. more reach —

Abbazia. — Hotels (advisable to order rooms in advance). **Hôtel Stefanie* (Pl. a) and **Hôtel Quarnero* (Pl. h), with several villas (together 300 rooms), R. 6-10, B. 1½, D. 4¾-6, S. 3¼-4, board 10 *K*; *Bristol* (Pl. s); *Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. r), above the harbour, R. from 3, D. from 3, pens. from 9 *K*; *Lackner* (Pl. l), R. from 4, pens. from 8 *K*; *Trotter* (Pl. t); *Slatina* (Pl. m); *Gruber* (Pl. h): *Posthorn* (Pl. n), R. 1½-2 *K*. — Pensions. *Bellevue* (Pl. i), on the sea, with the dépendance *Palace Hotel*, pens. from 12 *K*; *Quisisana* (Pl. c), pens. from 10 *K*; *Speranza* (Pl. u), pens. 8-14 *K*; *Lederer* (Pl. p); *Vier Jahreszeiten* (Pl. g), pens. from 9 *K*; *Wiener Heim* (Pl. e), pens. from 8 *K*; *Quitta* (Pl. k), in the S. part of the sea-front (S. Strandweg), pens. 8-12 *K*; *Hausner* (Pl. o); *Friedrichshof & Villa Heim*, a little to the N. of the Wiener Heim, pens. 8-12 *K*; *Scheler*, pens. from 10 *K*.

Restaurants. **Kursaal*: **Hôtel Stefanie* (see above); *Wiener Hofbräu*, D. 2 *K*; *David*, at the Kur-Park. — Cafés. *Quarnero*, see above; *Lokey*; *Pavillon Glacier*; also a café on the steamboat-pier. — *Casino des Étrangers*, with gaming rooms.

Post & Telegraph Office in the Bazaar. — *Reading Room* in the Villa Angiolina (adm. 20 *h*), to the N. of the Kursaal.

Baths. *Sea Baths* (for men and women in common) open May 1st-Oct. 31st: opposite the Villa Angiolina, in the Slatina Bay, and elsewhere (bath 70-90 *h*). — *Warm Salt Water Baths* at the Erzherzog-Ludwig-Victor-Bad (also hydropathic), next door to the Hôtel Stefanie. — *Dr. Schalk's Neues Kurhaus* (Pl. f), pens. from 10 *K*; *Dr. K. Szegö's Hydropathic*, on the N. shore.

Electric Tramway to Volosca, 20 *h*; to Mattuglie, see p. 284 and above; to Lovrana, 40 *h*.

Carriages. Tariff of charges: to *Castua* 12 *K* for 1-3 pers., 14 *K* for 4 pers., there and back (including 2 hrs. of waiting); to *Fiume* 12 or 14 *K* (2 hrs. waiting); *Ika* 5 or 6 *K* (1 hr. waiting); *Lovrana* 6 or 8 *K* (1 hr. waiting); *Moščenice* or *Veprinac* 14 or 16 *K* (2 hrs. waiting); to the *Stefanie-Schutzhaus* on Monte Maggiore 26 or 32 *K* (5 hrs. waiting). Each additional ¼ hr. waiting 50 *h*.

Steamboat hourly to *Fiume* (in 35 min., 80 *h*; there and back 1 *K* 20 *h*); also to *Ika* and *Lovrana* (40 *h*). [Tickets bought on board are dearer.] — Small Boat with one rower for ½ hr. 1 *K* 20, 1 hr. 2 *K*, every ½ hr. more 80 *h*, half-a-day 6 *K*; with two rowers one-half more.

Visitors' and Music Tax, 4 *K* weekly (two days free). — Anglican Church Service in winter.

Abbazia, a favourite summer and winter resort (mean temperature in winter 46° Fahr., in July 73°), in a sheltered situation, with beautiful grounds and woods of evergreen laurel, is annually frequented by about 42,000 visitors. Near the Quarnero Hotel is a monument, by Rathausky (1896), to *Fr. Schüler* (d. 1894), a director of the Südbahn and founder of the resort. The favourite walk is the **Strand-Weg*, a path 5-7 ft. wide, which skirts the rocky coast from Volosca (N.) to (6 M.) Ika (S.) Another attractive walk leads from the Slatina Baths (see above) via the *Emp. Francis Joseph Park (Anlagen)*, the *Queen Elizabeth Rock*, the *Aurora-Höhe* (view), and the *King Charles Rock* to the Reichs-Str., ¼ M.

to the N. of the Wiener Heim (Pl. e; in all $4^1/_2$ M.). A large new *Kur-Palast* is now being erected.

Excursions (carriages, tramway, and steamers, see p. 285). We may walk to the N. along the coast to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Volosca* (Hôtel Liburnia), a prettily situated village and winter-resort: to *Mattuglie* (p. 284), 1 hr.; and to *Castua* (p. 284), $1^1/_2$ hr. — To the W. by a somewhat steep path, past the *Vrutki-Quelle*, to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Veprinac* (1705 ft.), with its prominent church. — To the S. by the picturesque coast-road viâ *Ičići* and ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Ika* (Krone) to ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Lovrana* (see below) and ($8^3/_4$ M.) *Moščenice*. — *Fiume* (p. 536) may be visited by steamboat ($^3/_4$ hr.) or carriage ($1^1/_2$ hr.).

Lovrana (**Hôt. Lovrana*, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, pens. from 12 *K*; *Hôtel-Restaurant Königsvilla*, at the harbour; *Miramar; Pens. Marienhof; Pens. Atlanta*, pens. 8-12 *K*; *Café Adria*, above the harbour, with terrace; visitors' tax 20 *h* per day), charmingly situated about 4 M. to the S. of Abbazia, is frequented both in summer and winter. Sea-bath 80 *h*. Electric tramway to Abbazia-Mattuglie (Süd-Bahnhof), see p. 285.

The **Monte Maggiore** (*Vela Včka*; 1580 ft.) is also a delightful object for an excursion from Abbazia on foot ($1^1/_2$ hrs.) or by carriage (see p. 285). The road gradually ascends viâ *Volosca*, *Mattuglie*, and *Veprinac* (see above) to ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) the *Stephanie-Schutzhaus* (3040 ft.), a small inn open all the year round. Pedestrians ascend to the W. to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Veprinac* (see above) and thence follow the road (views) to the S.W., through oaks and beeches, to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the Schutzhaus, whence the top (shelter-hut) is reached in $1^1/_2$ hr. more by a blue-marked path (S.W.). Extensive view. From the Schutzhaus we may descend by a stony path to Lovrana (see above) in $2^1/_2$ hrs.

Railway from Abbazia to Trieste, see p. 277. A motor-diligence also plies in 3 hrs. (fare 12 *K*), starting at the Erzherzog-Ludwig-Victor-Bad and running to the Hôtel de la Ville. — Motor Diligence twice daily in $5^1/_2$ hrs. to (59 M.) Pola (p. 282; 12 *K*), starting and arriving at the post-offices.

The Railway to Fiume from Abbazia-Mattuglie descends towards the sea, affording a fine view of the Gulf of Quarnero, with the islands of Veglia and Cherso. $36^3/_4$ M. *Fiume*, see p. 536.

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General Remarks. The kingdom of Bohemia, the margraviate of Moravia, and the duchy of Silesia form the N.W. portion of the Austrian Empire. Bohemia, an irregular quadrangle covering an area of 19,987 sq. M. (pop. 6,741,309 in 1910), is bounded on the S.W. by the *Bohemian Forest*, on the N.W. by the *Erzgebirge*, and on the N.E. by the *Sudetic Range*, and belongs almost entirely to the basin of the *Elbe*. — Beyond the *Bohemian-Moravian Hills*, to the E. of Bohemia, lies Moravia (8553 sq. M.; pop. 2,620,900), a hilly region traversed by the *March*, a tributary of the Danube; beyond the *Moravian Plain* and the *Oder-Gebirge* the Sudetic Mountains form its N. boundary, while on the S.E. it is separated from Hungary by the *White Carpathians* and the *West Beskids*. — Part of Moravia runs N., dividing Austrian Silesia (1980 sq. M.; pop. 756,600) into the provinces of Troppau (W.) and Teschen (E.).

Bohemia is one of the most industrial countries of Europe, its export trade to the N. being facilitated by the Elbe. Coal-mines (at Dux, Brüx, Kladno, Pilsen, etc.), iron-mines, deposits of semi-precious stones (Bohemian garnets), textile industries, and the manufacture of machinery, glass, and china, all contribute to the wealth of the country. Moravia also possesses considerable mines (coal, iron, graphite, etc.), and its woollen industry (at Brünn) rivals that of Silesia (at Bielitz, Troppau, Jägerndorf, and Teschen). To Silesia belongs the productive Ostrow-Karwina coal-field. The growing of beets for sugar-making forms the most important branch of Bohemian and Moravian agriculture; in Moravia the fertile Hanna produces excellent barley and wheat; and the Eger Valley near Saaz is noted for its hops. Bohemian beer from Pilsen, etc., is celebrated.

Population. The majority (63-70 per cent) of the inhabitants of Bohemia and Moravia belong to the Czechish-Slavonic race, which includes the *Czechs* proper in Central and S. Bohemia and in certain parts of Moravia, the *Slovaks* on the Moravian border, between the March and the White Carpathians, and several smaller Slavonic races with strongly marked ethnographical characteristics (*Horaks* in the Bohemian-Moravian hills, *Hanaks* in the central region of the March, *Walachs* in the N.E. part of Moravia). The Moravian Slavs are noted for their rigid adherence to their gay national costume. — *Germans* (Bavarians, Saxons, Silesians) are found scattered among the Czechs, usually in enclaves of considerable size. The S. part of Bohemia, the N. part of Moravia, and a narrow strip on the S. boundary of Moravia are German-speaking districts.

History. Little is known of the early history of Bohemia, the original name of which, *Boihaemum* ('home of the Boii'), recalls its settlement by the Celtic tribe of the *Boii* (5th cent. B.C.?). From about the time of Augustus we find Bohemia and Moravia in the possession of the Germanic *Marcomanni* and *Quadi*, who maintained the Danube as their S. frontier against the Romans. After the migration of the Marcomanni to Bavaria, early in the 6th cent., their former possessions were occu-

pied by Slavonic races, but were soon conquered by the Avars. *Samo* (d. 658), a Frankish immigrant, founded the first short-lived Bohemian kingdom in 630. Christianity gradually made its way into Bohemia after the time of Charlemagne, and in 864 *SS. Cyril* and *Methodius* began the conversion of Moravia. They were, however, expelled by *Swatopluk* (870-894), the founder of the Kingdom of Moravia, which included Bohemia.

The Kingdom of Moravia succumbed before the incursions of the Magyars, and the *Přemyslides* took advantage of the confusion to seize Bohemia in 912 (which they held from 929 under German suzerainty) and Moravia in 1029. The attempt of *Ottocar II.* (1253-78) to extend his power over Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola was shattered by his defeat by Rudolf of Hapsburg on the Marchfeld. Kings of the German house of *Luxemburg* inherited (1310-1437) the possessions of the Přemyslides. *King John*, who united Silesia with Bohemia and Moravia in 1327, and his son *Charles IV.* (1346-78), under whom Prague attained its greatest prosperity as capital of the German Empire, followed the example of the Přemyslides in populating the frontier-mountains of Bohemia with German peasants and settling German merchants in the towns. Under *Wenceslaus IV.* (1378-1419; German emperor until 1400) the Czech national reaction began, largely encouraged by John Huss, and under *Sigismund* (1419-37; Ger. emp. 1411-37) the Czech language and literature obtained the upper hand as a result of the Hussite wars. After the short reigns of *Albert V.* of Hapsburg, *Ladislaus Posthumus*, and *George Podiebrad* (1458-71), a Bohemian follower of Huss, *Ladislaus II.* (1471-1516) of the Polish House of the Jagellons came to the throne of Bohemia, and on his election to the crown of Hungary (1490) transferred the royal residence to Ofen. The victory of the Turks at the battle of Mohács (1526), in which Ladislaus' son *Lewis* was killed, annihilated the power of the Jagellons and contributed to the lasting possession of Bohemia by the Hapsburgs. *Ferdinand I.* (Ger. emp. 1556-64) curtailed the rights of the Protestant Bohemian estates and towns at the 'Bloody Diet' of 1547, but more beneficial times for the Bohemians followed under *Maximilian II.* (1564-76) and *Rudolf II.* (1576-1611), from whom his brother *Matthias* (1611-19) wrested Moravia in 1608 with the help of the Protestant aristocracy. The rebellion of the Bohemian and Moravian Protestants under *Count Matthias von Thurn*, and the election as King of the *Elector Palatine Frederick V.* (1619) in place of the Catholic *Ferdinand II.*, were followed by the battle of the White Hill, which placed the emperor in possession of the land once more, and led to the expulsion of nearly all the Protestant inhabitants and to the transference of the royal residence to Vienna. The endeavour of the Hapsburgs, assisted by the Jesuits, who were practically all-powerful in Bohemia and Moravia, to Germanize the habits and language of their Czech subjects culminated in the establishment of German public elementary schools under Joseph II. In opposition to this policy a new Czech movement has gradually developed since the end of the 18th cent., and since 1861 has led, in spite of violent parliamentary opposition, to bitter feuds between German-Bohemians and Czechs.

Language. The Vowels in Czech are pronounced in the Continental fashion, but are always short unless marked by an accent (´ or °). *Ě* = yě (y as in yes) or ie; *y* resembles a sound halfway between i and the German modified u (ü). In the combinations *aj*, *ej*, *oj*, and *uj* the letter j is pronounced as a short i; *ou* = oŭ. — Consonants: *c* = ts (also before k); *č* = tsh; *ch* = guttural ch, as in Scottish loch; *d'*, *t'* = dy, ty (y as in yes); *g* is always hard; *h* is always a strong aspirate; *j* = y as in yes, if final = ĭ (see also above); *k* before d or z = hard g; *ň* = ny (y as in yes) or nĭ; *qu* = kv; *ř* = rzh (*i.e.* r + z as in azure); *s* = voiceless (sharp) s; *š* = sh; *ž* = z in azure. At the end of a word, after a short vowel, *b*, *d*, *ř*, *z*, and *ž* become voiceless (*i.e.* p, t, rsh, s, sh), *ř* also before k and t, and *z* also before c, h, k, p, š, or t; *v*, if final or before b, č, d, h, ch, j, k, p, s, š, or t = f. Before i (ĭ) *d*, *t*, and *n* are pronounced

as d', t', and ň (see p. 289). The correct pronunciation of such words as 'Vltava', 'trh', and 'vrch', in which the l and r respectively are prolonged, cannot easily be indicated visually and is best learnt by ear. — The Stress usually lies on the first syllable; words of more than two syllables are accentuated on the first and the third (or fifth) syllable.

Among the most important words for travellers are the following: *hostinec*, hotel; *restaurace*, restaurant; *pokoj*, room; *postel*, bed; *svíčka*, candle; *oheň*, fire; *jídelna*, dining-room; *vidlička*, fork; *nůž*, knife; *sklenice*, glass; *láhev*, bottle; *voda*, water; *víno*, wine; *pivo*, beer; *káva*, coffee; *mléko*, milk; *chléb*, bread; *máslo*, butter; *maso*, meat; *šunka*, ham; *vejce*, eggs; *sýr*, cheese. — *Železnice*, railway; *nádraží*, railway station; *zavazadlo*, luggage; *vchod*, entrance; *východ*, exit. — *Město*, town; *vesnice*, village; *třída*, street; *ulice*, lane or narrow street; *náměstí*, square; *dům*, house; *palác*, palace; *kostel*, church; *klášter*, convent; *poštovní úřad*, post office; *telegrafní úřad*, telegraph office; *divadlo*, theatre; *kavárna*, café; *cukrárství*, confectioner's shop. — *Vůz*, carriage; *drožka*, cab; *kůň*, horse; *průvodce dovedete mne do* , guide, take me to –; *nosič*, porter. — *Cesta*, way, path; *silnice*, highroad; *most*, bridge; *zahrada*, garden; *strom*, tree; *les*, wood; *louka*, meadow; *hora*, *vrch*, hill; *údolí*, valley; *potok*, stream; *řeka*, river; *jezero*, lake. — *Jitro*, morning; *den*, day; *poledne*, noon; *večer*, evening; *noc*, night. — *Pán*, Mr. or gentleman; *paní*, Mrs. or lady; *muž*, man; *dítě*, child. — *Americký*, American; *anglický*, English; *dánsky*, Danish; *norvézský*, Norwegian; *švédský*, Swedish; *německý*, German; *polský*, Polish; *uherský*, Hungarian. — *Velký*, large; *malý*, small; *vysoký*, high; *nízký*, low; *blízký*, near; *daleký*, distant; *časně*, early; *pozdě*, late; *rolna* (adverb *pomalu*), slow, slowly; *rychlý* (adverb *rychle*), quick, quickly; *dobrý*, good; *špatný*, bad; *přílis drahý*, too dear; *dole*, below; *nahoru*, above; *v levo*, left; *v pravo*, right; *půl*, half; *celý*, whole; *červený*, red; *modrý*, blue; *bílý*, white; *černý*, black; *zelený*, green; *svatý*, holy; *zapovězený*, forbidden; *je*, is; *má*, has; *děkuji*, thank you; *prosím*, please. — *Jeden*, one; *dva*, two; *tři*, three; *čtyři*, four; *pět*, five; *šest*, six; *sedm*, seven; *osm*, eight; *devět*, nine; *deset*, ten; *jedenáct*, eleven; *dvanáct*, twelve; *patnáct*, fifteen; *dvacet*, twenty; *padesát*, fifty; *sto*, hundred; *tisíc*, thousand. — *Neděle*, Sunday; *pondělí*, Monday; *úterý*, Tuesday; *středa*, Wednesday; *čtvrtek*, Thursday; *pátek*, Friday; *sobota*, Saturday.

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43. Prague.†

Plans. In the town the names of streets, etc., are inscribed in Czech only (see p. 289 and above). Our survey-plan gives the Czech names (náměstí = square, trh = market-place; třída, silnice = street; ulice = lane), while the second plan, comprising the quarters of the Old Town, the 'Little Town', and the Hradčany, bears the German names.

Railway Stations (cabs, see p. 291). 1. *State Railway Station* or *Staats-Bahnhof* (Pl. G, H, 4; entrance Hybernská Ulice, exit Havlíčkova Ulice), for Dresden viâ Bodenbach (R. 44), Vienna viâ Brünn (R. 50), and Eger viâ Carlsbad (R. 46). — 2. *Francis Joseph Station* or *Franz-Josephs-Bahnhof* (Pl. H, 5), for Gmünd and Vienna (R. 51), for Linz viâ Budweis, for Pilsen and Furth (R. 48), for Brüx and Moldau, for Reichenberg (R. 54),

† The water of Prague should not be drunk unless boiled.

for Georgswalde and Ebersbach (R. 53), and for Dresden viâ Všetat-Přívor. — 3. *North West Station* or *Nordwest-Bahnhof* (Pl. H, 3), for the line to Vienna viâ Lissa and Znaim (R. 52), and for Mittelwalde and Breslau (R. 55a). — *Porter* from the station to the cab 20 *h* for each trunk.

Hotels (all with restaurants; no hotel-omnibuses meet the trains). *Blauer Stern (Pl. c; G. 4), corner of Na Příkopě and Hybernská Ulice, R. from 4, B. 1½ *K*; Hôtel de Saxe (Pl. a; G, 4), Hybernská Ulice 2, R. from 3, B. 1 *K*, these two patronized by Germans; *Schwarzes Ross (Pl. b; G, 4), Na Příkopé 28, R. 3-6, D. 1½-4 *K*; *Erzherzog Stephan (Pl. g; G, 5), Václavské Náměstí, R. from 3, D. 3-5 *K*; *Palace Hotel (Pl. l; G, 5), corner of Panská Ulice and Jindřišská Ulice, R. from 3½, B. 1½, D. 3 *K*, new; *Central (Pl. c; G, 4), Hybernská Ulice, R. 3-5, B. 1, D. 1½-4 *K*; Goldene Gans, Václavské Náměstí (Pl. F, G. 5, 6), R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3 *K*, new; Hôtel de Paris (Pl. i; G, 4), Pařížská Ulice, R. from 4, D. 4 *K*; Goldner Engel (Pl. h; F, 4), Celetná Ulice 31; Victoria, cor. Jungmannova Ulice and Palackého Ulice (Pl. F, 6), R. from 2½ *K*; Englischer Hof (Pl. d; G, 4), Pořícká Třída 9; Monopol (Pl. k; G, 4), opposite the 'Staats-Bahnhof', R. from 3 *K*; Park Hôtel Terminus (hôtel garni), Sadová Třída 5 (Pl. G, H, 4, 5), R. from 3, B. 1½ *K*, new.

Restaurants (D. 12-3 p.m.) at all the hotels. Also *Deutsches Haus*, Na Příkopě 26, D. 1 *K* 20 *h* and 2 *K*; *Stadtpark: Deutscher Theater-Garten*, at the New German Theatre (Pl. G, 6), in summer only; *Zwei Ameln*, Panská Ulice 4 (Pl. F, G, 5); *Platteis*, Ferdinandova Třída 37, entrance from the Uhelný Trh (Pl. F, 5); *Goldenes Kreuzel*, Nekazanka Ulice 7 (Pl. G, 5), with garden; *Petzold*, Radetzky Square 21 (Pl. C, D, 1).

Wine Rooms. *Lippert*, Na Příkopě 39; *Maader*, Železná Ulice 11 (Pl. F, 4, 5), near the German Theatre, these two also for 'delicatessen': *Bodega*, cor. of Nekazanka Ulice and Na Příkopě (Pl. G, 5).

Cafés. *Continental*, Na Příkopě 17 (Pl. F, G, 5); *Corso*, Na Příkopě 37; *Central*, Na Příkopě 15; *Français*, Na Příkopě 39; *Wien*, Na Příkopě, cor. of Václavské Náměstí and Vodičkova Ulice; *Edison*, cor. of Na Příkopě and Na Můstku (Pl. F, 5); *Erzherzog Stephan* (see above).

Pleasure Gardens (concerts in summer). **Royal Forest Park*, see p. 306; *Belvedere Promenades*, see p. 306; *Schützen-Insel* (Střelecký Ostrov; Pl. D, 5, 6); *Petřín* or *Hasenburg*, see p. 307.

Cabs. Tariff for one-horse cabs for 1-3 pers. and two-horse carr. ('Fiaker') for 4 pers. (at night, 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., a fare and a half):—

	1-horse cab	2-horse cab
	K h	*K h*
Within the Old Town, New Town, Josephtown, Lower Malá Strana, and the suburbs of Karlín, Smíchov, Vinohrady, etc.:		
per ¼ hour	— 80	1 20
per ½ hour	1 20	2 —
Each addit. ¼ hr. (each ½ hr. for two-horse cabs)	— 40	1 —
Bridge-toll	— 10	— 20
To the Upper Malá Strana, Hradčany, Holešovice-Bubny, Žižkov, and to the Vyšehrad (in addition to fares given above)	— 40	60
To or from the Railway Stations (in addition to fares given above)	— 60	1 —
Small articles of luggage free; each trunk 40 *h*		
From the Old Town, New Town, or *Josephtown* to the Royal Forest Park, Belvedere, Bubenec, Císařský Mlýn, Košíře (Clam's Garden), Nusle, Volšany, or Vršovice	2 —	3 —
To Hvězda	4 —	6 —
Return-fare or waiting, each ¼ hr. (each ½ hr. for two-horse cabs)	— 40	1 —

Taximeter Motor Cabs. For 1-2 pers. 600 mètres 1 *K*, each additional 300 m. 20 *h*; at night (10-6) 300 m. 1 *K*, each additional 150 m. 20 *h*. Each trunk 40 *h*. From the railway-stations, theatres, etc., 40 *h* extra.

STRANGERS' CIRCULAR DRIVE. Daily at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., starting from the Powder Tower (Pulver-Turm; Pl. G, 4), 3 hrs., *4 K.*

Electric Tramways (12-30 *h*). The cars are marked with numbers, to which those in the following list correspond. Lines 1, 3, 5, & 11 touch the Na Příkopě. **1.** From the *Powder Tower* (Prašná Bráua or Pulver-Turm; Pl. G, 4) viâ the State Railway Station (Pl. G, H, 4) and Francis Joseph Station (Pl. H, 5, 6) to *Vršovice* (Pl. K, 8); 21/2 M. (21 min.). — **2.** From the *Czech Theatre* (Národní Divadlo; Pl. E, 6) viâ the Spálená Ulice (Pl. E, F, 6), Korunní Třída (Pl. K, 7), Karlova Třída (Pl. I, 5), State Railway Station (Pl. G, H, 4), Powder Tower (Pulver-Turm; Pl. G, 4), and Velké Náměstí (Pl. F, 4) to the *Czech Theatre* (Pl. E, 6); 5½ M. (32 min.). — **3.** From the *Královská Obora* (Baumgarten; Pl. E, 1) viâ the Francis Joseph Bridge (Pl. G, 3), Na Příkopě (Pl. F, G, 5), Bohemian Museum (Pl. G, 6), and Havlíčkova Třída (Pl. G, 7) to *Vinohrady* (Königliche Weinberge; Pl. H, 8); 3½ M. (32 min.). — **4.** From the *Czech Theatre* (Národní Divadlo; Pl. E, 6) viâ the Spálená Ulice (Pl. E, F, 6) and the Vyšehrad Station (Pl. E, F, 8) to *Nusle* (Jaromírova Ulice; Pl. F, G, 9); 2 M. (20 min.). — **5.** From *Vysočany* (beyond Pl. K, 3) viâ the North West Station (Pl. H, 3), Na Příkopě (Pl. F, G, 5), Emp. Francis Bridge (Pl. D, 5, 6), and the Malostranské Náměstí (Pl. C, 4) to the *Royal Palace* (Hofburg; Pl. C, 4); 6½ M. (1 hr.). — **6.** From the *Bělského Třída* (Pl. G, 1, 2) viâ the North West Station (Pl. H, 3), State Railway Station (Pl. G, H, 4), Vodičkova Ulice (Pl. F, 6), Palacký Bridge (Pl. D, E, 7), and the Smíchov Station (Pl. D, 9) to *Červená Zahrada* (beyond Pl. D, 9); 4½ M. (38 min.). — **7.** From the *Královská Obora* (see above) viâ the Vltavská Ulice (Pl. H-K, 2), Pod Letnou (Pl. E, F, 3), Čech Bridge (Pl. E, 3), and the Mikulášská Třída (Pl. F, 4) to the *Velké Náměstí* (Pl. F, 4); 3½ M. (½ hr.). — **9.** From the *Nákvasova Ulice* (beyond Pl. K, 5) viâ the Francis Joseph Station (Pl. H, 5, 6), Václavské Náměstí (Pl. F, G, 5, 6), Ferdinandova Třída, Emperor Francis Bridge (Pl. D, E, 5, 6), Kinského Třída (Pl. C, 6, 7), and Smíchov Station (Pl. D, 9) to the *Slavojova Ulice* (beyond Pl. D, 9); 4½ M. (42 min.). — **11.** From *Střešovice* (beyond Pl. A, 2) viâ the Nádraží v Brusce (Sandtor Station; Pl. B, C, 2), Belcrediho Třída (Pl. E, F, 2), Francis Joseph Bridge (Pl. G, 3), Na Příkopě, and Jungmannova Třída (Pl. I, K, 6) to *Strašnice*; 6½ M. (57 min.).

Cable Tramway in summer from Aujezd (Malá Strana) to the top of the *Petřin* (p. 307; every 10 min.; ascent 20, descent 12, there and back 24 *h*), and from the Francis Joseph Bridge to the *Belvedere* (p. 306; 6 *h*).

Baths. *Elisabeth-Bad* (Pl. G, 3), Eliščina Třída 30; *Königs-Bad*, Karoliny Světlé Ulice 13 (Pl. E, 5), near the Charles Bridge; river-baths at *Sophie's Island* (Pl. D, E, 6), with warm baths and swimming school: *Civil and Military Swimming School* (Pl. E, 3, 4).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. G, 5), Jindřišská Ulice. — *Pneumatic Tube Service* (red letter-boxes; 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.), letter 35, postcard 25 *h*.

Theatres. *German Theatre* (Deutsches Landes-Theater; Pl. F, 5), Ovocný Trh; *New German Theatre* (Pl. G, 6), Town Park. — *Bohemian National Theatre* (Pl. E, 6), on the Františkovo Nábřeží.

Art Exhibitions in the *Rudolphinum* (p. 297); four or five times a year in the *Manes Union* (Pl. C, 6).

British Consul, *Capt. A. Wentworth Forbes*, Jungmannova Třída 59 (Pl. F, 5, 6). — **United States Consul,** *Joseph I. Brittain*, Marianská Ulice 53 (Pl. G, H, 6, 5); vice-consul, *Arnold Weissberger*.

Anglican Church Service in *St. Martin's Church*, Martinská Ulice (off the Na Perštýně; Pl. E, 5), from Oct. 15th to June 15th.

Strangers' Enquiry Office, Josefské Náměstí 8 ('Society for Encouraging the Visits of Foreigners').

Collections and Objects of Interest.

Belvedere (p. 306), see Royal Palace.

Cathedral (p. 304), open for visitors on week-days 9.30-7.30 (in winter 9.30 to 4), on Sun. 12-3 and 4-7.30. The verger who shows visitors

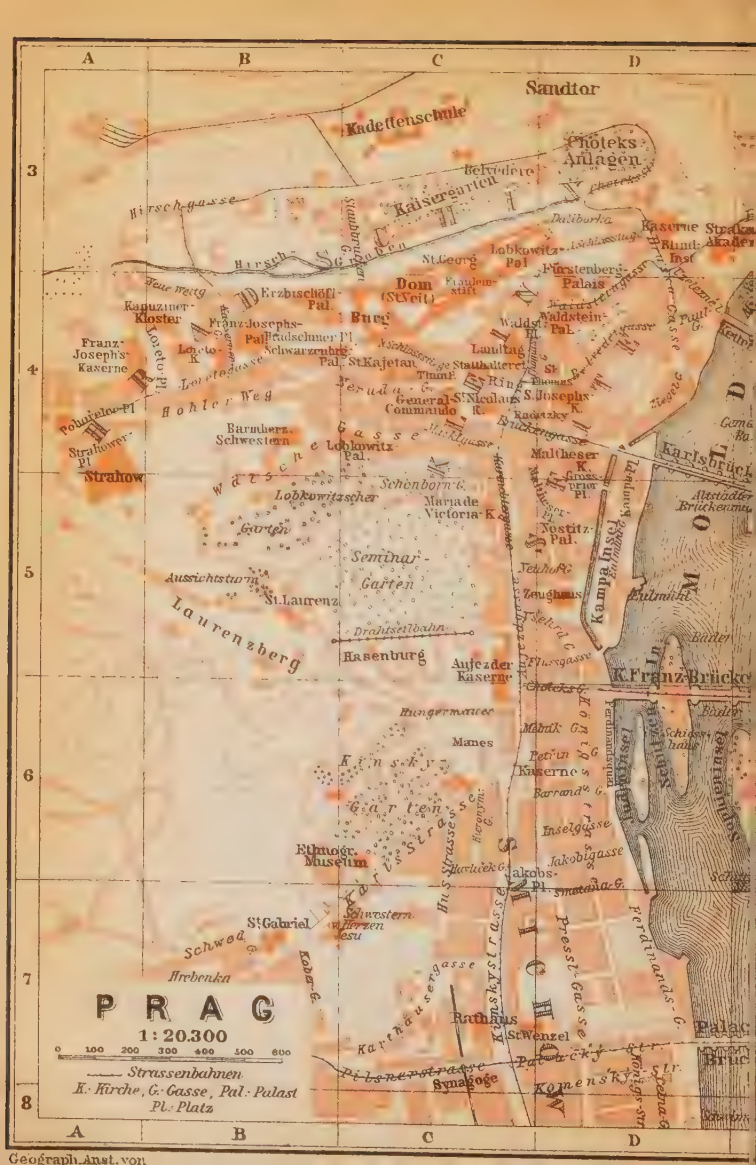
round the cathedral receives 30 *h* (or in the hours when the church is closed 60 *h*), in return for which he furnishes a good printed guide.
Jewish Burial Ground (p. 299), adm. daily 8-6 (except Sat. and the high Jewish festivals) by ticket (40 *h*).
Loretto Church (p. 305), treasury open daily in summer 8-4; in winter on application the day before at the adjoining Capuchin convent.
Modern Gallery of the Kingdom of Bohemia (p. 307), open free on week-days, except Mon., 10-3 or 10-4, Sun. and holidays 9-6 or 10-3.
Museum, Bohemian (p. 299), adm. on Sun. 9-1, 30 *h*; on week-days 10-4, 1 *K* (Wed. & Sat. free).
Museum, Czech & Slavonic Ethnographical (p. 307), open daily, except Mon., 8-12 (1 *K*) and 2-6 (free).
Museum of Industrial Art (p. 298), open free on week-days, except Mon., 10-1 & 3-5, Sun. and holidays 10-3. The library is open from Tues. to Sat. 10-12, and also on Wed. and Sat. 5-8.
Museum, Municipal (p. 301), open free on Sun. 9-12, Tues., Wed., and Frid. 2-6 (winter 2-4); on Sat. 2-6 (2-4) 40 *h*; at other times 1-4 pers. 2 *K*.
Museum, Náprstek's Bohemian Industrial (p. 297), open in summer on Sun. and holidays 9-12 (20 *h*), on week-days in the forenoon 1 pers. 2 *K*, for several persons 1 *K* each.
Nostitz Palace (p. 303); paintings, in summer only, on application; fee.
Old Town Hall (p. 296), open on week-days 9-6, Sun. and holidays 9-12; 40 *h*.
Royal Palace (p. 303), adm. in summer daily 11-1 & 4-6 (Oct. to end of May 1-5) by tickets (40 *h*, incl. the Belvedere), which are issued at the office of the Schlosshauptmann or Major Domo; open free May 15-17th and Sept. 27-29th.
Rudolphinum (p. 297), picture-gallery and engravings; open free daily, except Mon., 9-1.
Strahov Gallery (p. 306), open on week-days 10.30 to 11.30; library open in summer only, 10-11.45 a.m.
Synagogue (p. 299), open daily, except Sat. and high Jewish festivals, 8-12 & 1-7.
University Library (p. 296), open on week-days 9-1 & 3-8; for visitors, week-days, 11-1.
Waldstein Palace (p. 302), adm. on application to the castellan (in the first court, to the right); fee.

Chief Attractions (1½-2 days). 1st Day. Forenoon. *Powder Tower* (p. 295), *Old Town Square* (p. 295), *Rudolphinum* (p. 297), *Jewish Burial Ground* (p. 299), and *Synagogue* (p. 299); afternoon, *Petřin* (p. 307) or *Royal Forest Park* (p. 306). — 2nd Day. Forenoon, *Charles Bridge* (p. 301), *Strahov* (p. 306; best by carriage), *Hradčany* (p. 303), *Belvedere* (p. 306), and *Waldstein Palace* (p. 302). Excursion to *Karlstein*, see pp. 331, 332.

Prague (615 ft.), Czech *Praha*, capital of the kingdom of Bohemia, the headquarters of the 8th Army Corps, and residence of a prince-archbishop and an imperial governor, lies in a broad basin on the *Moldau (Vltava)*. Its educational institutions include Czech and German universities (3800 and 1300 students respectively) and German and Czech technical colleges. Its numerous towers and baroque palaces, the broad river with its handsome bridges, and the heights on the left bank crowned by the venerable Hradčany combine to form a singularly attractive picture, the interest of which is enhanced by its historical associations. The city, including the suburbs of *Karlin* (Karolinental), *Žižkov*, *Vinohrady* (Weinberge), *Vršovice*, and *Smichov*, has ca. 600,000 inhab. of whom 6 per cent are Germans. The garrison amounts to more

than 8100 men. The town is divided into eight districts. On the right bank of the Moldau are the *Staré Město* (Old Town or Altstadt; District I); *Josefov* (Josephtown or Josephstadt; V); the *Nové Město* (New Town or Neustadt; II), encircling the Altstadt; the *Vyšehrad* (VI); and *Libeň* (Lieben; VIII). On the left bank are the *Malá Strana* (Little Town or Kleinseite; III), in the valley and on the slopes of the Hradčany and Petřin; the high-lying *Hradčany* (Hradschin; IV), with the royal palace and the cathedral; and *Holešovice-Bubny* (Holeschowitz-Bubna; VII). The chief industrial quarters are Holešovice-Bubny, Libeň, Smichov, and Karlin, which contain numerous breweries, mills, iron-foundries, and manufactories of textile goods and machinery.

History. The foundation of Prague is ascribed to Libussa, the legendary first Duchess of Bohemia (8th cent.). Towards the close of the 11th cent. a German colony was established in the Old Town, which was much fostered by *Ottocar II.* (1253-78) and other princes. *Emp. Charles IV.*, to whom are due most of the important mediæval buildings of the city, raised Prague to the rank of an archbishopric (1344) and founded the university (1348; the earliest in the German empire). This prince, who had been educated in France, also summoned several French, Italian, and German artists to Prague, including Peter Parler, the sculptor and architect, and the painters Nicholas Wurmser and Meister Dietrich or Theodoric. The so-called 'Maler-Zeche', dating from 1348, is the oldest art school in Germany. Charles's successor, *Wenceslaus IV.* (1378-1419), at the instigation of *John Huss*, tried to limit the privileges of foreign students at the university, whereupon (1409) many professors and ca. 2000 German students seceded and founded the University of Leipzig and others. In 1419 began the Hussite wars, which brought much evil to the city in their train. *Ferdinand I.* (made King of Bohemia in 1526) erected the beautiful Belvedere (p. 306). His grandson *Rudolph II.* (1576-1612) lived at the Hradcany, absorbed in his collections of art (comp. pp. 59, 65) and in his natural history and astrological studies, in which he was assisted by Tycho Brahe (p. 295) and Johann Kepler. Rudolph was succeeded by his brother *Matthias* (1612-19), under whom culminated the religious disputes which led to the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War (comp. p. 304). The battle of the White Hill (p. 307) decided the fate of the rising of the Bohemian Protestants. The invading Saxons were quickly repelled by Wallenstein (1631). In 1648 the Swedes captured the Little Town and were about to attack the Old Town, when news was brought that peace had been declared. Thanks to the wealth of its clergy and noblesse Prague now became one of the chief seats of the development of Baroque Art. In church-building the Jesuits led the way. In the sphere of secular architecture the imposing palace of Wallenstein (p. 302) may be mentioned as a harbinger of the new style. Towards the end of the 17th cent. and in the 18th cent. German architects began to hold their own with the Italians. Among these were *J. B. Fischer von Erlach* (pp. 23, 296) and the Franconian family of *Dientzenhofer*, the most distinguished member of which was *Kilian Ignatius* (1690-1752), a pupil of Fischer (pp. 296, 300, 302). In the War of the Austrian Succession Prague was captured by the Bavarians, Saxons, and French in 1741 and by the Prussians in 1744. In the Seven Years' War it was bombarded by the Prussians for two weeks in 1757, but was relieved through the defeat of Frederick the Great at Kolin. Under Joseph II. the city was united under one magistracy (1781). The Peace of Prague (Aug. 23rd, 1866) put an end to the struggle between Prussia and Austria for the hegemony of Germany. – Comp. 'The Story of Prague', by *Count Lützow*, in the 'Mediæval Town Series' (London, 1907).



Geograph. Anst. von

E
F
G
H
Hetzinsel (Gr.-Venedig)
Kaffeehaus
Belvedere-Str.
Restaurat.
Prinz Rudolfs-Anlagen
(Belvedere)
Ehem. Kronen-Ins.
Ehem. Prinz Coburg-Ins.
Ehem. Leopoldstädter Insel
Franz Josefs-Kai
Radetzky-Str.
Johannes-Pl.
Barmh. Brüder
Barmherzigen-G.
S. Agnes
St. Kastulus
Elisabeth-Bad
Clemens-G.
Nordwest Bahnhof
St. Peter
Synag.
Kunstgewerbe-Mus.
Josefs-Kai
Josefstädter Str.
Badhaus
Protest. K.
Kinsky
Jacob K.
Teyn K.
Teyn-Hof
Gr. Pal.
Ring
Universität
Neues Altes Rathaus
Rathaus-Platz
Landgericht
Caroli-num
Baths
Deutsch. Landesth.
St. Salv.
Börse
Landes-bank
Havlicek-Platz
Deutsch. Studentenheim
Kurrentgasse
Schotten-Gymn.
Schotten-K.
Schotten-Pl.
Schotten-Stift
Schotten-Hof
Schotten-Gasse
Schotten-Ring
Schotten-Bastei
Schotten-Durchhaus
Schotten-Durchgang
Schotten-Durchfahrt
Schotten-Durchlass
Schotten-Durchbruch

a. Quarters on the Right Bank of the Moldau.

The Na Příkopě or *Graben* (Pl. F, G, 4, 5), formerly the moat, is now the busiest street in the town, containing attractive shops, a few large banks, and many popular cafés. The *Palais Sylva-Taroucca*, on the E. side of the street (No. 12), was built by Dientzenhofer in 1738 et seq.; it is now city-property. At its N.E. end, between the Hybernská Ulice and the Celetná Ulice (see below), rises the late-Gothic **Powder Tower** or *Prašná Brána* (Pulver-Turm; Pl. G, 4), erected as a gate-tower in 1475 et seq. (on the model of the Old Town Bridge Tower, p. 302) and restored in 1883 (key at the town-hall). Opposite the Powder Tower (*N.*) is the new domed building of the *City Council*.

We now follow the Celetná Ulice and enter the Old Town *(Altstadt)*. In the Fruit Market (Ovocný Trh), which diverges to the left, is the *German Theatre* (Pl. F, 5; p. 292). To the N. of this, at No. 11 Železná Ulice, is the **Carolinum** (Pl. F, 4, 5), the university since 1383, and still used by the faculties of law and philosophy (German and Czech). On the side next the market is a fine Gothic oriel window. John Huss (p. 294) held his 'disputations' in the hall where degrees are conferred.

The Celetná Ulice ends at the quaint Velké Náměstí or *Old Town Square* (Pl. F. 4), which has arcades on the S. and E. sides. In the centre rises a *Column of the Virgin*, erected in 1650, from the designs of J. G. Pendel, to commemorate the liberation of Prague from the Swedes in 1648. On the E. side of the square stands the —

Týn Church *(Teynkirche)*, the old church of the Hussites, begun in 1370 by German merchants (sacristan, in the arcades No. 18, to the left, where also is the entrance of the church). It is a Gothic basilica, without transepts. The *Façade, partly concealed by houses, with its two pointed towers (260 ft. high; each crowned by four graceful turrets), and the high-pitched roof were added in 1460 in the time of George Podiebrad, who was crowned King of Bohemia here in 1458. He caused the façade to be adorned with a large gilded chalice (an emblem of the Hussite doctrine that the communion should be administered in both kinds), and with a statue of himself; but after the battle of the White Hill (p. 307) the chalice was superseded by an image of the Virgin. The fine round-arched N. doorway has scenes from the Passion in its pediment (14th cent.). In the interior, on the fourth pillar on the right, is the tombstone, in red marble, of the celebrated Danish astronomer *Tycho Brahe* (d. 1601), who was invited to Prague in 1599. On the high-altar is an Assumption by *Charles Skreta*. In the chapel to the left of the choir is a Gothic Crucifixion from the triumphal arch (1439?); in the Lady Chapel, to the right of the high-altar, is a Gothic font, in pewter, dating from 1414.

The *Kinsky Palace*, adjoining the Týn Church on the N., was built in the baroque style for Count Golz by Kilian Dientzenhofer and Anselm Luragho. It now houses a German high school.

The **Old Town Hall** *(Altes Rathaus)*, on the W. side of the Old Town Square (adm., see p. 293), was erected by *Jos. Bergmann* in 1838-48 in a modern Gothic style on the site of an older building, of which the picturesque projecting chapel (1381), the great tower of 1474, the S. side (with its fine portal), and the old council-chamber still exist. The old clock on the S. side of the tower, with moving figures of the Apostles and a crowing cock, dates from 1490. The statues (by *J. Max*) on the balcony of the second floor represent four rulers to whom Prague is indebted. In the S. wing are the new *Council Chamber*, adorned with two paintings by *Brožik* (Huss before the Council of Constance, and Election of George Podiebrad), the old *Council Chamber*, with fine wood-carvings, and the *Chapel*. The N. wing contains the municipal *Archives*.

To the E. of the Týn Church is the *Týnsky Dvůr* or *Teynhof* (entr. in the Týnská Ulice), with a Renaissance façade and court (1560). Farther to the E. is *St. James's Church* or the *St. Jakobs-Kirche* (Pl. F, 4), in the N. aisle of which is the monument of Chancellor Wratislaw von Mitrowitz, designed by Fischer von Erlach and executed by Brokoff in 1716.

In the Malé Náměstí, a little to the W. of the town-hall, is a fountain with an iron railing of 1560. Adjacent, at the corner of the Husova Třída and the Mariánské Náměstí, is the handsome ***Palace of Count Clam-Gallas** (Pl. E, 4, 5), erected in 1707-12 by Fischer von Erlach. The portal and the Hercules Fountain (in the first court) are by *M. Braun*. Farther on, in the Karlova Ulice, on the right, is the **Clementinum** (Pl. E, 4, 5), an extensive block of buildings in the baroque style, erected by the Jesuits in 1653-1726 and consisting of several churches and chapels, three gateways, and four towers. It now comprises the theological and philosophical faculties of the German and Czech universities, the Archæological Institute (with plaster casts), the archiepiscopal seminary, the University Library (see below), an observatory, etc. The *Salvator Church*, on the W. side, built by the Jesuits in 1578-1601, has a porch added by C. Luragho in 1659. The first court countains a statue (by *E. Max*) of a student of Prague, erected in 1864 to commemorate the participation of the students in the defence of the town against the Swedes in 1648.

The *University Library* (adm., see p. 293) contains 370,000 printed vols. and 3920 MSS. Among the most notable of the latter are the Vyšehrad Gospels (11th cent.), the Passionale of the Dominican Colda (written by Canon Benessius ca. 1312), and Thomas von Stitny's Christian Lesson Book (ca. 1374; Czech).

Between the Clementinum and the Moldau is the *Monastery of the Bohemian Order of the Cross* or *Kreuzherrenstift* (Pl. E, 4),

with a church erected by Carlo Lurago in 1679-88. — Near by, in front of the Charles Bridge, is the bronze *Statue of Charles IV.*, designed by E. Hähnel and erected in 1848 on the 500th anniversary of the foundation of the University.

Beyond the *Old Town Mills* or *Altstädter Mühlen* (Pl. E, 5) and an ancient *Water Tower*, said to date from the time of Ladislaus II., is the Františkovo Nábřeží or *Francis Quay* (Pl. E, 5), leading to the Emp. Francis Bridge (p. 301). In the middle of the quay stands the *Monument of Francis I.*, a Gothic fountain designed by Jos. Kranner (1845), with a bronze equestrian figure of the emperor and allegorical statues in sandstone by Jos. Max. — In the Betlemská Ulice, a little to the E., is the *Holy Rood Chapel*, a small circular Romanesque edifice.

To the E. of the Francis Monument, in the Betlemské Náměstí (Pl. E, 5), once stood the house of *John Huss* (now No. 7) and the chapel in which he preached. — At No. 1 is *Náprstek's Bohemian Industrial Museum*, established by a Bohemian patriot who spent many years in the United States and became an enthusiast for American ideas and institutions (adm., see p. 293).

Below the Charles Bridge is the Nábřeží Korunního Prince Rudolfa or *Crown Prince Rudolf Quay* (Pl. E, 4), on the right bank, on which stand the old *Academy of Art* (now used by the law faculty of the Bohemian University) and the Rudolphinum. The '*Chain Foot Bridge*' (toll 2 *h*) crosses the river to Little Town (p. 301).

The **Rudolphinum** (Pl. E, 4) was erected in 1884 from designs by *Zitek* and *Schulz*. The S. wing contains the Conservatory of Music and two concert-rooms; the N. wing contains the exhibitions of the Art Union and (on the first floor) the picture-gallery of the Bohemian Dilettanti. Adm., see p. 293; entrance from the side next the Moldau. Catalogues of the pictures (1889; 1 *K* 60 *h*, with 30 photographs 4 *K*) and engravings (1885; 20 *h*).

Picture Gallery. Room I (ante-room): Sculptures, including a relief of the Madonna by *Andrea della Robbia*. — To the right is —

Room II (Old German and Dutch schools). On the right: 687. *School of Theodoric of Prague*, Votive picture of Archbishop Očko of Wlašim. — 222-224. *Geertgen tot Sint Jans*, Winged altar in three sections; *230. *Jan Gossaert*, surnamed *Mabuse*, St. Luke painting the Virgin (the so-called 'Prague Domhild'; on the wings St. John in Patmos and Martyrdom of St. John, by *M. Coxie*); 462. *Master of the Death of Mary (?)*, Adoration of the Magi (on the wings the family of the donor). — 379. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of Lady Vaux (original at Hampton Court); *27. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Martyrdom of St. Dorothea (1516).

Room III (corner-room): Bohemian pictures of the 14-16th centuries.

Room IV (to the right of R. II; Italian and later Dutch and German schools). To the left, 486. *P. Moranda*, surnamed *Cavazzola*, Portrait. — No number, *Frans Hals*, *Portrait of Jasper Schade van Westrum; *G. Dou*, Girl on a balcony; *Gerard Terburg*, Man and wife. — 452. *Frans Luycx*, Octavio Piccolomini; no number, *Rubens*, Vision of St. Augustine (from St. Thomas's Church; 1638); no number, *Rubens*, *Martyrdom of St. Thomas (from St. Thomas's Church; 1639); *J. G. Cuyp*, Portrait of a lady (1636); 468. *Fr. Millet*, Large Italian landscape.

Room V (adjoining R. III; divided into eight Cabinets, a-h): 70.

Dierick Bouts, Entombment; 120-123. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Landscapes; 118, 119. *P. Brueghel the Younger*, Adoration of the Magi, Winter-sports; *Rubens*, 585. Small Annunciation, 586. Sketch of the Expulsion from Paradise for the Jesuits' Church at Antwerp. — 559. *P. Potter*, Guard-room (1631); 594. *D. Ryckaert III.*, A refreshing draught (1638). — 227. *Luca Giordano*, Lucretia; 721. *Watteau*, Returning home by torch-light (a sketch). — 203. *A. van Everdingen*, Norwegian landscape; no number, *S. van Ruysdael (?)*, Landscape; 358, 359. *C. de Heem*, Fruit; 660. *Frans Snyders(?)*, Still-life. — 233. *A. Goubau*, Camp-scene; 375. *Jan van den Hoecke*, Philemon and Baucis; *A. van der Neer*, 493. Skittle-alley, *194. Moonlight-scene; 463. *Gabr. Metsu*, Fish-wife; *225. *A. de Gelder*, Vertumnus and Pomona; 706. *W. van de Velde the Younger*, Sea-piece. — 737. *Phil. Wouverman*, Horses; *666. *Jan Steen*, Serenade; 169. *Cuyp*, Landscape with cattle; 190. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Rebecca and Eleazer at the well. — *200. *A. Elsheimer*, Temple on a lake.

Room VI (corner-room; masters of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th cent., chiefly Austrian): 95. *Joh. Chr. Brand*, View of the Danube. — Room VII (Bohemian masters of the 17-18th cent.): *Charles Skreta*, *Petrus Brandl*, *W. L. Reiner*. — Room VIII. To the left, 236. *J. B. Greuze*, Young girl; no number, *Karl Würbs*, The Rathaus of the Altstadt; 216. *Führich*, Madonna with saints and angels.

Rooms IX-XVI: Modern pictures, German, French, etc.: *Courbet*, *Defregger*, *Dumé*, *Lenbach*, *Gabriel Max*, *Segantini*, *Thoma*, *Troyon*. In Room XII (fine view of the Hradčany) are pictures by Bohemian and German artists of the 18th century.

From Cabinet *a* of Room V a flight of steps leads to the Cabinet of Engravings, where specimens of masters of all schools are exposed to view. Adjacent is the Hollareum, devoted to 457 plates exclusively by *Wenzel* or *Václav Hollar*, a native of Prague (b. 1607). Hollar spent a large part of his life in England, where he became royal designer to Charles II. He died in London in 1677. There is a large collection of his prints in Windsor Castle.

Behind the Rudolphinum (to the E.) is the **Museum of Industrial Art** (*Kunstgewerbe-Museum*; Pl. E, 4), erected by *Jos. Schulz* in 1899. In the entresol are a library and rooms for temporary exhibitions, while the two upper floors are devoted to the industrial-art collections. Adm., see p. 293. 'Guide' 2 *K*.

Ground Floor. At the foot of the steps are statues in sandstone (Venus and Cupid, Mercury) by *Matthias Braun* (d. 1738).

First Floor. — *Room I* (Votive Room). Small bronze horse by *Adr. de Vries* (1610) and a bronze fountain-group, Venus and Amor, by *B. Wurzelbauer* (1599). — *Room II* (to the left). Ceramics. Majolica, German stoneware, Delft ware, porcelain. Also three fine tile-stoves. — *Room III*. Antique, Persian, and Spanish glass; fine Venetian and Bohemian glass. — *Room IV*. Goldsmith's work, enamel, seals, leaden reliefs, clocks, and medals. — *Room V* (to the right of R. I). Works in wrought-iron (railings, coffer-mounts, elaborately decorated locks, keys, etc.) and bronze (Italian Renaissance door-knocker); other works in pewter, brass, copper, and lead; fire-arms. — *Room VI*. Ecclesiastical wooden sculptures, small works in ivory, wood, stone, and mother-of-pearl. — *Room VII*. Cabinets, coffers, and carved wooden panels.

Second Floor. — *Room VIII* (on the right). Prints, old book-covers, leather bindings. — *Room IX* (adjacent). Embroideries, fans. — The remaining rooms contain the extensive *Lanna Collection:* 1200 pieces of glass, chiefly Venetian and Bohemian; ceramics, small sculptures, and works in metal.

To the E. of the Rudolphinum lies Josephtown, the former Jewish Quarter, now almost completely occupied by handsome new

buildings. By following the Josefská Ulice, to the S. of the Industrial Art Museum, and then turning to the left, we reach the Rabínská Ulice. On the right side of this street, to the N. of the old Jewish *Town Hall*, restored in the baroque style in 1648, after the Swedish siege, stands the **Staronová Škola** (*Altneuschule;* Pl. E, 4), the oldest synagogue in Prague, an unpretentious edifice rebuilt in the early-Gothic style after the burning of the Jewish quarter in 1338 (adm., see p. 293). The large flag suspended from the vaulting in the interior was presented by Ferdinand III., in recognition of the bravery of the Jews during the above-mentioned siege.

A few paces to the W., at the end of a blind alley to the right, is the entrance to the characteristic old ***Jewish Burial Ground** (*Beth-Khayim, i.e.* House of Life; Pl. E, 4), disused since 1787. Tickets of admission (see p. 293) are obtained in the adjacent office of the Hebrew Burial Fraternity founded in 1564.

About 12,000 moss-grown stones, bearing Hebrew inscriptions, stand here under the elder-trees, packed close together, because, owing to the exiguity of space, the interments had to be made one above another. The oldest dated tomb is that of Rabbi Abigdor Karo (d. 1439), the latest dates from 1787. Many of them are furnished with the symbol peculiar to the tribe to which the deceased belonged; thus, a pitcher marks the tribe of Levi, two hands in the posture of blessing the descendants of Aaron, a bunch of grapes the house of Israel, etc. A sarcophagus on which lions are chiselled marks the grave of Rabbi Jehuda ben Bezalel Löw (d. 1609), famed for his learning and his power of doing miracles. Family names, such as Löw (lion), Hahn (cock), Hirsch (stag), Karpeles (carp), and Fischl (fish), are also indicated by appropriate figures. The small stones piled on the graves have been placed there, according to the Jewish custom, by relatives of the deceased as a token of regard.

Around the Old Town, on the E. and S., lies the New Town (*Neustadt*). The S.W. end of the Na Příkopě (p. 295) is adjoined on the left by the Václavské Náměstí or *St. Wenceslaus Square* (Pl. F, G, 5, 6), 65 yds. in width and 740 yds. in length. At the upper end rises the **Bohemian Museum** (Pl. G, 6), erected in 1885-90 by *Schulz*, and handsomely fitted up in the interior. Adm., see p. 293; 'guide' 1 *K* 20 *h*.

From the entrance we proceed straight to the staircase, by which we ascend to the —

First Floor. In the centre is the *Pantheon*, an imposing hall destined for festivals, occupying two stories and embellished with bronze busts, wall-paintings, and eight lifesize bronze statues of Bohemian worthies, by Schwanthaler (1840). — Room I (r.). Documents, Incunabula, and old MSS. In Case 7 is the Mater Verborum (13th cent.), with celebrated miniatures; in Case 15 is the Orationale of Arnestus of Pardubitz, first Archbishop of Prague (d. 1364); Case 25, Autographs of Huss; Case 27, Letter of Žižka (1422); Case 50, Album with autograph of Tycho Brahe (p. 295); Case 53, Works of Comenius, documents of Gustavus Adolphus, Wallenstein, and Tilly; Case 55, Gangulfi Martyris Vita, a MS. with miniatures (17th cent.). On the walls are old views of Prague. Room II. Coins, medals, seals, stamps, etc. Rooms IV-VI (to the left of R. I). Prehistoric Collection. Rooms VII-X. Historical, Archæological, and Ethnographical Collections. In R. VII,

two old Bohemian druggist's shops (17th & 18th cent.); in R. VIII, flails used in the Hussite wars, fire-arms, musical instruments, art-industrial objects (glass, majolica, ivory-carvings, mitre of St. Eligius, dating from 1378, etc.). R. IX is fitted up as a Bohemian. R. X as a Moravian-Silesian peasant's room. Rooms XI-XVII contain the Natural History Collections. R. XI (adm. for botanists only). Herbaria. R. XII. Botanical Collection. RR. XIII-XVII. Mineralogical Collection.

Second Floor. Continuation of the Natural History Collections. Rooms I-VIII. Geological and Palæontological Collections. In R. I ('Barrandeum'; the last to the left of the entrance) are types of the archaic rocks of Bohemia (Cases 1-3 & 61-66) and of the Silurian formations (Cases 4-63). In R. II ('Sternbergeum') are fossil plants and vertebrata of the coal-formations. — Rooms IX-XVII. Zoological Collection (in R. IX, Fauna of Bohemia).

To the N.E. of the museum, below the Francis Joseph Station, is the **Town Park.** In the Sadová Třida, skirting the E. side of the park, is the *New German Theatre* (Pl. G, 6), built in 1887 by Fellner & Helmer.

To the S. the Mezibranská Ulice and the Sokolská Třida lead from St. Wenceslaus Square to the ***Karlov Church** (*Karlshof-Kirche;* Pl. G, 8), an octagonal Gothic edifice erected by *Peter Parler* in 1351-77. The interior was modernized in 1720 by *Kilian Dientzenhofer*. The dome (diameter 74½ ft.), with its superb star-vaulting, ranks among the most brilliant achievements of mediæval builders.

The **Vyšehrad** (Pl. E, F, 9; tramway No. 4, p. 292), occupying the site of the castle of Libussa (p. 294), forms the S. extremity of Prague. Fortifications occupy the top of the hill (fine view from the N. bastion). The circular Romanesque *St. Martin's Chapel* (12th cent.) and the collegiate church of *St. Peter and St. Paul* preserved here are relics of an earlier period. The latter, originally Romanesque (ca. 1080), was transformed into a late-Gothic basilica in the 15th cent.; the towers were added in 1903.

On the left side of the Vyšehradská Třida is the Benedictine Monastery of Emmaus (Pl. E, 7, 8), of the time of Charles IV., with the *Church of St. Mary the Virgin*, a Gothic structure (1348-72), restored in 1880. On the walls of the cloisters is a series of frescoes (parallel scenes from the Old and New Testaments after the fashion of the so-called Biblia Pauperum), which, though much spoiled by repeated retouching, are the chief memorial of the old Prague school of painting. — To the E. of the convent is the *Church of St. John Nepomuc of the Rock*, built by K. I. Dientzenhofer in 1703 and approached by two flights of steps.

The Vyšehradská Třida runs into the Karlovo Náměstí or *Charles Square* (Pl. F, 6, 7), the largest 'square' in Prague, 580 yds. long and 165 yds. broad, embellished with tasteful grounds and with monuments to *Benedict Roezl*, the botanist (on the S.), and the Czech poet *Vítězslav Hálek* (1835-74). On the W. side of the square is the *Czech Polytechnic School*. At the N. end is the

Criminal Court (*Straf-Gericht;* Pl. F, 6), in the former *Town Hall of the New Town* (p. 294), which was, however, so altered in 1806 that of the original structure only a single tower (begun in 1451) remains. The S. façade, however, has recently been restored to its original appearance.

On the E. of the Karlovo Náměstí lie the lecture-rooms and institutes of the *Medical Faculty* of both universities, various *Hospitals*, etc. — In the Štěpánská Ulice is the Gothic church of **St. Stephen** (Pl. F, 6, 7), erected in 1351-67; in the modernized interior is a late-Gothic font (1462).

From the Karlovo Náměstí the Jungmannova Třída leads N. to the *Church of Our Lady of the Snows* (Pl. F, 5), built about 1347. The large high-altar dates from 1625. In front of the church is a sitting bronze statue of the Czech philologist *Jos. Jungmann* (1773-1847), by L. Schimek (1878).

The wide Ferdinandova Třída, or *Ferdinand Street*, the continuation of the Ovocná Ulice (which comes from the Na Příkopě; p. 295), leads hence past the *Police Office* (on the right) and the *Convent of the Ursuline Nuns* (on the left; Pl. E, 6) to the Moldau. At the end of the street, on the right (*No. 7*), is the building of the *Bohemian Savings Bank*, by Ullmann (1861); on the left is the *Bohemian National Theatre*, in the Renaissance style.

The *Emperor Francis Bridge* (Pl. D, 5, 6; toll 2 *h*), rebuilt in 1900, here crosses viâ the Střelecký Ostrov or Schützen-Insel (p. 291) to the Little Town (see below). — *Francis Quay*, see p. 297.

From the Josefské Náměstí (Pl. G, 4), which adjoins the Na Příkopě (p. 295) on the N.E., the Eliščina Třída leads N. to the *Francis Joseph Bridge* (Pl. G, 3; toll 2 *h*), while the Na Poříčí runs E. to the *North West Station* (p. 290) and to the small *Pořič Park* (Pl. H, 4) containing a *War Monument* (by J. Max) for 1848 and 1849. The interesting *Municipal Museum* (Pl. H, 4; adm., see p. 293), on the S. side of the park, contains objects of industrial art, furniture, ecclesiastical antiquities (first floor), early printed works, views of Prague, medals, weapons, armour, and guild-insignia (second floor).

b. Quarters on the left bank of the Moldau (Malá Strana or Little Town).

Tramways Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, & 11 (see p. 292).

The chief means of access to the Little Town or Kleinseite is afforded by the ***Charles Bridge** (Pl. E, D, 4, 5), a bridge with 16 arches, 550 yds. in length, begun by *Peter Parler* (p. 304) in 1357 and completed under Wenceslaus IV. (1378-1419). The approaches to the bridge are protected by two stately Gothic towers,

restored in 1874-79. The **Old Town Bridge Tower*, on the right bank, is the finest in the city. On the left bank (Malá Strana) are a tower from the period of Charles IV. and a smaller one, a relic of the old Judith Bridge.

The Old Town Bridge Tower is adorned on the E. side with the armorial bearings of the lands once united with the crown of Bohemia, statues of Emp. Charles IV. and his son Wenceslaus IV., and figures of SS. Sigismund, Veit, and Adalbert.

The buttresses of the bridge are adorned with a bronze crucifix by *Joh. Hilger* (1606) and with twenty-eight Statues and Groups of saints, some of them in the baroque style of the early 18th cent., others modern (by *Jos.* and *Em. Max*). The bronze statue of St. John Nepomuc, the patron-saint of Bohemia (p. 337), in the middle of the bridge, was executed after the design of Johann Brokoff in 1683 at Nuremberg. A slab of marble with a cross on the right parapet of the bridge, between the 6th and 7th pillars, marks the spot where the saint is said to have been flung from the bridge in 1383 by order of Wenceslaus IV., for refusing to betray what the empress had confided to him in the confessional. Since 1729, when the holy man was canonized, the bridge has been visited annually by thousands of pilgrims, especially on May 16th. — On the left bank, on the Kampa Island, is a renovated Gothic Roland Column.

From the W. end of the Charles Bridge the Ulice k Mostu leads to the Malostranské Náměsti (Pl. C, 4), with the bronze *Radetzky Monument*, erected in 1858 from designs by Em. and Jos. Max. The marshal stands on a shield borne by eight soldiers.

The former Jesuit church of ***St. Nicholas** (Pl. C, 4), in the middle of the square, begun in 1673 by the Jesuits, continued by *Christoph Dientzenhofer* (1704-22), and completed by *Kilian Dientzenhofer* in 1752, is richly decorated in the interior. It has a fine dome and vault-paintings by *Graker*. — Opposite, on the N. side of the square, at the corner of the Sněmovní Ulice, are the *Government Offices;* on the W. side is the *Office of the Commandant*. A little to the N. of the Government Offices is the *Building of the Bohemian Diet.*

From the N.E. angle of the Malostranské Náměsti the Tomášska Ulice leads to the Gothic *St. Thomas's Church*, rebuilt in the 14th cent. and containing the tomb of *Elizabeth Joanna Weston*, the Latin poetess (b. at London in 1582). Farther on is the Valdštýnské Náměsti, in which, to the right, is **Count Waldstein's Palace** (Pl. D, 4; adm., see p. 293), erected in 1623-30 by *Giovanni Marini* of Milan (?) for Albrecht von Wallenstein, the famous general of the Thirty Years' War, and still belonging to the family. At the back are a large garden, a *Loggia with stucco work by *Bartolomeo Bianco(?)*, a former bathing grotto, and an old riding-hall for knightly sports, with an old portrait and the horse (stuffed) which Wallenstein rode at the battle of Lützen. On the first floor are the fine audience-chamber and the chapel (with a few paintings).

In the Valdštýnská Ulice, which leads to the Pod Bruskou

(p. 306), is the *Palace of Prince Fürstenberg* (No. 12, on the left; Pl. D, 3, 4), with a beautiful terraced garden.

In the Maltézské Náměstí, not far from the Ulice k Mostu (p. 302), is the **Palace of Count Nostitz** (D 5 on plan at p. 295), containing about 300 pictures. Adm., see p. 293; illustrated catalogue by P. Bergner (1905; 2 *K* 40 *h*).

Among the best works are: *Rembrandt*, *Rabbi (1634); *Rubens*, *General Spinola, in full armour; 163. *Ravesteyn* (ascribed to *Pourbus*), Man and woman; 48. *G. Mostaert*, Market; 53. *N. Knüpfer*, Diana's bath; 278. *Nic. Neuchâtel*, Girl; *160. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene (an early work); 275. *G. Dou*, Savant; 171. *A. van Dyck*, St. Bruno (early work): 215. *Verspronck*, Portrait; *Neuchatel*, Woman and child; 212. *D. Teniers*, Rustic tavern.

From the N.W. angle of the Malostranské Náměstí (p. 302) two routes lead to the Hradčany: the shorter leads N. through the Zámecká Ulice, and then to the left by the Schody Zámecké (205 steps) to the court; the longer and easier (10 min.) leads W. through the Nerudova Ulice, passing the *Palace of Count Morzin* (l.; 1670), with Atlantes on the façade by F. M. Brokoff (1714), and the *Palace of Count Thun* (r.; Pl. C, 4), with a baroque doorway by Matth. Braun, and then ascends to the right.

The nucleus of the **Hradčany** (*Hradschin;* Pl. B, C, 4, 3) is formed by the *Hradčanské Náměstí* or *Hradčany Square*, a quadrangle bounded on the N. by the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (rebuilt in 1764), on the S. by the *Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg* (with sgrafitto decoration; ca. 1550) and by a *Carmelite Nunnery*, and on the W. by a palace of Emp. Francis Joseph (formerly the *Toscana Palace*). In the middle rises a *Column of the Virgin* (1725).

The extensive buildings of the **Royal Palace** (*Hofburg;* Pl. C, 4) occupy the E. side of the square. The oldest part, burned down in 1303, was restored after 1333 for Charles IV. by the French architect *Matthias of Arras* (d. 1352). Other building operations were carried on under Ladislaus II. (from the plans of *Benedict Rieth*), Lewis of Hungary, and Ferdinand I., who entrusted the restoration of the castle after the fire of 1541 to *Bonifaz Wohlmut*. Some parts also date from the times of Rudolph II. and Matthias; the latter employed *Vincenzo Scamozzi* of Vicentino as his architect in 1614. The final enlargement of the palace, which contains over 700 rooms, was carried out under Maria Theresa in 1756-74, by *Anselm Lurago* and other architects, working from plans by *Nic. Pacassi*.

From the forecourt we proceed straight on to the main portal (by *Scamozzi*) and pass through the archway (whence a flight of steps on the right ascends to the royal apartments) to the first court. Admission-tickets for the Royal Palace are obtained here in the Schlosshauptmannschaft, to the left (see p. 293). Farther on,

to the right of the chapel, we pass through another archway into the second court, to the left in which rises the cathedral. To the right is the entrance to the S. wing of the palace (ring).

The most interesting room in the palace is **Ladislaus's Hall*, or the *Hall of Homage*, constructed in 1481-1502 by *B. Rieth*, with a rich late-Gothic ceiling. Behind this is the Gothic *Landrechts-Stube* (1563), occupied by the Bohemian Diet until 1847. The old *Statthalterei* was the scene (May 23rd, 1618) of the bitter controversy between Count Thurn, at the head of the Protestant Estates, and the Imperial Councillors (Statthalter), which ended in Martinitz and Slawata, the two most hated of the Statthalter, being thrown out of the window. This act of violence, known as the 'Defenestration of Prague', was the immediate occasion of the Thirty Years' War. A cross under the window commemorates the event. — The N. part of the palace, adjoining the first court, contains two fine apartments, restored in 1783 and 1865-68: the *German Room* (formerly the art-room of Rudolph II.) and the large *Spanish Room*, built by Horatio Fontana de Brussato in 1601.

The small and interesting equestrian *Statue of St. George*, a fountain-figure in the second court, was cast in bronze by Martin and Georg von Klausenburg in 1373; the horse was restored in 1562. [There is a cast of this statue in South Kensington Museum.]

The **Cathedral* (Pl. C, 4; adm., see p. 292), the *Metropolitan Church of St. Vitus* (*St. Guy*), occupies the site of a small circular building, begun in 935 by St. Wenceslaus, Duke of Bohemia. The present edifice was begun in 1344 under Charles IV. by *Matthias of Arras*, who drew his inspiration from the cathedral of Narbonne. The spacious Gothic choir, left unfinished at his death, was completed by *Peter Parler* of Schwäbisch-Gmünd in 1356-85 in an elaborate German-Gothic style. The nave was begun in 1392, but after the Hussite wars building was discontinued. The choir was restored by *Bonifaz Wohlmut* after the fire of 1541. In 1867 the task of completing the cathedral (still in progress) was resumed, under the superintendence of *Jos. Kranner* (d. 1871), *Jos. Mocker* (d. 1899), and *Kamillo Hilbert*.

The *Choir, on the triforium-gallery of which are 21 mutilated portrait-busts of the 14th cent., has two aisles and is surrounded by an ambulatory and two series of chapels (entr. from the Oratorium on the S. side; p. 305). In the centre, within a fine Renaissance railing by *Jörg Schmidthammer*, rises the large *Monument of the Emperors, executed in marble by *Alex. Colins* of Malines (p. 185) in Innsbruck in 1570-73, under Rudolph II., and erected over the hereditary burial-place of the Bohemian monarchs. Beneath it repose Charles IV. (d. 1378), Wenceslaus IV. (d. 1419), Ladislaus Posthumus (d. 1458), George Podiebrad (d. 1471), Ferdinand I. (d. 1564), Maximilian II. (d. 1576), Rudolph II. (d. 1612), and several queens and princesses. The recumbent figures on the top are Ferdinand I. (1556-64; centre), his wife Anna (d. 1547), and Maximilian II. (1564-76).

Choir Chapels. The **Wenzel* or *Wenceslaus Chapel*, the first on the right, contains the monument of the sainted duke of that name, who was murdered by his brother at Alt-Bunzlau in 935. The chapel, built in 1347-67, is inlaid with Bohemian semi-precious stones and decorated with half-obliterated frescoes, the lower row of which (scenes from the Passion) are by *Meister Oswald* of Prague (1373). The poorer frescoes above (16th cent.) depict the legend of St. Wenceslaus. The candelabrum with the statue

of St. Wenceslaus is by *Hans Vischer* of Nuremberg (1532). — The *Crown Chamber* (no admission), above the Wenceslaus Chapel, has contained the Bohemian regalia since 1623 (comp. p. 332). — On the first pillar, opposite the chapel, is the baroque monument of Field-Marshal Schlick (d. 1723), by M. Braun.

The *St. Andreas* or *Martinitz Chapel*, adjoining the Wenceslaus Chapel, contains the monument of the imperial statthalter Jaroslav von Martinitz (d. 1649; see p. 304). In the *Chapel of the Holy Rood* (Kreuzkapelle), on the left wall, hangs a painting of 1369 (in the middle is the Head of Christ on the napkin, revered as a *'vera icon'*; the six patron saints of Bohemia are on the margin). The *Royal Oratorium* is an elaborate late-Gothic structure by *Benedict Rieth* (1493), with bold vaulting.

In the Choir Ambulatory, to the left, is the silver tomb of St. John of Nepomuc, executed in 1736 at Vienna from *Fischer's* designs. — Opposite, on the altar of the *Chapel of St. Adalbert* or *St. John of Nepomuc*, are silver busts of SS. Adalbert, Wenceslaus, Vitus, and Cyrillus (1699). — In the *Reliquary* or *Saxon Chapel* are the Gothic tombs of Ottocar I. and II. (d. 1230 & 1278) by *Peter Parler*. — The *Lady Chapel* contains the monuments of the Dukes Břetislav I. (d. 1055) and Spitihniew II. (d. 1061), probably from the workshop of *Peter Parler*. Opposite, at the back of the high-altar, is the tomb of St. Vitus, with a statue by *J. Max* (1810). — In the *Chapel of St. John the Baptist* are the tombs of Duke Břetislav II. (d. 1100) and Bořivoj II. (d. 1124) and a candelabrum dating partly from the 12th cent. (foot) and partly from 1611 (upper part). — Below the *Archiepiscopal Chapel* is the burial-vault of the archbishops of Prague. Opposite is a kneeling bronze figure of Prince-Bishop von Schwarzenberg (d. 1885), by *Myslbek* (1904). — Opposite *St. Anna's Chapel* is a wooden relief by *G. Bendel* (ca. 1630), representing the flight of Frederick V. through Prague in 1620 (see p. 307).

Above the Sacristy is the Treasury, containing a Book of the Gospels of the 9th cent., a reliquary of 1266, a cross presented to Charles IV. by Pope Urban V., and other objects of value. Tickets (1 *K*) obtained in the Sacristy.

Behind the cathedral, in St. George's Square or the Svatojírské Náměstí, is the Romanesque Church of St. George, founded in 912 and rebuilt after a fire in 1142-50, with a side-door in the Renaissance style. In the interior are frescoes of the 13th and 14th cent., and the tomb of St. Ludmilla (d. 927), restored in the 15th century. The building is, however, under restoration and closed to visitors. — To the right is the *Theresa Home*, an institution for spinsters of noble family, adjoining the Gothic *Church of All Saints*. The balcony commands an admirable view (fee 40 *h*).

At the end of the Jirská Ulice, a gate adjoining the *Black Tower* and the *Daliborka Tower* (Pl. D, 3; fee 40 *h*) leads to the *Bastion*, another good point of view. Adjacent is the *Palace of Prince Lobkowitz*. The *Staré Zámecké Schody* (98 steps) descends hence to the Pod Bruskou (p. 306).

From the Hradčany Square the Loretanská Ulice leads S.W. to Loretto Square or the *Loretánské Náměstí*, in which rise the extensive *Francis Joseph Barracks*, formerly *Count Czernin's Palace* (Pl. A, 4). Opposite is the *Church of Loretto*, in the court of which is an imitation of the celebrated Casa Santa of

Loretto. The treasury (adm., see p. 293) contains several monstrances of the 17th cent., the most curious of which is in the form of rays, said to be set with 6580 precious stones.

From Pohořelec Square, on the S.W., a flight of steps at No. 8 leads to Strahov Square or the *Strahovské Nádvoří*. Here to the right, on the highest site in the town, stands the Premonstratensian **Abbey of Strahov** (Pl. A, 4, 5; adm., see p. 293), founded in 1140, but dating in its present form mainly from the 17th and 18th centuries. We enter by Portal No. 1, opposite the just-mentioned flight of steps.

Pappenheim, the Imperial general who fell at Lützen in 1632, is buried in the Church of the Assumption. — The chief work in the Picture Gallery (ladies not admitted) is a *Virgin and Child crowned by angels (the so-called Festival of the Rosary or 'Rosenkranzfest'), painted by *Dürer* in 1506 for the German merchants of Venice, and containing portraits of the painter himself, one of his German friends in Venice, Emp. Maximilian, Pope Julius II., and several Venetians (freely retouched). — The Library (door to the right of the church; first floor; ring), with fully 100,000 vols. (1061 incunabula) and 1700 MSS., contains autographs of Tycho Brahe, etc. The main room, with a ceiling-painting by A. F. Maulpertsch (1794), contains some beautiful cabinets from the old abbey of Brück, near Znaim. — Superb *View, from the monastery garden, of Prague and its environs.

Returning to the Royal Palace we keep to the N. from the first court, crossing the Jelení Ulice and following the U Prašného Mostu. We then proceed to the right, between the *Royal Garden* (no admission) and the *Cadet School*, to the ***Belvedere** (Pl. C, 3; adm., see p. 292), an imposing villa in the Italian Renaissance style, erected in 1536-52 for Emp. Ferdinand I. by *Paolo della Stella*, a pupil of Jacopo Sansovino. The upper story was completed by *Bonifaz Wohlmut* in 1558. The colonnade on the groundfloor is decorated with a frieze of foliage and mythological reliefs; the old decorations of the great hall, which under Rudolf II. served for a collection of minerals, have been replaced by mediocre frescoes from the history of Bohemia, after cartoons by *Chr. Ruben* (d. 1875). *View from the balcony.

From the Belvedere we may descend through the *Chotek Promenades* (Pl. D, 3) and by the Chotkova Silnice to the Pod Bruskou, with the *Institute for the Blind* (Pl. D, 3), in which are fine frescoes by Jos. von Führich. We then cross the chain-bridge (p. 297), or keep to the right through the Lužická Ulice to the Charles Bridge (p. 301).

To the E., on the steep bank of the Moldau, are the ***Crown Prince Rudolf** or *Belvedere Promenades* (Pl. E, F, 3), commanding picturesque views (restaurant). A cable-tramway runs hence in $1^1/_4$ min. to the Francis Joseph Bridge (see p. 292).

To the N. of the Promenades is the ***Stromovka** or **Královská Obora** (*Royal Forest Park* or *Baumgarten;* Pl. E, 1), a fine public park, with a château (summer-residence of the governor) and

restaurant (military concerts). Tramway from St. Wenceslaus Square viâ the Na Příkopě in 18 min. (No. 3, p. 292; also No. 7).

In the Stromovka, on the Exhibition Grounds, stands the Modern Gallery of the Kingdom of Bohemia (Pl. G, 1), established by Emp. Francis Joseph I. in 1902 (entr. on the W. side; adm., see p. 293). It contains works by German and Czech artists, Bohemian either by birth or residence. Illus. catalogue (1907) 1 *K*.

German Section. *E. Ameseder*, Moonlight; *E. Hegenbart*, Game beaters; *Fr. Jäger*, Scenes in N. Bohemia; *K. Krattner*, Judas; *Gabriel Max*, Judas; *Fr. Metzner*, The earth; *Fr. Rumpler*, Nymph; *Fr. Thiele*, Lady in green. Also drawings and sketches by *E. Brömse*, *Fr. Hegenbart*, *R. Jettmar*, *E. Orlik*, and others. — Czech Section. *V. Brožík*, Portrait of a lady; *A. Chittussi*, Landscapes; *F. Jenewein*, The plague, Judas; *Jos. Manes*, Life at a country-house (a series of paintings); *L. Márold*, A poor excuse; *H. Schwaiger*, Street in Bruges; *St. Sucharda*, Prague; *M. Švabinský*, Camelias; *J. Úprka*, Ave Maria; *F. Zenišek*, Robbers disturbed.

The ***Petřín** (*Hasenburg*; Pl. C, 5), above the Aujezd (Újezd), to the N.W., is the finest point of view. A cable-tramway (p. 292) ascends in 3 min. to the upper terminus (985 ft.; 335 ft. above the lower terminus), 3 min. walk above which is the *Petřín View Tower* (open till 8 p.m.; 300 steps; ascent 40 *h*, lift 1 *K*), on *St. Lawrence Hill*. The upper gallery (1260 ft. above the sea-level) commands a superb *Survey of Prague and the valley of the Moldau and over the greater part of Bohemia to the Giant Mts., the mountains on the Moravian frontier, the Bohemian Forest, the Erzgebirge, and the Saxon Switzerland. The summits of the central Bohemian range are especially conspicuous. About 3 min. below the upper station is the Hasenburg Restaurant, with a view-terrace.

Above the Aujezd also is the *Kinsky Garden* (Pl. C, 6; rfmts.), formerly the property of Count Kinsky, which affords another charming view of Prague. The villa now accommodates the *Czech & Slavonic Ethnographical Museum* (adm., see p. 293). On the groundfloor are embroideries and interiors of peasants' rooms (to the left) and models of peasant-houses and furniture (to the right); on the first floor, costumes, embroideries, and pottery.

On the **White Hill** (*Weisser Berg*; 1215 ft.), 3½ M. to the W. of the Strahovské Náměstí (Pl. A, 4; not worth an excursion), the Maria Victoria Church commemorates the battle of Nov. 8th, 1620, by which the fate of Protestantism in Bohemia was decided. The Bohemians under their 'Winter King', Frederick V. of the Palatinate, the king of their own election and son-in-law of James I. of England, had thrown up entrenchments on the White Hill, but the attacks of Maximilian of Bavaria, chief of the Roman Catholic League, with his army of Bavarians and imperial troops, were so irresistible that Frederick and his party were speedily routed, and the battle won in less than an hour. — On the N.W. slope of the White Hill the **Hvězda** (*Star Castle* or *Stern-Schloss*), a large and massive structure, erected in 1555 in the form of a star, rises in the midst of the woods. It was originally a royal château, and afterwards a powder-magazine, and was restored in 1875 (fine stucco ornamentation). Adm. daily 11-1 and 4-5 (20 *h*; tickets at the ranger's house). It is situated at the end of a park which derives its name of

Stern-Tiergarten from this building, and is a favourite resort of the citizens (1/2 M. from stat. *Liboc*, p. 317). A stone here commemorates the capture of Prague by Frederick the Great in 1744.

On May 6th, 1757, *Marshal Schwerin*, Frederick the Great's favourite general, fell at the battle of Prague. Two monuments mark the spot where he was mortally wounded, near the village of *Štěrbohol*, 4 1/2 M. to the E. of Prague and 1 1/2 M. from the station of *Hostivař* (p. 347).

Steamer to Štěchovic, 4 hrs. there, 2 1/2 hrs. back (pier below the Palacký Bridge; Pl. D, E, 7). *Königsaal*, on the left bank of the Moldau, an old and rich Cistercian monastery, erected by King Wenceslaus II. in 1283-1305 and destroyed by the Hussites in 1420, is now the castle of Prince Oettingen and has a fine park. To the S. of *Štěchovic* are the *St. John Rapids*.

44. From Prague to Dresden.

119 M. Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 4-6 1/2 hrs. (fares 15 ℳ 30, 9 ℳ 40, 6 ℳ 5 pf.; express fares 19 ℳ 20 pf., 12 ℳ, 7 ℳ 60 pf.). Finest views on the right. — Steamboat in summer five times daily from *Aussig* to *Dresden* in 5-7 hrs. (fares 4 *K* 85, 3 *K* 30 *h*; express-steamer 6 *K* 70 *h*). This part of the trip is preferable by water. The steamer starts at Leitmeritz (p. 348; thence to Lobositz 1 1/2 hr., from Lobositz to Aussig 2 1/2 hrs.).

Prague, see p. 290. The trains start from the State Railway Station. The *Žižka Hill* soon rises to the right. The line is carried over *Karlin*, the *Jerusalem Island*, the *Hetz Island*, several arms of the Moldau, and the main stream itself by a vast viaduct of 87 arches, 1450 yds. long.

3 M. *Bubentsch (Bubeneč)*, with villas. We enter the narrow winding valley of the *Moldau*. — 4 1/2 M. *Podbaba*, at the mouth of the valley of the *Scharka*; 7 1/2 M. *Rostok*, a village amidst fruit-trees. The isolated *Georgsberg* or *Ripberg* (1505 ft.), with its white chapel, ca. 3 M. to the S.E. of Raudnitz (see below), is long conspicuous to the left, rising over the Moldau hills.

On the right is the ruin of *Chwatěrub*. — 16 1/2 M. *Kralup* (Rail. Restaurant), with factories and railway-shops. Branch-lines diverge here for (17 1/2 M.) Kladno (p. 317) and (10 1/2 M.) Neratovic (p. 352). — The train skirts the Moldau, passing through a tunnel and along several galleries. 18 1/2 M. *Mühlhausen*, with a château of Prince Lobkowitz. Farther on is a wide plain, where the train leaves the river. — 20 1/2 M. *Weltrus*, with a château and park of Count Chotek. The Georgsberg (see above) is seen to the left, the Geltschberg (p. 348) ahead; to the right, in the distance, lies Melnik (p. 349).

30 M. *Unter-Beřkowitz*. The train approaches the *Elbe*, 3 M. below its confluence with the Moldau. — 41 1/2 M. *Raudnitz* (575 ft.; Post), a town with 9256 inhab. and the castellated Schloss of Prince Lobkowitz, prettily situated on the left bank of the Elbe. In 1350 Cola di Rienzi (or Rienzo), 'the last of the tribunes', was confined in the castle for a year by Emp. Charles IV. A branch-line runs to (22 1/2 M.) *Zlonitz* (p. 317).

Just short of (48½ M.) **Theresienstadt** *(Rail. Restaurant)* we cross the *Eger* and enter German-speaking territory. The once-fortified town *(Erzherzog Karl; Deutsches Haus Restaurant)* lies 1½ M. to the N., near the confluence of the Eger and the Elbe. — Farther on we have a view of the picturesque basaltic cones of the *Mittel-Gebirge*. To the right, on the Elbe, lies Leitmeritz (p. 348).

53 M. **Lobositz** (500 ft.; *Germania; Schwarzes Ross*, R. 1½-3¼ *K; Dampfschiff Restaurant*, on the Elbe), a manufacturing town (5076 inhab.) with a château of Prince Schwarzenberg, was the scene of the first battle in the Seven Years' War, in which, on Oct. 1st, 1756, Frederick the Great and the Duke of Brunswick defeated the Austrians under Marshal Brown.

From Lobositz to Reichenberg, 67½ M., railway in 3-4 hrs. — The train crosses the *Elbe* by a bridge 365 yds. long. 2½ M. *Czalositz* (560 ft.), the junction of a spur-line to (1¼ M.) Černosek (p. 348). — 5 M. *Leitmeritz* (595 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 348. — 13 M. *Liebeschitz* (920 ft.; Goldene Seehs). From *Trnobrand*, ¾ M. to the N., a path, with blue and yellow marks, leads through wood to (1 hr.) the top of the Geltschberg (p. 348). — 15½ M. *Auscha* (785 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of a local line to (12 M.) Gross-Priesen (see p. 348). — The train ascends to (20½ M.) *Bleiswedel* (1205 ft.) and then descends again to (21½ M.) *Graber* (935 ft.; Rathaus). To the right rises the *Ronberg* (1808 ft.), with a ruined castle. — 26½ M. *Neugarten* (910 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). To the right is Count Kaunitz's château of Neuschloss. To the left, beyond the *Karba Viaduct* (80 ft. high), lies the Höllengrund (p. 353). — 30½ M. *Böhmisch-Leipa* (815 ft.), see p. 353. — 35½ M. *Reichstadt* (880 ft.; Habsburg), with a large imperial château from which the son of Napoleon I. took his title of Duke of Reichstadt, though, as a matter of fact, he never visited the place. — 40 M. *Niemes* (940 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Schwarzes Ross), with a château of Count Hartig. The *Roll* (1270 ft.), 4½ M. to the N.E., bears a ruined castle. — 48½ M. *Deutsch-Gabel* (1045 ft.: Rail. Restaurant; Habsburg, at the rail. station), with 2460 inhab. and a domed church (St. Lawrence), is the junction of a branch-line to (13 M.) Röhrsdorf (p. 353). — 50½ M. *Lämberg-Markersdorf*. To the right is Schloss Lämberg, the property of Count Clam-Gallas. To the left the Lusatian Mts. come into view. The train ascends the *Jeschken-Gebirge* and penetrates its crest by a tunnel beyond (58 M.) *Kriesdorf* (1635 ft.). It then traverses a viaduct 95 ft. high. — 59 M. *Neuland*. Both before and after (60½ M.) *Christofsgrund* we pass through two tunnels. At (62 M.) *Karlswald* we come in sight of the *Iser-Gebirge*. — 67½ M. *Reichenberg*, see p. 354.

From Lobositz to Laun, 21½ M., railway in 2¼ hrs. — From (3 M.) *Tschischkowitz* a branch-line runs to (23 M.) *Obernitz*, viâ (3 M.) *Trebnitz* (Deutsches Haus), whence a marked path (brown and yellow) leads to (¾ hr.) the small ruin of *Kostial* (1600 ft.). — 21½ M. *Laun* (p. 317).

From Lobositz to *Teplitz* viâ Boreslau (Milleschauer), see p. 316.

At Lobositz begins the picturesque valley of the *Elbe*, flanked by high rocky walls. On the right bank are the village of Černosek (p. 348) and the *Hradek* (880 ft.), with its chapel. — 60½ M. *Salesel* (Meraner Hof), prettily situated at the foot of a cliff, nearly opposite Sebusein (p. 348). Near Aussig, to the left, rises the *Workotsch*, a basaltic rock with columnar stratification; to the right is the picturesque Schreckenstein (p. 310).

66½ M. **Aussig.** — *Railway Restaurant* (very fair). — HOTELS. *Goldnes Schiff*, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 2 *K*; *Englischer Hof*; *Dampfschiff-Hôtel*, all three near the pier and the station of the Staatsbahn (Pl. 1). — *Café Wien*, Markt-Platz.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. 6), Teplitzer-Str. — ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS run from the market-place to Schönpriesen (E.), Prödlitz (W.), and Pokau (N.). — The *Map* (Touristenkarte) issued by the Aussig Mountain Club (75 *h*) is useful. Information as to excursions in the beautiful environs is given freely by the Strangers' Enquiry Office (Fremdenverkehrsbureau) in the Stadthaus.

Aussig (455 ft.), a busy town with 39,255 inhab., lies at the influx of the *Biela* into the Elbe. Large chemical works and a brisk coal-trade occupy the inhabitants. The vast brown-coal seams of N. Bohemia lie a little to the W. The large river-barges load at a special coaling-harbour on the Elbe.

From the rail. station we reach the (3 min.) market-place, with the *Town Hall* or *Stadthaus* (Pl. 7) on its N. side, by following the Gerbergasse to the N. and then the Töpfergasse to the left. To the W. of the market-place are a bronze statue of *Emp. Joseph II.* and (in the Spital-Platz) the *Town Museum*, with natural history and prehistoric collections (open 9-12 & 2-4, Sun. & holidays 10-1). From the S.W. angle of the market-place the short Bielagasse leads S. to the *Stadt-Kirche* (Pl. 8), destroyed by the Hussites in 1426 and since repeatedly restored. The prolongation of the Bielagasse brings us to the railway-bridge across the Elbe (with passage for pedestrians; toll 4 *h*), leading to the station of *Schreckenstein* on the right bank (p. 348). The Gerichts-Steig, diverging to the right 2 min. short of the bridge, ascends to (¼ hr.) the *Ferdinandshöhe* (880 ft.; Pl. 5; Hôtel-Restaurant), which affords a good view.

On the right bank of the Elbe, 2 M. above Aussig, on a phonolite rock, 280 ft. in height, are the extensive ruins of the ***Schreckenstein** (805 ft.; rfmts.), not destroyed until the 18th cent., the property of Prince Lobkowitz. Beautiful view from the top. — The *Hohe Wostrey* (1920 ft.), commanding a wide panorama, is ascended from Aussig in 1½ hr. From the E. end of the Elbe bridge we descend to the left and follow the road viâ *Krummel* and *Ober-Sedlitz* to *Neudörfel*. Beyond the last village we take the field-path to the right (blue way-marks) and finally reach the summit through wood. From Neudörfel another path (marked green and yellow) leads to (¾ hr.) the Schreckenstein (see above).

FROM AUSSIG TO BILIN, 20 M., railway in 1½ hr. — 3 M. *Türmitz* (520 ft.), with a château of Count Nostitz and coal-pits; 12 M. *Auperschin* (p. 316). — 20 M. **Bilin** (655 ft.; *Hohes Haus*, R. 1¼-3 *K*; *Weisser Löwe*), an industrial town of 9510 inhab., on the *Biela*, with a château of Prince Lobkowitz. About 1½ M. to the S.W. are the *Bilin Salt Springs* (Kurhaus; rail. station, Bilin-Sauerbrunn, see p. 333). The *Borschen* (1765 ft.), a huge mass of clinkstone or phonolite, 2 M. to the S. of the springs (red way-marks), possesses a rare flora and affords a fine view. From Bilin to *Dux* and *Pilsen*, see p. 333.

From Aussig to *Teplitz* and *Komotau*, see R. 45. — Steamboat to *Dresden*, see p. 308.

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

1 Bahnhof d. Staatsbahn
2 " d. N.W.Bahn
3 Dominik. Kirche
4 Evangel. Kirche
Elektr. Bahn
5 Ferdinandshöhe
6 Hauptpost
7 Stadthaus
8 Stadtkirche
9 Stadttheater

Dresden

AUSSIG
Marien-Bg. 264
SCHÖNPRIESEN
Am Keller
Bhf.
Hafen
Hafen
Bagler
Krammel
Steinberg 186
ELBE
Wolfsschlinge
Teplitz
Schönitz
Galgen-Bg. 138
Humboldt-Höhe
Gerichts-Bg.
Ziegelberg 228
Ob. Sedlitz
Bhf. Schreckenstein
Neudörfel
Schanzenberg 316
Elbe Berge
385
Ruine Schreckenstein
Hohe Wostrey 365
Schreckenstein
Pressberg 402
ELBE

Mittel-grund
Rosenkamm 430
Sandberg
Lachenberg 413
Laube
Papert
Spitzhübel
Leopolds-Höhe 293
Ober-grund
ELBE
Peiperz
Kais. Aus.
Quaderberg
Röthberg
Fähre
Böhmen
TETSCHEN
Fürst. Schloß
Gymn.
Gombitz
Weinberg
Bahnhöfe
Altstadt
Fähre
Thiergarten
Thiergarten
Thiergarten

72 M. *Nestersitz-Pömmerle*, whence the *Ziegenberg* (1245 ft.) may be ascended in 50 minutes.

81 M. **Bodenbach.** — Hotels. *Post* (Pl. a), 250 yds. to the N. of the rail. station; *Töpfer* (Pl. b), R. 1½-3 *K*; *Umlauft* (Pl. c), R. 2-3 *K*, these two a little to the W. of the station; *Vereinshaus*. — Carriage for half-a-day 5, for a whole day 10 *K*. — The *Railway Station* (restaurant) and the *Pier* are about ½ M. apart.

Bodenbach (430 ft.), a thriving town with 13,410 inhab., on the left bank of the Elbe, is the Saxon and Austrian custom-house station. Above the town to the N. rises the wooded **Schäferwand* (925 ft.; Hôtel-Restaurant, with view-terrace, R. 2-3 *K*), affording an admirable view of Tetschen and the valley of the Elbe; we turn to the right at the rail. station and then mount the zigzag path to the left, just short of the railway-viaduct, to (25 min.) the top.

On the Elbe, 1 M. below Bodenbach rail. station, lies **Obergrund** *(Bad-Hôtel*, Pl. b, R. 2-3, pens. 8-10 *K*), a favourite summer-resort, with the Josephs-Bad (Pl. c).

From Bodenbach to Komotau, 56 M., railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 3 hrs. The line traverses the narrow and picturesque valley of the *Eulauer Bach*; on the right rises the *Schneeberg* (see below). — 12½ M. *Tyssa-Königswald* (2¼ M. to the N. of which is the village of *Tyssa*, with its huge and curiously-riven cliffs of sandstone, called the *Tyssaer Wände*). On the hill to the right of (15 M.) *Klein-Kahn* (1300 ft.) lies *Nollendorf*. 21 M. *Kulm*. At Kulm and Nollendorf the French suffered serious reverses in the German war of liberation (1813). 22½ M. *Hohenstein*, with the *Geiersburg* on the right; 23½ M. *Mariaschein* (p. 313); 25 M. *Rosental-Graupen* (p. 316), where the *Wilhelms-Höhe* and *Rosenburg* rise on the right; 27½ M. *Teplitz-Waldtor* (p. 313; station 1 M. from the town); 30 M. *Kosten* (1½ M. to the W. is the little town of Klostergrab, p. 317); 34 M. *Osseeg* (p. 317). The train now skirts the S. base of the Erzgebirge, and runs by *Wiesa-Ober-Leutensdorf* (p. 317), *Ober-Georgental*, and *Görkau* (p. 317) to (56 M.) *Komotau* (p. 318).

Ascent of the Schneeberg from Bodenbach (2½ hrs.; carr. & pair there and back 14-16 *K*). Opposite the Elbe bridge we take the so-called 'Kammweg' (indicated by a blue comb on a white field) and ascend viâ *Bösegründl* and *Biela* (white marks beyond this point) to (5½ M.) the summit of the **Hohe Schneeberg** (2365 ft.). The tower (adm. 30 *h*), 112 ft. high, commands a magnificent **Panorama*.

To reach Tetschen from Bodenbach we proceed to the N. from the rail. station and then (¼ hr.; r.) cross the suspension-bridge (toll 4 *h*). On the other bank we finally turn to the left for (½ M.) the market-place of Tetschen.

Tetschen. — Hotels. *Silberner Stern*, R. 1½-3 *K*; *Krone*, R. 2-3 *K*, very fair; *Grüner Baum*, with café, R. 3 *K*, all three in the market-place. — The *Railway Station* (restaurant) lies ¾ M. to the S.E. of the market-place; the *Pier* adjoins the suspension-bridge.

Tetschen (430 ft.), a town with 10,640 inhab., situated at the confluence of the *Pulsnitz*, or *Polzen*, with the Elbe, is one of the most charming spots in the valley of the Elbe. On a height to the S., above the chain-bridge, is the château of Count Thun (no admittance). To the E. of the market-place is the Schul-Platz, with

a bronze statue of Emp. Joseph II., by Rassau. In the valley of the Polzen is the agricultural school of *Liebwerd*. — From Tetschen to *Iglau*, see R. 52.

The following is an attractive walk of 2-2¼ hrs. At the N. end of the Garten-Str. (which runs to the N. from the Schul-Platz) we cross the railway to the right, ascend by the broad path parallel with the railway track, and then take the broad path on the left, leading to the *Gloriette*, with a statue of Bohemia. We traverse the pleasure-grounds here and then proceed to the right (finger-post) to the **Kaiser-Aussicht* (10 min. from the market-place), with a log-cabin (refmts.). The view includes Tetschen, the valley, and the wooded heights around. We next (keeping to the left) reach (¼ hr.) the *Leopolds-Höhe* and *Elbwarte* (view down the Elbe), descend to the village of *Laube* on the Elbe, and return by the road (¾ hr.).

From Tetschen to Warnsdorf, 39 M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 5½ M. *Bensen* (705 ft.; Schwarzes Ross), with 3670 inhab., is the junction of a line to (12½ M.) Böhmisch-Leipa (p. 353). — The train now runs N. to (13½ M.) *Böhmisch-Kamnitz* (1040 ft.; Deutsches Haus; 1970 inhab.). To the S. (1 hr.) is the Schlossberg, with a ruin and a belvedere. Branch-line to (22 M.) Böhmisch-Leipa, see p. 353. — 26½ M. *Tannenberg* (1780 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). To the N.E. (¾ hr.) is the ruin of *Tollenstein* (inn). To Prague or Georgswalde and Ebersbach, see p. 353. — 32½ M. *Kreibitz-Teichstatt* (p. 353). — From (39 M.) *Warnsdorf* (1100 ft.; restaurant) the line goes on to Zittau (see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*).

The Bodenbach & Dresden Railway (comp. *Baedeker's Northern Germany*) penetrates the Schäferwand (p. 311) by two short tunnels and follows the left bank of the Elbe. — 87 M. *Niedergrund* (p. 348), the last Austrian place on the left bank. A little way down lies *Herrnskretschen*, the last Austrian village on the right bank. — 95 M. *Schandau*, a frequented summer-resort on the right bank. — 97½ M. *Königstein*, a small town, with the fortress of that name (1180 ft. above the sea, 810 ft. above the Elbe). Opposite rises the *Lilienstein*, 167 ft. higher. — At (101 M.) *Rathen* rises the **Bastei*, the finest point in the Saxon Switzerland, an abrupt rock rising on the right bank of the Elbe (615 ft. above the river and 1000 ft. above the sea; fine view). — 103 M. *Pötzscha*, the station for *Wehlen*, on the opposite bank.

108 M. *Pirna*, with the château of Sonnenstein (now a lunatic asylum). — The train has now quitted the narrow part of the Elbe valley. 112 M. *Mügeln;* 114 M. *Nieder-Sedlitz*. To the right is the Grosse Garten.

119 M. *Dresden*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

45. From Aussig to Komotau viâ Teplitz.

41 M. Railway in 1½-2¼ hrs.

Aussig, see p. 310. The train starts from the State Railway Station. — 3 M. *Türmitz* (p. 310). Beyond (5½ M.) *Karbitz* (Rail. Restaurant) the cones of the *Mittel-Gebirge* appear on the

TEPLITZ
1:16.675
0 100 200 300 400
Meter
Elektrische Bahn
Bäder:
1. Fürstenbad ..... D.3.
2. Herrenhaus ..... D.3.
3. Kaiserbad ..... D.3.
4. Sofienbad ..... D.3.
5. Stadtbad ..... C.D.4.
6. Kais. Elisabeth-Bad E.3.
7. Hallenschwimmbad E.3.
Hospitäler:
8. Bürgerspital .... E.3.
9. Fried. Wilhs. Spital D.2.
10. John'sches Spital E.3.
11. Israelitisches Spital E.3.
12. Königl. sächs. Spital E.3.
13. Königl. preuss. Spital E.3.
14. Klosterkapelle ..... B.4.
15. Schlosskirche ..... C.4.
16. Schulkapelle ..... C.2.
17. Seumedenkmal ..... D.3.
18. Seumegrab ..... D.3.
19. Sparkasse & Magistrat C.2.
20. Stadtquelle Trinkanstalt D.3.
21. Waisenhaus ..... C.2.
22. Zollamt ..... C.3.
23. Bezirkshauptmannschaft D.1
24. Post & Telegraph ..... D.3.
25. Schulen ..... C.2. C.3. F.3.
Bahnhof Waldtor 500 Meter
Eichwald 5 Kilom.
Aussig
Turn
Eichwald 5 Kilom.
Werkstrasse
Dammstr.
Restaur. Turner Park
Friedhofstrasse
Sportplatz
Feuerwehrstr.
Aussiger Bahnhof
Elisabethstrasse
Kaiserstrasse
Grenzstrasse
Parkstrasse
Hohenhe Str.
Komotau
St. El. Werk
Seltenberg
Schluchthaus
Schulgasse
Schneeberg
Marienstrasse
Nordstr.
Gr. Hohenhe Str.
Clarystr.
Hecserstr.
Wasser-Reservoir
Auferstehungs-Kapelle
Köpfhügel
Markt-Pl.
Graupner G.
Elisabethstr.
Synagoge
Kaiser Park
Elisabeth K.
Neubad
Militär-Badehs.
Schillerstr.
Kreuzer Denkm.
Thertel
Columnade
Kur-Garten
Linden
Payer-Anlagen
Gymnas.
Schlangenbad
Schlossberg
Seumepark
Kur-Salon
Stefans Höh
Stefanshöhe
Zeidler-Anlagen
Bezirks-gericht
Frauen-Kloster
Kloster-Schule
Gruft Loretto Kap.
Schloss
Garten-Salon
Kathol. K.
Badh. Pl.
Fried. Wilh. III Den. Km.
Königshöhe
Elektr. Lehrhaus
Die Nase
Kaiser Franz Josef Krankenhaus
Stähn Pl.
Forsthaus
Schlossgarten
Bahnhof Teplitz
Schlossgarten
Obere Teich
Untere Teich
Tennhalle
Schlackenburg
Kaiser Franz Josef Warte
Prager Strasse
Malzmühle
Meierei
Schönau
Settenz
Münchayer

left. — 8 M. *Mariaschein* (Rail. Restaurant); the village (Goldener Brunnen), with a Jesuit monastery and a famous pilgrimage-church, lies 1 M. to the right (N.), and has also a station on the Komotau-Bodenbach line (p. 311). On the right is *Graupen* (p. 316), with the Wilhelms-Höhe and Roseuburg; then *Eichwald* (p. 315). — 12 M. *Teplitz* (Rail. Restaurant).

Teplitz and Environs.

Railway Stations. 1. The station of the *Aussig and Teplitz Line* or *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. D, 1) lies $^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the market-place (carriages and electric tramway, see below and p. 314). — 2. The *Waldtor Station*, on the Komotau and Bodenbach line, is 1 M. to the N.W. of the market-place (carriage, see p. 314). — 3. The *Schlossgarten Station* (Pl. A, 4), of the Lobositz line (Reichenberg), lies 1 M. to the S.W. of the market-place (electric tramway, see p. 314), but trains for Lobositz start from the Aussig line station also.

Hotels. Zum Alten Rathaus (Pl. a; C, 3), Markt-Platz 9, R. $2^1/_2$-7, D. $2^1/_2$-4, pens. from $7^1/_2$ *K*, omn. 50 *h*; Zur Post (Pl. b; C, 3), Langegasse 24, R. from 2, pens. from 7 *K*, omn. 50 *h*; Kronprinz Rudolf (Pl. d; D, 2, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 1; Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. c; D, 2), Bahnhof-Str. 38, R. 2, D. $1^1/_4$ *K*; Hôtel de Saxe (Pl. e; D, 2), corner of the Bahnhof-Str. and Nord-Str., R. 2-$3^1/_2$, D. 2 *K*. — Open in the season only: Fischer's Pension Hermannsburg (Pl. f; F, 3), Schlangenbad-Str.; Hôtel Habsburg (Pl. g; F, 3), Neubad-Allée.

Restaurants. At all the hotels. Also in the *Theatre Café* (see below); *Kursalon* (Pl. D, 3), Seume-Str. 2; Prince Clary's *Garten-Salon* (Pl. C, 4); *Seume Park* (Pl. D, 3), Stephans-Platz 1, D. $1^1/_4$ *K*; *Goldnes Schiff*, Seume-Str. 7 (Pl. D, 3), D. 1 *K* 60 *h*; *Lindenhof*, D. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ *K*; *Weilburg*, these two at the E. end of the Linden-Str. (Pl. D, E, 3); *Zur Schiefen Ecke*, Schul-Platz, corner of the Waisenhausgasse (Pl. C, 2); *Drei Rosen*, Mühl-Str. 2 (Pl. D, E, 3); *Franz-Joseph-Warte*, see p. 315.

Cafés. *Theatre Café*, in the theatre (Pl. D, 3), with terrace; *Kursalon* (Pl. D, 3), Stephans-Platz, with *Reading Rooms* (open 8-8 or 8-9); *Café Central*, corner of the Langegasse and the Fleischbankgasse (Pl. C, 3), first floor; *Café Bauer*, Graupnergasse 20 (Pl. C, 3), first floor.

Apartments. The best are those in the *Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Bad* (new), the *Kaiser-Bad*, the *Stadtbad*, and the *Schlangen-Bad*, in the *Herrenhaus-Fürstenbäder*, and in the *Neubad* (these last the property of Prince Clary). Private lodgings also abound in the E. part of the town, most of them with gardens. Room 10-70 *K* per week. Visitors should consult the 'Mietordnung', or municipal regulations for the letting of lodgings.

Visitors' Tax for a stay of more than a week, 1st class 24 *K*, 2nd class 18 *K*, 3rd class 12 *K*, 4th class 8 *K*. *Music Tax* 2 *K*. — A band plays in the *Kur-Garten* daily from 7 to 8 a.m., and on Tues. & Frid. from 4.30 to 6.30 p.m., in the *Schloss-Garten* daily except Tues. and Frid. from 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and at *Schönau* on Mon., Thurs., and Sat. 4.30 to 6.30 p.m. — **Theatre** (Pl. D, 3) in the Kur-Garten. — **Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. 24), in the Stephans-Platz. — **Swimming Bath** (Pl. 7; E, 3), in the Kaiser Park, with vapour baths.

Carriages. Drive within the town, one-horse carr. 80 *h*, two-horse 1 *K* 20 *h*, $^1/_2$ hr. 1 *K* 20 or 1 *K* 80 *h*, each additional $^1/_2$ hr. 80 *h* or 1 *K* 20 *h*: to or from the Aussig-Teplitz station, 80 *h*, with luggage 1 *K* 20, two-

horse 1 *K* 60 *h* or 2 *K*, to the Waldtor Station with or without luggage 1 *K* 60 or 2 *K* 60 *h*. At night (10-5 in summer; 8-7 in winter) one-half more.

Electric Tramway. Every 20 min. until 9 p.m. from the *Schlossgarten Station* (Pl. A, 4) past the Schul-Platz (Pl. C, D, 2) and the Aussig-Teplitz Station (Pl. D, 1) in 50 min. to (6 M.) *Eichwald* (p. 315); fare (from the Schul-Platz) 50, there and back 70 *h* (from the Aussig Station to the town 10 *h*).

Walkers are advised to obtain a copy of the pathfinder (50 *h*) published by the *Teplitz Mountain Club (Teplitzer Gebirgsverein)*.

Chief Attractions. 1st Day. In the forenoon, the Kur-Garten, Schloss-Garten (music, see p. 313), Königs-Höhe, and Franz-Joseph-Warte; in the afternoon, Eichwald (electric tramway, see above). 2nd Day. Milleschauer (p. 316).

Teplitz-Schönau (755 ft.), a favourite watering-place with 26,775 inhab. and 6500 annual visitors, lies in a broad and undulating basin between the Erzgebirge and the Bohemian Mittel-Gebirge, 3 M. to the N. of the *Biela*. The alkaline and saline springs (82-115° Fahr.), said to have been discovered as early as 762, are beneficial in cases of gout, rheumatism, stiffness of joints, etc., and are chiefly used for bathing.

Their principal source is the *Urquelle* in the *Stadtbad* (Pl. 5), which also supplies the *Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Bad* (Pl. 6), the *Kaiser-Bad* (Pl. 3), the *Schlangen-Bad* (Pl. F, 3), and the *Sophien-Bad* (Pl. 4); bath at these 1-5 *K*. The *Herrenhaus*, *Fürsten-Bad* (Pl. 2 and 1), and *Neubad* (Pl. F, 3) are supplied by separate springs (bath 1-2 *K*).

The pleasant **Kur-Garten** (Pl. D, 3) is enclosed by the *Herrenhaus*, the *Kursalon*, the *Kaiser-Bad*, and the *Theatre*.

A little higher up, in the Linden-Str., is the small *Seume Park*, with the marble bust (Pl. 17; 1895) and the tomb (Pl. 18; near the chapel) of the poet *Johann Siegfried Seume*, who died at Teplitz in 1810. — On the N. side of the Linden-Str. are a number of public buildings, including the *Saxon* and *Prussian Military Baths* and the *Bürger-Spital* (Pl. 8). At the end of the street is the new *Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Bad* (see above). Farther on are the *Military Bath House* (Pl. F, 3; on the left), the *Schlangen-Bad* (on the right), and (directly before us) the *Neubad* (see above).

We return by the Elisabeth-Str., on the right side of which are the Roman Catholic *Elisabeth-Kirche* and the *Kaiser Park*; on the left are the *Synagogue* (Pl. E, 3), with a lofty dome, and the *Protestant Church*, with nave and aisles of equal height, on a terrace commanding fine views. — In the Schulgasse (Pl. C, 2; No. 8) is the *Museum* (open free on Mon., Wed., & Sat. 10-12 and 2-4 and on Sun. and holidays 10-12), with prehistoric antiquities and natural history collections.

From the Market Place (Pl. C, 3), on the N. side of which stands the municipal *Savings Bank* (*Sparkasse*; Pl. 19), with the offices

of the town-authorities, the *Langegasse* (electric tramway) leads to the S. to the Schloss-Platz, in which rises a baroque Trinity Column of 1717. On the E. side of the Platz rises the Roman Catholic *Dekanal-Kirche* (Pl. C, D, 4); on the S. side stands the *Schloss* of Prince Clary Aldringen, rebuilt in 1751. Behind the château is the **Schloss-Garten** (Pl. B, C, 4; entrance through the chief portal of the Schloss; or by the Garten-Salon mentioned at p. 313), with old trees and two large ponds. On the E. side of the garden is the *Meierei* (Pl. C, 4) or dairy (café).

To the S.E. of the town rises the ***Königs-Höhe** (900 ft.; Pl. D, 4), which is ascended in 5 min from the S. side of the Stephans-Platz by following first a path with 230 steps and then taking the first turning to the right. On the top is a *Monument to King Frederick William III.*, who frequently visited Teplitz, erected in 1841. A little farther on are the *Franz-Joseph-Warte* (restaurant), with a tower commanding a splendid survey of Teplitz (90 steps; adm. 20 *h*) and the *Schlackenburg Restaurant*, a castellated building. — To the S. (¾ hr.) rises the **Wachholderberg** (1255 ft.), also a very fine point of view. We ascend by the Wolfram-Str., passing behind the Schloss-Garten, and turn to the right through the 'Galgenbusch'. Halfway up is the *Bergschlösschen Restaurant*.

Another good vantage-ground is the **Stephans-Höhe** (835 ft.; Pl. E, F, 3, 4), which rises to the E., ascended to the right from the route to the Schlossberg (Pl. F, 3). — Descending along the N.E. slope of the Stephans-Höhe, then turning to the right into the Linden-Allée, later turning again to the right, and ascending in easy windings through wood, we reach (¾ hr.) the **Schlossberg** (1285 ft.; comp. Pl. F 3; one-horse carr. 4, two-horse 6 *K*). On the top are a ruined castle (partly restored), with a belvedere tower (adm. 20 *h*), and a restaurant.

Eichwald (1175 ft.), 5½ M. to the N.W. of Teplitz, situated on a slope and in a ravine of the Erzgebirge, is a favourite summer resort, with numerous lodging-houses. The dusty highroad from Teplitz to Eichwald passes numerous mines of lignite (electric tramway, preferable, see p. 314; carr. 4, with two horses 6 *K*). In *Ober-Eichwald* (1405 ft.) are a brick church, modelled on that of Madonna dell'Orto in Venice and consecrated in 1906, and the ***Theresienbad Hydropathic**, with a restaurant (closed in winter). Adjacent are the Hôtel-Restaurant Waldesruhe and the Bellevue Restaurant. — A road and paths (beginning opposite the waiting room of the electric tramway) lead from Eichwald to the (20 min.) *Schweissjäger*, a forester's house (1575 ft.; restaurant), which commands a picturesque view of Teplitz and the plain, bounded by the Schlossberg and the Milleschauer. A road runs hence through wood to (4½ M.) the Mückentürmchen (p. 316). — The *Tuppel-*

burg, another much-frequented forester's house (rfmts.), with a deer-park, is reached in 25 min. by taking a wood-path from the Theresien-Bad (to the left in coming from Teplitz) and then following the road to the right.

At the foot of the Erzgebirge, 4 M. to the N.E. of Teplitz, lies the old mining town of **Graupen** (1115 ft.; rail. station, p. 311), near which rise the *Wilhelms-Höhe* (1155 ft.; inn) and the ruin of *Rosenburg* (1380 ft.; rfmts.), two fine points. To the E., above Hohenstein, rises (1 ½ hr.) the ruin of *Geiersburg* (1580 ft.). — The Graupen road then ascends by *Ober-Graupen* (the old road to which is shorter, but steeper) to the (4¼ M.) *Mückentürmchen* (2645 ft.; inn), a conspicuous point on the crest of the Erzgebirge (carr. from Teplitz 10, with two horses 16 *K*).

From Teplitz to Lobositz, 25 M., railway in 1-2 hrs. Trains start from the Aussig & Teplitz station (Pl. D, 1); views generally to the left (between Ratsch and Boreslau the Milleschauer is visible on the right). — 2 M. *Settenz* (see below); 3½ M. *Teplitz-Schlossgarten* (Pl. A, 4; on the right, the Wachholderberg, p. 315); 8 M. *Auperschin* (585 ft.), junction of the Aussig and Bilin railway (p. 310). Tunnel. 9½ M. *Ratsch.* — From (12½ M.) *Boreslau* (1010 ft.; Donnersberg) the ***Milleschauer**, or *Donnersberg* (2740 ft.), may be ascended in 1¾ hr. by a marked path (white and blue). From the rail. station we follow the road to the S., passing through the village of Boreslau. After 1 M. we may either continue to follow the highroad or (in dry weather) take the way to the right (10 min. shorter). In 1 M. more we turn to the right (finger-post) and reach (½ M.) *Pilkau* (1930 ft.; Milleschauer Inn), whence the summit is easily reached in 1 hr. through wood (horse to the top and back 8 *K*, with 2 hrs.' stay). The top, with a weather-station, view-tower (20 *h*), and inn, commands the most extensive and picturesque view in Bohemia. Descent to (2½ hrs.) Lobositz (p. 309), or viâ Kostenblatt (romantic ruin; inn) to (3½ hrs.) Bilin (p. 310). — From (18½ M.) *Milleschau-Kottomirsch* (990 ft.) the Milleschauer may be ascended viâ *Wellemin* and Milleschau in 2-2½ hrs. — 25 M. *Lobositz* (p. 309).

Beyond Teplitz the line passes numerous mines. — 13 M. *Settenz* (770 ft.; see above).

18 M. *Dux* (710 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Krone, good; Stadt-Hôtel) is a town of 12,260 German and Czech inhab., with lignite mines, sugar-refineries, glass-works, etc. On the S.W. side of the market-place, ¼ M. from the station, is the Schloss of Count Waldstein, a kinsman of the celebrated Wallenstein, with its baroque church. — From Dux to *Pilsen*, see p. 333.

20½ M. *Preschen* (760 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). To the left are several basaltic peaks; in the distance is the *Biliner Borschen* (p. 310). At the foot of the Erzgebirge, to the right, lies the abbey of *Ossegg*, with the *Riesenburg* (p. 317) behind it.

27½ M. **Brüx** (785 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Ross, Adler*, R. 2-3 *K*, both in the market-place), a town of 25,750 inhab., with a late-Gothic church, built in 1517-32 after plans by Jakob von

Schweinfurt of Annaberg. — About 6 M. to the S. rise the mineral springs of *Püllna.*

From Brüx to Moldau, 24 M., railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 1½ hr. — The line intersects the Bodenbach and Komotau railway (p. 311) at (4½ M.) *Wiesa-Ober-Leutensdorf* (1000 ft.). — 8 M. **Ossegg-Riesenberg** (1120 ft.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*), a small town with a famous Cistercian abbey, founded in the 12th cent. (beautiful view from the windows of the refectory). In a ravine, ¾ hr. farther on, is the ruined castle of *Riesenburg* (1840 ft.). — 11 M. *Klostergrab* (1170 ft.; Rathaus), a small and ancient mining town at the base of the Erzgebirge, near which (10 min.) is the *Königshügel* (1450 ft.), a good point of view. Thence the line ascends viâ (16½ M.) *Eichwald* (1870 ft.; 1¼ M. to the S. is the Theresien-Bad, p. 315) to (20½ M.) *Niklasberg,* and viâ *Neustadt bei Moldau* (2550 ft.) to (24 M.) *Moldau* (2595 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the Austrian frontier-station (customs-examination). From Moldau to *Freiberg* in Saxony, 25½ M.

From Brüx to Prague, 81½ M., railway in 3-4 hrs. — 4½ M. *Obernitz* (695 ft.; see p. 333), junction of a branch-line to (23 M.) Tschischkowitz (p. 309). 8½ M. *Hochpetsch* (770 ft.), ¾ M. to the N. of which are the mineral springs of *Saidschitz;* 18½ M. *Laun* (660 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Union, R. from 1 *K* 80, omn. 40 *h*), a quaint town (11,485 Czech inhab.) on the *Eger,* with branch-lines to (31 M.) Rakonitz (p. 318), to (21½ M.) Lobositz (p. 309), and to (8 M.) Postelberg (p. 333). — 38 M. *Zlonitz* (795 ft.); branch to (22½ M.) Raudnitz (p. 308). — 44 M. *Schlan* (980 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), on the *Rote Bach,* an old town of 9685 inhabitants. From (68½ M.) *Dušnik* (1285 ft.) a branch-line leads to (74½ M.) *Beraun* (p. 332). — 78½ M. *Smichow* or *Smichov* (Rail. Restaurant). — 81½ M. *Prague* (Francis Joseph Station), see p. 290.

35 M. *Wurzmes* (970 ft.); branch-line to (11 M.) Potscherad (p. 333). On the slope to the right is the château of *Rotenhaus,* with its many windows. — 37½ M. *Udwitz-Görkau* (1065 ft.). Görkau (Hôt. Schorsch), also a station on the Bodenbach and Komotau line (p. 311), has large cotton-mills.

41 M. *Komotau,* see p. 318.

46. From Prague to Franzensbad and Eger viâ Carlsbad.

148½ M. Railway *(Buschtiehrad Line)* in 5¼-8½ hrs. (express fares 27 *K,* 16 *K* 60, 8 *K* 90 *h;* to Carlsbad 23 *K* 20, 14 *K* 40, 7 *K* 80 *h*).

Prague (615 ft.), see p. 290. The train starts from the *State Railway Station,* crosses the Moldau to the (1¼ M.) *Bubny Station,* and skirts the Little Town in a wide curve. Beyond (2½ M.) *Sandtor Station,* near the Belvedere (p. 306), we see the cathedral to the left. 7 M. *Liboc* (1060 ft.). To the left rises the *Weisser Berg;* on its N.W. slope is the Hvězda (p. 307). — 18½ M. *Kladno* (1260 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Stadt Kladno), a mining town (19,340 Czech inhab.). Branch-line to (17½ M.) *Kralup* (p. 308), traversing the rich Kladno coal-district. — To the right of (34 M.) *Renč* (1450 ft.) are the heights of the *Žbanwald.* — 39 M. *Lužna-Lischan* (1250 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

To Beraun, 33½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. — From (6 M.) *Rakonitz* (1066 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Krone), a town (3375 inhab.) with two ancient gate-towers and the Gothic church of St. Barbara, branch-lines run to (30 M.) *Mlatz* (p. 333), to (31 M.) *Laun* (p. 317), and to (63½ M.) *Petschau* (p. 331), viâ *Pladen*. — 15½ M. *Burg Pürglitz*, a large chateau of Prince Fürstenberg, rebuilt in the 11th cent. and now partly in ruins. 16½ M. *Pürglitz* is the chief place in the prince's domain (ca. 27 sq. M.). Thence we follow the *Beraun* valley to (33½ M.) *Beraun* (p. 332).

42½ M. *Krupa* (Rail. Restaurant.; 46 M. *Milostin-Kounowa*. The line crosses a wooded hill and enters the valley of the *Trnowa*. 62 M. *Trnowan* (650 ft.; to the right, *Schloss Dobritschan*, with a mineral bath). The train then crosses the *Eger*. — 64½ M. **Saaz** (765 ft.; *Hanslick*, R. 1½-2½ *K*, omn. 60 *h*; *Engel*, both in the Ring-Platz; *Restaurant* at the Buschtiehrad Station), an old town on the right bank of the Eger, with 17,120 inhab. (rail. stations both on the left bank). The *Stadt-Kirche*, in the Lauretta-Platz, ¾ M. from the rail. stations, was rebuilt in 1383 after a fire. A little to the S., in the Ring-Platz, is the *Rathaus*, dating from 1559. Saaz is the headquarters of the Bohemian trade in hops. From Saaz to *Pilsen* and to *Dux*, see p. 333. — The line enters the valley of the *Saubach*.

79 M. **Komotau** (1085 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Scherber*, R. from 2 *K* 40 *h*; *Reiter*, R. 2-3 *K*), an old town (19,545 German inhab.) at the foot of the Erzgebirge. Proceeding to the left from the rail. station, we reach (25 min.) the market-place, which is surrounded by arcades. Here stand the Rathaus (1520), the old Schloss (now a museum), and the Dekanats-Kirche (16th cent.). A little to the N. is the Stadt-Park, with the 'Park-Säle'.

From Komotau to *Aussig*, see R. 45; to *Bodenbach*, see p. 311.

From Komotau to Chemnitz, railway viâ *Reitzenhain* (72½ M.; 4¾-6 hrs.) or via *Weipert* and *Annaberg* (91½ M.; 7¾ hrs.). The first stations on the latter line are *Tschermowitz* and *Domina-Schönlind*. 23½ M. *Sonnenberg* (2615 ft.), 1½ M. to the S.E., with a conspicuous church. 28 M. *Pressnitz-Reischdorf*; Pressnitz (3670 inhab.) is the home of many itinerant musicians. Beyond (30½ M.) *Kupferberg* the line reaches its culminating point (2830 ft.); it then descends to (36½ M.) *Schmiedeberg* (2790 ft.) and along the Saxon frontier to (44½ M.) *Weipert* (2340 ft.), a town with 11,855 inhab. (custom-house examination). 51½ M. *Cranzahl* (2150 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). Thence viâ *Annaberg* to Chemnitz, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*. — From Cranzahl a branch-line leads to (10½ M.) *Ober-Wiesental* (2925 ft.; Stadt Karlsbad), whence the **Fichtelberg* (3980 ft.), the highest mountain in Saxony, may be ascended in ¾ hr.; on the top are an inn (good) and a belvedere commanding an extensive view. About 2½ M. to the W. of Ober-Wiesental is **Gottesgab** (3375 ft.; *Hôtel Wien*), the highest town in Bohemia, once a busy mining place, whence the **Keilberg* or *Sonnenwirbel* (4080 ft.), the highest point of the Erzgebirge, may be ascended by road in 1 hr. (inn and view-tower at the top; 20 *h*). From Gottesgab a diligence plies daily to (3½ M.) *St. Joachimstal* (p. 319).

87 M. *Kaaden-Brunnersdorf* (1065 ft.; Rail. Restaurant); 4½ M. to the N. (blue way-marks) is the ruined castle of *Hassenstein*, showing some unfortunate attempts at restoration (inn).

From Kaaden-Brunnersdorf to Willomitz, 15 M., railway in 1¼ hr. — 2½ M. **Kaaden** (975 ft.; *Austria*, in the Ring, R. 2 *K*), an old town on the Eger (8630 inhab.), with an interesting gateway (Heiligen-Tor) and a Rathaus of the 15th century. Outside the town is a Franciscan monastery, with a late-Gothic church. — 15 M. *Willomitz*, whence a branch-line runs to (8 M.) Kaschitz (p. 333).

90½ M. *Klösterle* (Rathaus), a small town, with a saline spring and a large porcelain-manufactory. About 3 M. to the S. lies the fine ruin of *Egerberg;* 3 M. to the E. is the ruin of *Schönburg*. The train crosses the *Eger* and follows its pretty valley (views to the right). 99½ M. *Hauenstein-Warta* (1075 ft.); ⅔ M. to the N.E. of the railway-station is *Krondorf* (Panorama Restaurant), with an alkaline spring. From (102½ M.) *Wickwitz* (1100 ft.) a branch-line diverges to (5½ M.) Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn (p. 331). We cross the Eger. The line then turns to the right and ascends along the *Wistritzbach* to (107 M.) *Schlackenwerth* (1310 ft.; Renthaus), a little town with a château and a park.

Railway from Schlackenwerth to (7½ M.) **St. Joachimstal** (2125 ft.; *Stadt Dresden; Kaiser von Oesterreich;* rail. station, 1½ M. to the S.E. of the market-place; diligence to Gottesgab, see p. 318), a little town of 7550 inhab., in the narrow valley of the *Weseritzbach*. The once rich silver-mines are now of little importance. The word 'thaler' is derived from the coins ('Joachimsthaler') first struck here in 1518. The mines contain uranium ore, and a government laboratory is established here for the extraction of radium, 1 gramme of which is worth 400,000 *K* (16,660 *l.* or $ 83,300). There is also a bath-house for radium baths. The *Keilberg* (p. 318) may be ascended from St. Joachimstal by road all the way. The walking route (1¾ hr.) leads past the forester's house of *Elbecken*, the *Unruhstollen*, and the *Sonnenwirbelhäuser*.

114½ M. *Dallwitz* (p. 329). Branch-line to (8 M.) *Merkelsgrün*. — 116 M. **Carlsbad** *(Rail. Restaurant);* the town (p. 323) lies on the opposite bank of the Eger, 1½ M. from the Buschtiehrad Station. To *Marienbad* and *Johann-Georgenstadt*, see p. 331.

123 M. *Chodau* (1425 ft.), the junction of a branch-line to (4½ M.) *Neu-Rohlau* (p. 331). From (126½ M.) *Neusattl* (1480 ft.) a branch-line runs viâ (1¼ M.) *Helenenschacht* (with large glass-works) to (3½ M.) Elbogen (p. 330). — The line returns to the Eger near (130½ M.) *Falkenau* (1315 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Kaiser von Oesterreich), with a château of Count Nostitz.

To Klingental, 18½ M., branch-line in 1½ hr. The train ascends the valley of the *Zwodau* to *Hartenberg*, with a château of Count Auersperg, to (8 M.) *Bleistadt*, an old mining-town with 1400 inhab., and to (11 M.) *Annatal-Rothau* (1590 ft.). — 15½ M. *Graslitz* (1675 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Kaiser von Oesterreich), an industrial town with 13,825 inhabitants. Then across the Saxon frontier to (18½ M.) *Klingental*, whence a branch-railway runs to *Zwota*, on the Chemnitz and Adorf railway (see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*).

About 1½ M. to the N. of (136 M.) *Dassnitz* is the old provostry of *Maria-Kulm*, with a pilgrimage-church. — 145½ M. *Tirschnitz* (1410 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction for (3 M.) *Franzensbad* (p. 321). The train crosses the Eger.

148½ M. **Eger.** — *Rail. Restaurant* (good). — Hotels. *Hôtel Welzel zum Kaiser Wilhelm* (Pl. a; D, 4), opposite the station, R. 2½-6 *K*, B. 1 *K* 10 *h*; *Zwei Erzherzoge* (Pl. e; C, 2), Markt 26, R. 1½-3 *K*, omn. 40 *h*; *Hôtel Neuberger* (Pl. b; D, 4), Bahnhof-Str. 49, R. from 2 *K*; *Goldener Stern* (Pl. d; C, 2), Markt 21, with café-restaurant; *Kronprinz Rudolf* (Pl. c; C, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 32. — Restaurants. *Pistorius*, Markt 30 (Pl. B, C, 2), D. 1 *K*; *Ratskeller*, Markt, in the Sparkasse.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 2), in the Markt. — For a visit to the town 3 hours are sufficient.

Eger (1470 ft.), an industrial place with 27,950 German inhab., formerly a free imperial town and fortress, lies on a hill on the right bank of the *Eger*. It is mentioned in a document of 1061 and is capital of the *Egerland*, pledged to Bohemia by Lewis the Bavarian.

From the railway-station (Pl. E, 4) the Bahnhof-Str. leads to the N.W. in ¼ hr. to the quaint Markt-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2), in which are a bronze *Monument to Emp. Joseph II.*, by Wilfert (1887), and a fountain with a statue of Roland (1584). No. 17 (to the right) is the *Schillerhaus*, which the poet occupied when making studies for 'Wallenstein' (1791). No. 16 is the old *Rathaus* (1711-28). — At the lower end of the Markt-Platz is the *Stöckl* (formerly the Kaufhaus). Beyond is the —

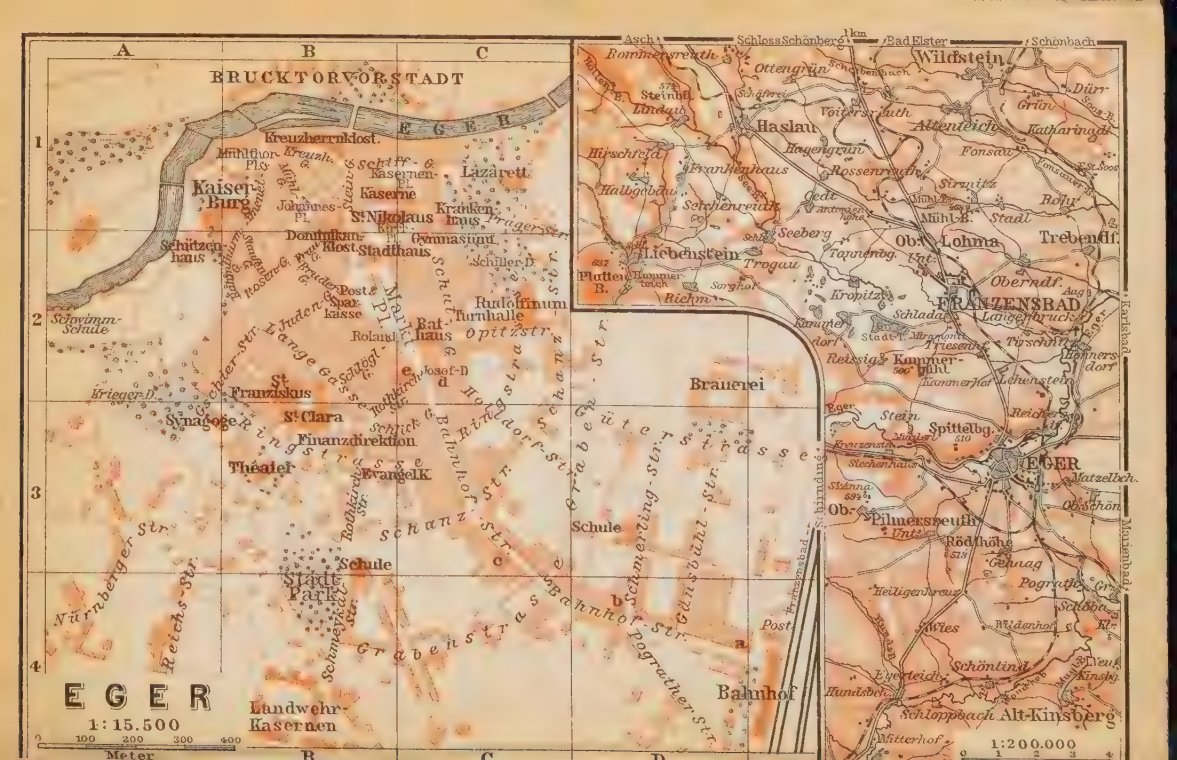
Stadthaus (Pl. B, C, 2), dating from the beginning of the 17th cent. and originally the residence of Burgomaster Pachelbel. Here, on Feb. 25th, 1634, Wallenstein was assassinated by the Irishman Devereux. On the first floor, to the left, is the *Town Museum*, open in summer from 7 a.m. (tickets on the groundfloor, to the right, 60 *h*; catalogue 20 *h*).

Room I (Wallenstein Room), in which Wallenstein died. On the right wall: 1. Portrait of Wallenstein; 6. Picture of his assassination, painted in 1735; 283. Partisan with which he was slain. Beside the exit: 42. Portrait of Wallenstein at the age of six. The desk-case contains Eger coins, moulds, and seals. — *Room II.* Guild Room. — *Room III.* Eger Peasant's Room, with domestic furniture and costumes. — *Room IV.* Views and plans of Eger; MSS. and printed works. At the exit: 1603. Altar-frontal embroidered with beads (14th cent.). — *Room V.* Iron money-box (1735). — *Room VI.* Ecclesiastical antiquities. — *Room VII.* Natural history collections.

In the *Court* are tombstones and an old wooden gallery.

From the N.W. corner of the market-place we may proceed either through the Judengasse or the Brudergasse and the Rosengasse to the Staufengasse, which leads to (5 min.) the Kaiserburg, or Imperial Castle (Pl. A, B, 1; adm. 40 h), situated on a rock above the river. It was erected by Frederick Barbarossa after his marriage in 1149 to Adelheid of Vohburg. Uninhabited since 1634, it has been a ruin since 1742, and now belongs to the city.

The lofty square *Keep*, built of blocks of lava, belonged to an earlier castle of the Margraves of Vohburg; the brick superstructure was added in the 17th cent. as a gun-battery. — A little to the right of the entrance is the double **Chapel* (13th cent.), externally a building of little pretentions. The round-arched vaulting of the lower chapel, with its octagonal cupola, is borne by four massive granite piers, while the pointed


EGER
1:15.500
0 100 200 300 400
Meter
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BRUCKTORVORSTADT
Kaiser Burg
Schützenhaus
Kreuzherrnklost.
Mühlthor
Kaserne
Lazarett
St. Nikolaus
Krankenhaus
Gymnasium
Stadthaus
Rudolfinum
Turnhalle
Post
Sparkasse
Rathhaus
Roland
Franziskus
St. Clara
Synagoge
Finanzdirektion
Theater
Evangelk.
Schule
Stadt Park
Landwehr-Kasernen
Brauerei
Bahnhof
Eger
Spittelbg.
Pilmersreuth
Rödhöhe
Haslau
Wildstein
Altenteich
Lichtenstein
Ob. Lohma
Trebendf.
FRANZENSBAD
Kammerdorf
Reissig
Kammerbühl
Tirschnitz
Oberndf.
Schlada
Steinbl.
Ottengrün
Rommersreuth
Asch
Schloss Schönberg
Bad Elster
Schönbach
Dürr Grün
Katharinadl
Fonsau
Hirschfeld
Frankenhaus
Hagengrün
Rossenreuth
Halbgebäu
Schönreuth
Oedt
Strnitz
Roth
Stadl
Seeberg
Tannenbg.
Trogau
Kropitz
Schlada
Lauterbruck
Tirschnitz
Reissig
Kammerbühl
Lehenstein
Hammersdorf
Reichsh.
Stein
Stichenhaus
Ob. Schön
Matzelbch.
Maiersreuth
Gehag
Pograth
Heiligenkreuz
Schlbuh
Wies
Wiederhof
Schönlind
Neuk. Kinsbg.
Eichleith
Hundsbch
Schloppach
Alt-Kinsberg
Mitterhof
Post
Schmeizing-Str.
Bahnhof-Str.
Grabenstrasse
Schanz-Str.
Ringstrasse
Nürnberger Str.
Reichs-Str.
Schiessstätte
Opitzstr.
Langegasse
Schützg.
Judengasse
Schiffg.
Mühlg.
Brauerg.
Bottlergasse
Schmiedg.
Schulg.
Krügerg.
Schwimmschule
Kapellenstr.
Rathhausstr.
Schützenstr.
Hainstrasse
Schulstr.
Bahnhofstr.
Rudolfstr.
Schmiedstr.
Schützenstr.
Krügerstr.
Josef-Pl.
Mal-Pl.
Ring
Kirchg.
Thurmg.
Trogauer
Tirschnitzer
Kammerbühler
Franzensbader
Eger
Ohre
Röslau
Fichtelbach
Kinsbach
Karlsbad
Marienbad
Plattenbach
Hammerbach
Sanghof
Riehm
Kammerhof
Stadt T.
Marienbad
Tiefenbach
Tirschnitzer
Franzensbader
Eger
Ohre
Röslau
Fichtelbach
Kinsbach
Karlsbad
Marienbad

vaults of the upper chapel are supported by four slender marble columns. — The *Palas*, to the N. of the chapel, was built at the end of the 12th cent. by Frederick I. It contains the relics of the banquet-room, in which Wallenstein's officers Illo, Terczky, Kinsky, and Neumann were murdered a few hours before Devereux assassinated his general; the remains include two walls, with three Romanesque windows separated by colonnettes. The terrace, 80 ft. above the Eger, commands a pleasing view.

The Kirchengasse, to the right of the Stadthaus (p. 320), leads to (1 min.) the handsome church of the deanery of *St. Nicholas* (Pl. B, C, 1), a Gothic building of 1460-75, with nave and aisles of equal height. The W. portal and the lower part of the E. towers retain fragments of the earliest, transitional building of ca. 1230. The early-Gothic choir was added soon after 1270. — Pleasant promenades ascend both banks of the Eger. The *Mühlerl* (p. 322) is an attractive goal for a motor-car drive.

Excursions from Eger. The basaltic *Kammerbühl* (1640 ft.), described by Goethe, 1¾ hr. to the N.W.; the castle of *Kinsberg*, 4½ M. to the S., with pleasing view; the abbey of *Waldsassen* (rail. station), founded in 1128 and secularized in 1803; *Alexandersbad*, *Marienbad* (p. 334), etc.

From Eger to Franzensbad, 4½ M., railway in 8-15 min. (view of Eger to the left).

Franzensbad. — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels (generally closed in winter). **Königsvilla* (Pl. a; D, 4), R. 5-20, B. 1½, D. or S. 6, pens. from 12 *K*; **Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. b; D, 4), R. 4-8, B. 1½, D. 3¼, pens. from 10 *K*, these two in the Salzquell-Str.; **Post* (Pl. c; B, 3), Kaiser-Str., with large café-restaurant and the dépendance *Villa Imperiale* (Pl. C, 4), R. 5-15, B. 1¼, D. 3½-4½, pens. from 10 *K*, open also in winter; **Hôtel Bristol* (Pl. e; B, 2), Park-Str. 83, R. 30-40 *K* weekly, D. 3½-6½, board 7-10 *K*; **Hübner* (Pl. n; B, 4), Kaiser-Str., R. 4-6, D. 3-5, pens. 8-11 *K*; **Hôtel Belvedere & Bellevue* (Pl. m; C, 4), Morgenzeile, R. 5-10, B. 1½, D. 3½-4½, pens. from 12 *K*; *Palast-Hôtel* (Pl. l; B, 4), Kaiser-Str., R. from 5, D. 3½-5, pens. from 12 *K*; *Park Hotel* (Pl. d; C, 2), Bahnhof-Str., cor. of the Park-Str.; *Buberl's Hôtel Erzherzogin Gisela* (Pl. f; C, 1), opposite the railway-station, open during the whole year; *Kaiser von Oesterreich* (Pl. g; B, 3), Luisen-Str.; *Holzer* (Pl. h; C, 3), *Kreuz* (Pl. i; C, 3), R. 2½-4½, B. 1, D. 3-4 *K*, *Stadt Leipzig* (Pl. k; B, 3), these three in the Kulmer-Str.; *Adler*, Kirchengasse (Hebrew). — Numerous Lodging Houses. The 'Mietordnung' (see p. 313) should be consulted, and agreements carefully made beforehand. — Restaurants. **Kurhaus* (D. 3-6 *K*); *Hübner* (see above); *Th. Spiegel* (Hebrew).

Cab to or from the station 1 *K* 40 *h*, with two horses 2 *K* (from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. 2 or 3 *K*); ½ hr. 80 *h* or 1 *K* 20, 1 hr. 1 *K* 60 *h* or 2 *K*; whole day 16 or 23 *K*, and fee.

Baths (all the baths mentioned on p. 322 are town property). Mud-bath 4½, chalybeate bath 3 *K*.

Visitors' and Music Tax (after a stay of more than 7 days): 1st class 30, 2nd cl. 19, 3rd cl. 13 *K*. — Music 6-7 a.m. at the Salzquelle, 7-8 a.m. at the Franzensquelle; Sun., Wed., Frid., Sat. 4-6, Mon. & Thurs. 4-5 p.m. in the Kur-Park. — Stadt-Theater (Pl. C, 3), for operettas and comedies.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Neuquell-Str.

English Church Service in summer.

For a flying visit to Franzensbad 1-2 hrs. suffice. For walkers the path to Eger viâ the Kammerbühl (p. 322) is to be recommended (ca. 2¼ hrs.).

Franzensbad (1475 ft.), a watering-place with 2540 German inhab., situated on a high-lying plain between the outskirts of the Bohemian Forest, the Fichtelgebirge, and the Erzgebirge, possesses fourteen mineral springs (chalybeate and saline, impregnated with carbonic acid gas; 50-55° Fahr.), used for bathing and drinking, and also mud and gas baths. Most of the 15,000 annual patients are women. The season lasts from May 1st to Oct. 1st.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. C, D, 1) the Bahnhof-Str. leads in 3 min. to the well-shaded *Kur-Park* (Pl. B, C, 2), with the *Park Café* and a *Statue of Emp. Francis I.* (1793), the founder of the baths, in bronze, by Schwanthaler. To the N.W., in the Hönnl-Str., are the *Protestant Church* (Pl. A, 2) and the *Synagogue*. To the S. of the Kur-Park runs the Kaiser-Str., the main street of the town, on the right side of which is the *Kurhaus* (Pl. B, 4), with a restaurant (p. 321) and a reading-room (open 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.; reunion every Sat. at 8 p.m.). Adjacent is a covered walk (Wandelbahn), with shops. To the W. of the Kurhaus are the *Luisen-Quelle* (Pl. 2), the *Kalter Sprudel* (Pl. 3), and the *Central-Bad* (Pl. B, 4); to the S.E. are the *Franzens-Quelle* (Pl. 1; the chief drinking-well, under a rotunda), the *Municipal Baths*, and the *Gasbad*. Farther to the E. are the *Salzquelle* (Pl. 5) and the *Wiesen-Quelle* (Pl. 6), and near them are the *Franz-Joseph-Bad*, on the right, and the handsome *Kaiser-Bad* (Pl. D, 5), on the left. In the Morgenzeile Park are a seated marble figure of the *Empress Elizabeth*, by Wilfert (1905), the *Goethe Fountain*, also by Wilfert (1906), and the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 3). Hence we follow the Stephanie-Str. back to the rail. station, passing the *Russian Church* (r.).

Excursions (comp. the inset-map on the plan of Eger). To the S. to the (1/4 hr.) *Café Miramonti* (with camera obscura), and then along the maple-avenue and to the right at the Restaurant Kammerbühl to (1/2 hr.) the *Kammerbühl* (p. 321). A shadeless road leads hence to the S. to the village of *Stein*, beyond which we cross the Eger to the charmingly situated (1/2 hr.) *Restaurant Mühlerl* (omnibus from Franzensbad thrice every afternoon, 80 *h*, starting near the Franzensquelle). On the same bank (reached by the wood-path ascending to the right at the foot-bridge over the Eger) is (1/4 hr.) the *Siechenhaus* (restaurant), prettily situated amid wood (charming view from the chapel of *St. Anna*, 1/2 hr. to the S.W.). Hence we may descend through the *Valley of the Eger to (10 min.) Eger. — To the W. to the (3/4 hr.) *Stadtwald* (café-restaurant). — To the N.W. to the (3/4 hr.) *Antonienhöhe* (1625 ft.; restaurant; rail. station), and to the castles of *Seeberg* (1 1/4 hr.) and *Liebenstein* (2 1/4 hrs.), all fine points of view. — To the N. to *Schönberg* and *Wildstein* (each 2 hrs.).

From Franzensbad to Hof, 33 M., railway in 2 hrs. — 13 M. **Asch** (2100 ft.; *Geyer*, R. 2-3 1/2 *K*; *Post*), a Bohemian town with 21,890 inhab. (mostly Protestants), 1 1/4 M. to the N. of the rail. station. It is the seat of the Austrian custom-house, and the junction of a branch-line to *Adorf* viâ *Asch-Stadt*. Fine view of the Fichtel-Gebirge and the Bohemian Forest from the *Hainberg* (2457 ft.; tower 115 ft. high), 1/2 hr. to the N. — Beyond Asch we cross the Bavarian frontier. 33 M. *Hof*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

FRANZENSBAD

1. *Franzensquelle* B.4.
2. *Louisenquelle* B.4.
3. *Kalter Sprudel* B.4.
4. *Neuquelle* C.5.
5. *Salzquelle* D.5.
6. *Wiesenquelle* D.5.
7. *Stahlquelle* D.6.
8. *Dr. Cartellieri-Qu.* D.6.
9. *Loumannsquelle* B.5.

graph. Anstalt von

1:10.800 0 100 200 300 Meter

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

47. Carlsbad and Environs.

Railway Stations ($1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ M. from the Markt-Platz). *Station of the Buschtiehrad Railway* (Pl. A, 1; 1350 ft.; restaurant), for Prague, Eger, and Johann-Georgenstadt; *Central Station* (Pl. A, 2), for Marienbad and Johann-Georgenstadt. Cabs and omnibus, see p. 324. — Luggage may be despatched from the *Eisenbahn-Stadtbureau*, Neue Wiese (Pl. C, D, 5), Haus Blaues Schiff, next the theatre (7 a.m. to 9 p.m.; 1 *K* 40 *h* per 110 lbs. or 50 kilog.). Here also is the German custom-house (8-12 a.m.).

Hotels (omnibuses at the railway-station; advisable to order rooms in advance). *Grand-Hôtel Pupp (Pl. a; C, 5), Alte Wiese, in the busiest part of the town; *Savoy Westend Hotel (Pl. n; C, 4), Westend-Str., in a quiet situation, R. from 6, B. 2, D. 5-7 *K;* *Bristol (Pl. d: C, 4), Westend-Str., R. from 6, B. 1, D. 4 *K*, these three closed in winter; Imperial Hotel, a first-class house, in the Helenenhof (Pl. D, 5), to be opened in 1912; *Hôtel Königsvilla (Pl. q; C, 4), Westend-Str., R. 8-10, B. $1^1/_2$, D. 4-5, pens. 12-15 *K*, closed in winter; Anger's Hotel (Pl. c: D, 5), Neue Wiese, with American bar; *Hôtel Kroh (Pl. h; C, 3), Park-Str., closed in winter; Post (Pl. m; C, 3), Eger-Str., R. 4-8 *K*, B. 80 *h*, D. 3-4, pens. 9-14 *K*, omn. 80 *h;* *National (Pl. g; C, 3), Gartenzeile, R. $5^1/_2$-15, B. 1, D. 4 *K*, omn. 80 *h;* Hôtel de Russie (Pl. e; D, 3), Kaiser-Str., R. 3-12, B. 1, D. 3-4 *K*, both closed in winter; Paradies (Pl. f; D, 3), Kaiser-Str.; Kaiserbad (Pl. z; D, 5), Marienbader-Str.; Oesterreichischer Hof (Pl. y; C, 5), Neue Wiese; Continental (Pl. k; D, 4), Markt, corner of the Alte Wiese; Residenz-Hôtel (Pl. i; D, 4, 5), Kirchengasse; Glattauer (Pl. t; C, 3); *Nürnberger Hof (Pl. o; D, 5), Kirchengasse, R. 4-10, D. 3 *K;* Württemberger Hof (Pl. p; D, 4), Markt-Platz, R. from $2^1/_2$ *K*, B. 80 *h*, D. 3, pens. 8-15 *K*, well spoken of; Morgenstern (Pl. v; C, D, 3), Kaiser-Str.; Trautwein (Pl. l; B, 3), Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str., R. $4^1/_2$-10 *K*, B. 80 *h*, D. 3 *K*, omn. 80 *h;* Central-Hôtel Loib (Pl. x; D, 5), Theatergasse, R. 5-6 *K*, B. 80 *h*, D. 3-4 *K*, omn. 80 *h;* *Hopfenstock (Pl. w; D, 5), Theatergasse; Grand-Hôtel Schützenhaus (Pl. s; B, 2), Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str., R. 3-8, D. from $2^1/_2$ *K*, omn. 60 *h*, very fair, with vaudeville theatre; Hannover (Pl. u; D, 4), Markt, R. 3-12 *K*, well spoken of; Bayrischer Hof (Pl. r; C, 3), Eger-Str.; Central-Bahnhof-Hôtel (R. 2-10, D. $1^1/_2$-2 *K*), Wiener Hof (R. 3-8, D. $1^1/_2$ *K*), these two at the corner of the Zentralbahnhof-Str. and the Dr. W. Payer-Str. (Pl. A, 2, 3), for transients. — Furnished apartments easily procured without first stopping at a hotel. The best situations are the 'Alte' and 'Neue Wiese', the Park-Strasse, in the Westend, in the Gartenzeile, and on the Schlossberg. Besides the number, each house has its particular name. Exact terms should be arranged beforehand, and it is advisable to reduce the lease to writing ('Mietordnung', p. 313).

Restaurants. **Pupp's* (Pl. C, 5, 6), Alte Wiese; **Stadt-Park* (Pl. C, 3), D. (12-3 p.m.) 3-4 *K;* **Kurhaus* (Pl. C, 3), D. 3-4 *K;* **Weishaupt*, Alte Wiese; *Hopfenstock*, *Morgenstern*, see above; *Café-Restaurant Hanika*, Kaiser-Str. (Pl. C, D, 3), next door to the Hôtel de Russie; *Oesterreichischer Hof* (see above); *Sanssouci* (Pl. D, 6); *Schützenhaus* (see above), D. 2 *K;* *Schwedisches Haus*, Sprudelgasse (Pl. D, 4).

Cafés. **Pupp's Café-Salon* (Pl. C, 5, 6), Alte Wiese (concert, see p. 324); **Stadt-Park*, see above; *Elefant*, Alte Wiese (Pl. C, D, 5); *Wiener Café*, Sprudelgasse (Pl. D, 4), on the first floor; *Helenenhof* (Pl. D, 5), in a lofty situation (wire-rope railway, see p. 324).

Wine Rooms. *Hamburger* (formerly *Pötzl*), Mühlbrunn-Str. (Pl. D, 4); *Friedl*, Sprudelgasse (Pl. D, 4); *Charvat*, Kreuzgasse (Pl. D, 3, 4), these three with 'delicatessen'; *Wachauer Weinstube*, Kreuzgasse.

Reading Room in the Kurhaus, 30 *h* daily, 1 *K* 40 *h* weekly, 4 *K* monthly, well supplied with newspapers, with a room for ladies.

Concerts *(Kur-Musik)* in summer daily 6.30-8 a.m. at the *Sprudel* and at the *Mühlbrunnen*: in the *Stadt-Park* (p. 325), Sun. 4-6 p.m., Mon. & Frid. 7.30-9 p.m.; at *Pupp's*, Tues. & Thurs. 4-6 p.m., Wed. 7.30-9 p.m.; symphony concert (1 *K*) in the *Posthof* (p. 327), Mon., Wed., & Frid., 4-6 p.m. Also military music on Sun. at Pupp's and elsewhere. — **Theatre** (*Stadt-Theater;* Pl. D, 5), Neue Wiese.

Visitors' Tax for stay of a week or more: 1st class 20, 2nd cl. 12, 3rd cl. 8 *K;* children and servants 2 *K.* — *Music Tax:* for each family, according to number, 1st cl. 10-34, 2nd cl. 8-24, 3rd cl. 4-12 *K.*

Post & Telegraph Office (*Haupt-Post:* Pl. B, 3), corner of the Gartenzeile and the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Str. (open week-days 7-7, Sun. 8-11 and 3-4); branch-office (Pl. D, 4), in the Market Place.

Cabs. From or to the Buschtiehrad Station, with one horse 2 *K* 20, with two horses ('Fiaker') 3 *K* 60 *h* (at night, 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., 2 *K* 80 or 4 *K* 60 *h*); from or to the Central Station, 2 *K*, fiaker 3 *K* (at night, 2 *K* 40 *h*, 4 *K*); from the Buschtiehrad Station to the Central Station or vice versâ, 1 *K* 80 *h*, fiaker 3 *K* (at night 2 *K* 40 *h* or 4 *K*). Luggage, with one horse 60 *h* (135 lbs. or 60 kilog.), with two horses 1 *K* (220 lbs. or 100 kilog.). Cab-tickets are given out on arrival. — In the town, per ¼ hr. 1 *K*, ½ hr. 1 *K* 60, each additional ¼ hr. 40 *h*; with two horses per ½ hr. 2 *K* 40, each additional ½ hr. 1 *K* 20 *h*. At night, one half-fare more. Drive to Aich, Dallwitz, or Pirkenhammer, 4 or 6 *K*. — **Taximeter Motor Cabs.** For 1-3 persons 1 *K* 40 *h* for the first 1000 mètres (⅔ M.), 40 *h* for each additional 500 m.; more than 3 pers. same fares for the first 666 m. and each addit. 333 m. An extra charge of 1 *K* each is made for the drive to the railway-station and for luggage; 5 min. waiting 30 *h*. For electric motor cabs fares are 20 per cent higher.

Omnibus from the Buschtiehrad Station to the town 80 *h*; from the Central Station to the town (60 *h*) and on to the Kaiser-Park (luggage up to 55 lbs. or 25 kilog. 20 *h*; section fare 20 *h*). — To *Pirkenhammer* (p. 327) from the Theater-Platz, from the Dr. Becher-Platz, and from Eger-Str. 80 *h*. — To *Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn* (p. 331), starting from the Theater-Platz, daily 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. in 1½ hr., there and back 3 *K* 20 *h*. — To *Dallwitz* (p. 329), starting from the Dr. Becher-Platz, twice daily, 80 *h*.

Motor Omnibuses. From the Protestant Church (Pl. 2; D, 6), thrice daily in 1½ hr. to Marienbad (Kaiser-Str.), 10 *K*, there and back 17 *K*; also from the Post Office (Pl. B, 3) to Elbogen (p. 330; fare 3, return 6 *K*) and to Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn (p. 331; same fares).

Wire Rope Railway (Pl. D, 5) from the Dr. Becher-Platz to the Helenenhof (p. 323); 11 *h*, there and back 20 *h*. — **Lift** from the Mühlbrunnen-Str. (Pl. D, 4) to the Turm-Platz.

Donkeys (hired at the Stadthaus): whole day 9, half-day 7 *K;* to the Hirschensprung or Dreikreuzberg 3 *K*. — *Riding Institute*, Habsburger-Strasse. — *Bicycling* is forbidden in the streets along the left bank of the Tepl, from the Military Bath House (Pl. C, 3) to above the Grand-Hôtel Pupp (Pl. a; C, 5).

Sprudelstein wares in the Alte Wiese; *Incrustations* (deposits formed by the mineral waters) at Tschamerhöll's, at the Sprudel Colonnade.

Carlsbad Wafers ('Karlsbader Oblaten'), a kind of thin pancake or waffle, may be bought at *Karl Bayer's*, Alte Wiese, Laden 15. 'Brunnenkuchen', eaten by patients, is a simple variety of gingerbread.

Baths in the Kaiser-Bad (p. 326; Sprudelbad 2 *K* 30 *h* to 3 *K*) and in the other municipal bath-houses (ordinary bath 2-2½ *K*). — Lists of Physicians will be found at the hotels and boarding-houses.

Banks. *Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt, Böhmische Escompte-Bank*, both in the market-place.

U. S. Consulate, Haus Faust, Sprudel-Strasse. Consul, *Will L. Lowrie;* vice-consul, *Robert C. Boesel.*

KARLSBAD
1 : 14300
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
1. Bezirkshauptm. C.5.
2. Evangel. Kirche D.6.
3. St. Andreas-K. D.3.
4. St. Magdalen-K. D.4.
5. Goethe-Denkm. C.6.
6. Stadthaus D.4
Quellen:
7. Bernhardsbrunn. D.4
8. Elisabethquelle D.4.
9. Felsenquelle D.3.
10. Kaiserbrunnen C.3.
11. Karlsquelle D.4.
12. Fz. Josef-Qu C.D.3.
13. Marktbrunnen D.4.
14. Mühlbrunnen D.4.
15. Neubrunnen D.4
17. Schlossbrunnen D.4
18. Spitalquelle C.3.4.
19. Sprudel D.4.
20. Theresienbr. D.4.
A
B
C
D
E
Schiffhäuser
Buschtehrader Bahnhof
Schlachthof
Drahowitz
Fischern-Neustadt
Eger
Franz Josef Brücke
Am Steinberg
Sprudel Salzwerk
Kaiser Fz. Josef Hospital
Kais. Josef Pl.
Zentral Bahnhof
Elisabeth Brücke
Josef Park
Franz Josef Str.
Hauptpost
Amtsgebäude
Schule
Wasser-Hochbehälter
Fischerknock
Wilhelmshöhe
Hühner-Wasser-Hochbehälter
Evang. Hospiz
Militär Kurhaus
Stadt Park
Neu-Bad
Militär Badhaus
Kurhaus
Synagoge
Mühlbr.
Kolonn.
Solen Br.
Eisbahn
Tennisplatz
Hellevue
Kreuz Stein
Friedhofstr.
Jüd. Friedhof
Kathol.
Gräf Franz Thunnerg
Alte Egerländer
Restaur. Dreikreuzbg.
Dreikreuzberg
König Ottoshöhe
Hubertusburg
Panorama
Aussichtsturm
Marienbad
Donitz
Eger
Tumpl
Maut
Kanalweg
Parkstr.
Hauptstr.
Bahnhofstr.
Promenade
Trinkhalle
Kurhaus
Badhaus
Fischerstr.
Schulstr.
Wasserstr.
Sofienweg
Rohankreuz
Parkstr.
Kaiserstr.
Schützenstr.
Kaiserbad
Kaiserbrunnen
Kaiserquelle
Kaiserbrunnen
Kaiserbrunnen
Kaiserbrunnen

Geogr. Anst. von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Church Services (during the season). *Anglican*, at *St. Luke's Church* (Englische Kirche; Pl. C, 4). — *Presbyterian*, in the Kurhaus.

Golf Course (Pl. B, C, 7; 9 holes), to the S. of the Kaiser-Park (p. 327). — *International Sport Club*, Markt-Platz (Pl. D, 4).

Chief Attractions (2 days). 1st Day. In the morning Mühlbrunnen, Sprudel, along the left bank of the Tepl to Pirkenhammer, returning along the right bank viâ Bergwirthaus, Stephanie-Warte, and Dreikreuzberg. — 2nd Day. Hirschensprung, Jägerhaus, Bild, Aberg, St. Leonhard, Aich, Hans-Heiling-Felsen, and Elbogen.

Carlsbad or *Karlsbad* (1125 ft.), a celebrated watering-place, with 17,445 German inhab. and upwards of 68,000 annual visitors, is situated in the narrow valley of the *Tepl*, the wood-clad slopes of which are traversed by paths in all directions. The springs are said to have been discovered in 1347 by Emp. Charles IV. while hunting; but that Carlsbad was already known as a health-resort before that is beyond dispute.

The springs rise near the Tepl from the granite rock; the so-called 'Sprudelquellen' also break through a crust of sinter (known as Sprudelschale or Sprudelstein). The greater part of the town is built upon this crust, under which exists a large common reservoir of the mineral water, known as the 'Sprudelkessel', fed from fissures of unknown depth. The steam of this subterranean cauldron escapes through artificial apertures in the rock, which, on account of the incrustations deposited by the water, require to be cleared and enlarged every year.

The Carlsbad Springs, belonging to the group of alkaline springs containing Glauber's salts (sulphate of soda), differ from each other only in their degree of warmth and the consequent greater or lesser amount of free carbonic acid gas. They are used both for drinking and bathing. The oldest and most copious of the springs (440 gallons per min.) is the *Sprudel* (Pl. 19; 163° Fahr.), on the right bank of the Tepl. On the left bank are the cooler springs (85-140°), including the *Mühlbrunnen* (Pl. 14), the *Neubrunnen* (Pl. 15), the *Theresien-Brunnen* (Pl. 20), the *Marktbrunnen* (Pl. 13), the *Kaiser-Karl-Quelle* (Pl. 11), the *Schlossbrunnen* (Pl. 17), the *Bernhards-Brunnen* (Pl. 7), the *Elisabeth-Quelle* (Pl. 8), the *Felsen-Quelle* (Pl. 9), the *Spital-Quelle* (Pl. 18), the *Franz-Joseph-Quelle* (Pl. 12), the *Kaiser-Brunnen* (Pl. 10), the *Hochberger-Quelle*, and the *Parkquelle*. Carlsbad possesses also three cold springs. — About 5 a.m. the water-drinkers repair to the various springs. At the Mühlbrunnen and Sprudel the crowd is often so great that the patients have to wait more than a quarter of an hour before they are served with a glass of water. The season lasts from April 15th to Oct. 1st.

On the N. the town extends to the Eger (into which the Tepl flows), but the busiest part of it is the quarter bounded by the *Francis Joseph Park* (Pl. B, 2), with the *Elisabeth-Bad* on the N. and the *Pupp'sche Etablissement* (Pl. C, 5, 6) on the S. — In the pleasant **Stadt-Park** (Pl. C, 3), on the left bank of the Tepl, are the *Stadtpark Restaurant* (p. 323), with a colonnade con-

tiguous, where the water of the *Parkquelle* (p. 325) is drunk. On the opposite bank is the *Neubad* (Pl. C, 3), with mud-baths. — To the S.W. runs the handsome *Park-Strasse*, in which, on the left, rises the *Synagogue* (Pl. C, 3, 4), designed by Wolff (1877). On the right, farther up, are the *Military Kurhaus* (Pl. B, 4), the *Evangelical Hospice*, and the *Russian Church of SS. Peter and Paul*, erected in 1893-97 from Wiedemann's designs.

On the S.E. side of the Stadt-Park is the *Military Bath House* (Pl. C, 3), within which rise the *Kaiser-Brunnen* and the *Hochberger-Quelle* (p. 325). Next come the **Kurhaus** and the **Mühlbrunnen Colonnade** (Pl. C, D, 4), of the Corinthian order, erected in 1871-78, with the *Elisabeth-Quelle*, the *Theresien-Brunnen*, the *Bernhards-Brunnen*, the *Neubrunnen*, and the *Mühlbrunnen*. Adjacent is the *Stadthaus* (Pl. 6). Above the colonnade are the grounds of the Schlossberg and the *English Church* (p. 325).

From the Colonnade the Mühlbrunnen-Str. leads to the Market Place (Pl. D, 4), where the *Kaiser-Karls-Quelle* (Pl. 11) and the *Marktbrunnen* (Pl. 13) rise under the wooden *Marktbrunn Colonnade*, with the *Stadt-Turm* towering above it.

From the lower end of the market-place the Sprudel-Brücke crosses the Tepl to the ***Sprudel Colonnade** (Pl. D, 4), an iron structure by Fellner and Helmer (1879). Within this colonnade rise the *Hygieia-Quelle*, adorned with a statue of Hygieia by Fernkorn, and the *Sprudel* (p. 325), which gushes up in 40-60 jets per minute, varying from 6 to 10 ft. in height. — In the Kirch-Platz, beyond the colonnade, stands the Rom. Cath. *Magdalenen-Kirche* (Pl. 4), erected in 1732-36. Above it is the *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. D, E, 4; reached by following the Schulgasse and then turning to the left), with a statue of Emp. Charles IV. by Jos. Max, erected in 1868 on the '500th anniversary' of the discovery of the springs. Adjacent are the *Panorama Grounds* (Pl. D, 4; café-restaurant), with a charming survey of the town. — To the S. of the Stadt-Garten, in the Helenen-Str., is the Primary School (Erste Volksschule; Pl. E, 5), with the *Municipal Museum* (open from March 15th to Oct. 15th on Wed. & Sat., 3-5). Wire-rope railway from the Helenenhof to the Dr. Becher-Platz, see p. 324.

On the S. side of the market-place, skirting the Tepl, is the shady **Alte Wiese** (Pl. C, D, 5), the most frequented promenade at Carlsbad, with the best shops. The Alte Wiese ends at the *Goethe-Platz* and the *Pupp'sche Anlagen*.

Opposite the Alte Wiese is the **Neue Wiese** (Pl. C, D, 5), on the right bank of the Tepl, leading past the *Stadt-Theater* (built by Fellner & Helmer in 1886). Farther on, in the Marienbader-Str., is the *Kaiser-Bad* (Pl. C, D, 5), built by Fellner & Helmer in 1895. The Marienbader-Str. goes on, past the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 2), to the Karls-Brücke (p. 327).

Johanngeorgenstadt
Rossnitz
Zettlitz
Wehenitz
Altrohlau
Porzellan-Fabr.
Stat.
Alt-Fischern
Buschtiehrad
Bhf.
Putschirn
Fischern-Neustadt
Central-Bhf.
Spitzmühle
Glas-Fabr.
Neu-Putschirn
Donitz
Sat.-Meierhöfen
KARLS-BAD
Porzellan-Fabr.
Rennbahn
Forsthaus
Jägerhs.
Ober-Meierhöfen
Neu-Donitz
Forsthaus
Holzplatz
Taschwitz
Echo
Belvedere
Eger
Schloss
Hst. Aich
Aich
Schafteich
St. Leonhard
Kapl.
St. Leonhard
Predigt-Stuhl
Bhf.
Forsthaus
Aberg
Kaiserin Elisabeth Weg
Stat. Aich-Pirkenhammer
Schmidt-B.
Hoher Riss
Rest Wildpark
Tafelberg
Hans Helting Felsen
Hirsch-B.
Pirk
Schützen-Mühle
Forsthaus
Porzellan-Fabr.
Schloss-B.
Tepl
Massanmühle
Marienbad

Dallwitz
Satteles
Eger
Ottos Höhe
Steinwarte
Soos B.
Giesshübeler Hübberg
Herrschaftswald
Bergheuser
Karolen B.
Espenthor
Aspenwald
Bismarck Höhe
Kohlhau
Satteles
Schömitz
Hammerhof
Waldberg
Giesshübl
Pudlstein
Ritterstein
Buchkoppe
Pulwitz
Bärenhäuseln
Drescherfels
Eger brücken
Zwergl. Wand
Schwedelberg
Kalte Bg.
1:75000
km
Engl. Mile
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Of the many beautiful Walks (all of them marked) the most popular (level all the way to Pirkenhammer; 1 hr.) is through the *Goethe-Weg* (Pl. C, 5, 6; embellished with a marble bust of Goethe by Donndorf) to the (8 min.) **Café Sanssouci* (Pl. D, 6). A little farther on, leaving the *Karls-Brücke* on the left, we enter the Posthof Promenade and follow it to the (10 min.) **Café Posthof* (Pl. E, 7), with its pleasant garden. [A little to the right of this promenade are Hiller's *Schiller Monument* (1909) and the *Körner Monument*. On the opposite bank of the Tepl are the **Café Schönbrunn* and the **Café Schweizerhof*. From the Café Schönbrunn to Pirkenhammer, see p. 328.] From the Posthof we go on viâ (12 min.) the *Freundschafts-Saal* (Pl. D, 7), another café, to (8 min.) the **Kaiser-Park* (Pl. B, C, 7; café), whence we may extend our walk, crossing the Tepl halfway (Marienbad road to the right), to (1 M.) **Pirkenhammer,** or *Hammer* (1340 ft.; Hôt. Kempf, with garden-restaurant, D. 2 *K;* Restaurant Schützenmühle; omnibus, see p. 324; railway, p. 331), with its large porcelain-factory (at the upper end of the village, $1^1/_4$ M. from the Hôt. Kempf). To the left of the factory a shady path ascends to the (40 min.) *Mecséry-Höhe* (2037 ft.), a good point of view (restaurant below the top).

From the just-mentioned porcelain-factory a path on the right bank of the *Lammitzbach* leads viâ the *Massa-Mühle* and the *Donawitzer-Mühle* (inn) to the (1 hr.) *Wütender Stein,* a romantic gorge.

From Pirkenhammer to Carlsbad viâ the Stephanie-Warte, 3 hrs. — About 5 min. to the N. of the Hôt. Kempf we leave the highroad and ascend the Nikolaus-Dumba-Weg to the right. At (9 min.) the fork we keep on in the same direction; 12 min. we ascend to the right (Bismarck-Weg); 20 min. *Herolds-Ruhe* (pavilion). About 2 min. farther on a path on the right ascends to (10 min.) the *Veitsberg* or *Bismarck-Höhe* (p. 328); we, however, keep straight on, downhill, to (18 min.) the *Taxisbank* (bench). At (3 min.) the point where several routes intersect we proceed in a straight direction (finger-post 'Zur Stadt'); 7 min. we turn to the right (finger-post 'Prager-Strasse, Kronprinzessin-Stephanie-Warte'). The path mounts; in 10 min. we cross the Prager-Strasse and ascend straight on; 2 min. to the left, then to the right, and then to the right again; 9 min. *Bergwirtshaus.* A few paces farther on we diverge to the left from the Prague road (finger-post); 18 min. *Stephanie-Warte* (p. 328). Near the back of the 'Warte' we follow the guide-post 'Zur Stadt'; the path descends and (8 min.) turns to the right (guide-post); 4 min. broad path to the left (guide-post); 4 min. ascent to right (guide-post); 5 min. we keep straight on (to the left is the König-Otto-Höhe, p. 328); 10 min. *Dreikreuzberg* (p. 328); 3 min. Café-Restaurant Dreikreuzberg; a little farther down we descend to the left ('Hubertusburg, Stadt'); then by a zigzag path, ending in steps, to (25 min.) the Magdalenen-Kirche (Pl. 4, D 4; comp. p. 328).

Walks on the Right Bank of the Tepl. — Dreikreuzberg, Stephanie-Warte, Bergwirtshaus ($1^3/_4$ hr.). To reach the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Café-Restaurant Dreikreuzberg* (Pl. D, E, 3), affording an admirable view of Carlsbad and its environs, we follow the Andreasgasse, ascending to the N.W. from the Sprudelgasse (Pl. D, 4), cross the Panorama-Str., turn to the right, and beyond the *Café Eger-*

länder turn to the right again. Another route leads from the Magdalenen-Kirche (Pl. 4; D, 4) through the Schulgasse, turns to the left at the Turnhalle (gymnasium), and leads past the Stadt-Garten (p. 326) to the Café Panorama (Pl. D, 4); beyond the poor-house it winds up to the right over the *Hubertusburg*. From the *Dreikreuzberg Restaurant* we reach the top of the *Dreikreuzberg* (1810 ft.; view) in 5 min., and the *König-Otto-Höhe* (Pl. E, 3; 1960 ft.; view limited) in 12 min. more. Another $^1/_2$ hr. brings us to the ***Stephanie-Warte** (2085 ft.; café-restaurant), a tower 98 ft. high, with a superb view.

The Stephanie-Warte may also be reached by taking the Prague road from the Magdalenen-Kirche, following the Panorama-Str. to the left for 165 yds., and proceeding then to the right, past the *Pöhlenhof*, till we reach ($^3/_4$ hr.) the Dreikreuzberg route. Or we may keep straight on beyond the Café Egerländer (see p. 327 and above) and turn to the right, after a few paces, into the easy Graf-Franz-Thun-Weg, which finally passes a view-pavilion ($1^1/_4$ hr.).

From the Stephanie-Warte we proceed to the S.E. (path and road) to (15-20 min.) the *Bergwirtshaus*, on the Prague road, which may also be reached from the Magdalenen-Kirche direct in $^3/_4$-1 hr.

To reach Pirkenhammer from the Bergwirtshaus viâ the Bismarck-Höhe (see below) we take a footpath cutting off a bend of the road (10 min.). Below we cross the road and join (8 min.) the Bismarck-Weg (see below). — From the Bergwirtshaus a path leads E. to (1 hr.) the little town of *Engelhaus* (Städtisches Gasthaus), at the foot of a phonolite cliff crowned by the ruin of Engelhaus or Engelsburg (adm. 60 *h*). A road entering the wood to the N., just short of Engelhaus, and turning to the left (finger-post) after about $1^3/_4$ M., leads to (20 min.) the *Hermannstein* or *Schömitzstein* (2103 ft.; rfmts. at the keeper's house), rising to the S. of *Schömitz* (p. 331) and affording a fine view.

From Café Schönbrunn to Pirkenhammer (1-$1^1/_2$ hr.). From the Café Schönbrunn (Pl. E, 6) we follow the Nikolaus-Dumba-Weg along the hillside to (1 hr.) the road coming from the Kaiser-Park (comp. p. 327) and proceed along this to the left to (5 min.) the Hôt. Kempf (p. 327). Or we may take the winding Bismarck-Weg, higher up the hillside, to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Taxis-Bank* (a bench) and to a point whence a path ascends to the left to (12 min.) the *Veitsberg* or *Bismarck-Höhe* (2090 ft.; view-platform). We then descend, passing the pavilion of *Herolds-Ruhe*, to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the Nikolaus-Dumba-Weg and follow it to (10 min.) the route coming from the Kaiser-Park (comp. above).

Walks on the Left Bank of the Tepl. — From the N. end of the Alte Wiese a path ascends to the W., at first in steps and then in zigzags (r.; or by an easier rock-path to the left), to (25 min.) the cross on the ***Hirschensprung** (Pl. C, 4; 1620 ft; café), affording an admirable view of the town and the valley of the Eger. Close by is a bust of Peter the Great, who visited this spot in 1711 and 1712. We return to the Schlossberg by the *Jubilaeums-Weg*, passing the 'Himmel auf Erden', or go on to (25 min.) the Franz-Josephs-Höhe (p. 329) viâ *Findlater's Obelisk*.

From the Goethe-Platz the Mariengasse runs to the *Marien-Kapelle* (Pl. C, 5), whence the Fürstin-Schaumburg-Lippe-Weg leads to the right, below the *Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz*, to the (20 min.) *Ecce Homo Chapel* (to Pirkenhammer, see below) and to the (8 min.) *Franz-Josephs-Höhe* (Pl. C, D, 6; 1663 ft.), with its view-tower.

Over the Schlossberg or through the Park-Str. we reach the (25 min.) *Café Jägerhaus Karl der Vierte* (Pl. B, 5; 1530 ft.). A little higher up, to the right, is the Königin-Carola-Weg, leading (below the *Freundschafts-Höhe*: l.) to a refuge-hut on the Bildweg and (r.) to the (35 min.) *Bild* (1800 ft.: pavilion), a forest-clearing with an image of the Virgin (to Pirkenhammer, see below). Beyond the Bild we may proceed either to the right to the (¼ hr.) *St. Leonhard Restaurant* (see below) or to the left to (25 min.) the ***Aberg** (1978 ft.), with a cafe-restaurant and belvedere. — From the Café Jägerhaus (see above) we follow the Aich road and then (l.) the Russel-Weg, passing the *Russelsitz* (Pl. A, 6; no view), to the (½ hr.) *Echo* (1705 ft.). Farther on are *St. Leonhard's Chapel* and (20 min.) the *St. Leonhard Restaurant* (1625 ft.). Hence to the Aberg 15-20 min., to Aich (see below) ½ hr.

To Pirkenhammer. We descend either from the Ecce Homo Chapel (see above) by the Faulenzer-Weg to the (25 min.) road in the Tepl valley, about ¾ M. from Pirkenhammer (p. 327), or from the Bild (see above) by the (l.) Esterhazy-Weg to (25 min.) the Marienbad road, about ¼ M. from the middle of the village.

Longer Excursions. To the N.E. viâ *Drahowitz* and a path on the left bank of the Eger to (2½ M.) *Dallwitz* (Restaurant zu den Drei Eichen; omn., see p. 324; railway, see p. 319), a village on the left bank of the Eger, with beautiful oaks (extolled by Körner in his poems), a handsome château, a porcelain-factory, and a statue of Emp. Joseph II. (1881).

To Elbogen (carr. there & back 16, with two horses 24 *K*; motor-omnibus, see p. 324; railway, see pp. 319, 331). Walkers (3 hrs.) take the road leading to the right from the Café Jägerhaus Karl der Vierte (see above), viâ (1 M.) the *Holzplatz* (1645 ft.), to (1¾ M.) *Aich* (Schloss Restaurant, with view; railway, see p. 331), with a restored château. We continue to ascend the highroad and then descend along the right bank of the Eger, finally through wood, to (1¾ M.) the Hans Heiling Restaurant (good), opposite the *Hans Heiling Rock*, which may be reached from Aich also by boat. The road thence to (4½ M.) Elbogen follows first the right, and then the left bank of the Eger. From the bronze statue of Emp. Joseph II. the branch to the right runs to the chain-bridge and the rail. station, while the straight road leads to the centre of the town.

Elbogen (rail. station 1295 ft., château 1455 ft.; *Weisses Ross*, Pl. a, with veranda, R. 2-3, pens. 8-12 *K*, very fair), with 4060 inhab. and some porcelain-factories, derives its name ('elbow') from the sudden bend of the Eger round the rocky eminence on which the town is charmingly situated. The large *Château* (11-18th cent.) is now used in part as a prison (visitors admitted; fine views from the chapel-windows). The *Town Museum*, in the Markgrafenhaus (adm. 40 *h*), contains the town clock (Augsburg silver work of the 16th cent.), old charters, minerals, and a meteoric stone (37 lbs. in weight) known as the 'Verwunschener Graf' ('enchanted count'). —

From the suspension-bridge a pleasant walk (1¾ hr.) up the high-road, then (8 min.) to the left, and through the wooded *Geiersbach-Tal* to the (20 min.) *Schiesshaus Restaurant*. Hence we ascend to the left to (25 min.) the *Hohes Kreuz*, with a chapel. We descend by the Walenda-Steig (view of town). After ¼ hr. we keep straight on (avoiding path to the left) and farther on follow the road to the left back to the bridge (¾ hr. from the Hohes Kreuz). [A path by the Eger leads through the *Kolowrat Cavern*.] — To the N.E. of the town is a curious group of rocks, called '*Spitziger Stein*'.

To Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn (walk of 3¼ hrs., drive of 1½ hr.; carr. there and back 16, with two horses 22 *K*; omn., see p. 324). We follow the Andreasgasse (Pl. D, 3, 4), past the Cafe Egerländer (pp. 327, 328) and the cemeteries. A short way beyond (40 min.) a forester's house we reach the Drahowitz road and follow it through

the wood. At (1 hr.) the end of the wood we either keep to the right, viâ *Satteles* and *Schömitz* (p. 328), or (better) turn to the left and follow the Eger viâ *Egerbrücken* to (1 hr.) *Eichenhof* and ($^1/_2$ hr.) **Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn** (1115 ft.; *Kurhaus & Hydropathic*, with restaurant, R. from 10 *K* weekly, closed in winter; *Hôt. Kronprinz;* visitors' tax 4 *K*), pleasantly situated on the Eger, with a famous mineral spring (alkaline, with carbonic acid). Railway to Wickwitz, see p. 319. — Another route to Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn leads viâ *Drahowitz* (p. 329) and thence by the beautiful new road along the Eger, passing the *St. Hubertus Inn* halfway. About 2 M. beyond the inn, at the sharp bend of the river, the road joins the route described above.

The ascent of the *Keilberg* forms another attractive trip from Carlsbad; we go by train to St. Joachimstal and ascend thence (see p. 319).

From Carlsbad to Marienbad viâ Petschau, 38 M., railway in $1^1/_4$-2 hrs. (view-cars attached to the express trains). Leaving the Central Station (Pl. A, 2) we ascend, passing over two viaducts and through a tunnel. $2^1/_2$ M. *Aich;* $3^3/_4$ M. *Aich-Pirkenhammer* (p. 327); to the left rises the Aberg (p. 329). Farther on, we follow the winding Tepl, crossing it four times and threading a tunnel. $10^1/_2$ M. *Schönwehr* (branch to Elbogen, $14^1/_2$ M.); $13^1/_2$ M. *Petschau* (Rail. Restaurant; branch to Rakonitz, p. 318), with 2250 inhab. and a château to the left of the railway. The valley contracts; eight bridges and four tunnels are passed before (20 M.) *Einsiedl-Pauten.* — $23^1/_2$ M. *Tepl* (2155 ft.), with 2820 inhabitants. About $1^1/_4$ M. to the S.E. is the Premonstratensian **Abbey of Tepl** (open to men only; inn), with a Romanesque church with two towers (1193; interior modernized) and a library of 70,000 vols. (Mon. & Wed., 2-5.30). — The valley expands again. 26 M. *Prosau;* $28^1/_2$ M. *Habakladrau* (2315 ft.). To the right is the basaltic *Podhorn* (2765 ft.; marked path from the station, 40 min.), with an extended view of the Erzgebirge, Fichtel-Gebirge, and Bohemian Forest. We descend to ($32^1/_2$ M.) *Wilkowitz* (view to the left) and cross the *Auscha* to (38 M.) *Marienbad* (p. 334).

From Carlsbad to Johann-Georgenstadt, 39 M., railway in $2^1/_4$-$2^1/_2$ hrs. — $9^1/_2$ M. *Neu-Rohlau.* — $15^1/_2$ M. **Neudek** (1835 ft.; *Post; Herrenhaus*), a prettily situated town with 6895 inhab., has a large cotton-mill and iron-rolling works. — 39 M. *Johann-Georgenstadt* (Hôt. de Saxe; 6200 inhab.), and thence to *Zwickau*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany.*

48. From Prague to Furth *(Nuremberg, Munich).*

122 M. Railway *(Staatsbahn)* from Prague to Furth in $3^3/_4$-$6^3/_4$ hrs. (express fares 23 *K* 70, 14 *K* 50, 9 *K* 20 *h*). — From Prague to Nuremberg $7^1/_4$-12 hrs.; to Munich $8^3/_4$-13 hrs.

Prague, see p. 290. The train starts from the *Francis Joseph Station*, threads a long tunnel, and turns to the S. into the valley of the *Moldau.* — 6 M. *Kuchelbad*, a resort of excursionists from Prague. $9^1/_2$ M. *Radotin.* The line quits the Moldau and approaches the *Beraun*, which it crosses at *Mokropetz.* 20 M. *Hinter-Třeban;* branch to Lochowitz (p. 332; 21 M.). — Nearing ($21^1/_2$ M.) *Karlstein* (710 ft.; Hôt. Kaiser Karl der Vierte) we see its castle, on an abrupt limestone rock, to the right.

From the station we turn to the right, cross the Beraun to the left, traverse the village of *Budňan* (with a church of 1356), and ascend to the left to (35 min.) ***Burg Karlstein** (*Karlův Týn;* 1045 ft.; restaurant), erected in 1348-65 by Emp. Charles IV., as a receptacle for the Imperial regalia and numerous reliquaries. The castle, partly rebuilt in the 15th and 16th cent., was thoroughly restored by *Fr. Schmidt* and *Jos. Mocker* in 1888-97. A visit to it takes $^3/_4$ hr. (castellan 1 *K*).

Through two gateways we enter the Unterburg, with a well 300 ft. deep. The lower part of the *Burggrafenhaus* dates from the 15th century. — A gate leads hence to a narrow inner court and the Oberburg. To the right is the 'Palas' of Charles IV., with the St. Nicholas chapel and some old panelling. Adjacent is the *Domherrenhaus*. A passage leads to the *Frauen-Turm*, containing the church of Our Lady (restored mural paintings of the Apocalypse, perhaps by Tommaso da Modena) and the chapel of St. Catharine (embellished with semi-precious stones). On the highest level of the rocky platform rises the massive *Wohnturm* or *Citadel* (120 ft. high), on the third floor of which is the *Kreuzkapelle* (1365), also sumptuously decorated with semi-precious stones, gilding, and painting, where the Imperial and Bohemian regalia were once preserved. The paintings here are by Meister Theodoric, of the early-Bohemian school.

Beyond Karlstein the valley of the Beraun is confined between limestone rocks, but expands at (27$^1/_2$ M.) **Beraun** (730 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Böhmischer Hof*), an old town with 11,535 inhab., junction of the lines to *Rakonitz* (p. 318) and *Lužna-Lischan* (p. 317) and to *Dušnik* (p. 317). The train now enters the valley of the *Litawa*. — 33 M. *Zditz* (850 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

To Protiwin, 64 M., railway in 3-3$^1/_4$ hrs. The line traverses the smiling *Litawa Valley*. — 5 M. *Lochowitz:* branch to (21 M.) Hinter-Treban (p. 331). — 17$^1/_2$ M. **Přibram** (1670 ft.; *Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand; Kaiser von Oesterreich*), a town of 13,330 Bohemian inhab., with silver and lead mines. Tickets of admission to the silver-smelter (1$^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the town) and to the shafts are issued at the head-office of the mines. About 1 M. to the E. of the town rises the *Heiliger Berg* (1903 ft.), a resort of pilgrims. — From (29 M.) *Březnitz* a branch-line runs S., viâ *Blatna* (15$^1/_2$ M.: branch to Nepomuk, p. 337), to *Strakonitz* (p. 337; 35 M.). — 41$^1/_2$ M. *Lhota-Mirotitz*. About 6 M. to the E. (9$^1/_2$ M. to the N. of Pisek), at the confluence of the *Wottawa* with the Moldau, is the extensive *Klingenberg* (Czech *Zvikov*), the most interesting ruin in Bohemia, partly restored by Prince von Schwarzenberg. It includes a keep, an arcaded court, a chapel, and some mural paintings. — 55$^1/_2$ M. **Pisek** (1240 ft.; *Goldenes Rad*), with 16,480 inhab., half enclosed by the *Wottawa*, is the junction of a line to Iglau (p. 338). — 64 M. *Protiwin* (p. 338).

37$^1/_2$ M. *Praskoles-Žebrák;* about 3 M. to the N.W. is the ruin of *Točnik*, with a 'Palas'. — 39 M. *Hořowitz*, with iron-works and a château of the Prince of Hanau. 45$^1/_2$ M. *Zbirow;* 6 M. to the N. lies the little town of *Zbirow*, with a château of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld. 49$^1/_2$ M. *Mauth*, with 2300 inhab.; 51$^1/_2$ M. *Holoubkau* (1395 ft.), with a carriage-factory. At (57 M.) *Rokitzan* (1190 ft.; 6495 inhab.) the country becomes more level. The train follows the *Klabawa*, passing various iron-works, to (64$^1/_2$ M.) *Chrast* (1135 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), whence a branch diverges to *Radnitz*, a coal-mining place. The line re-enters the valley of the Beraun and crosses the *Uslava Bridge*.

71½ M. **Pilsen.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. **Kaiser von Oesterreich*, Smetana Promenade, R. 2-6½ *K*, omn. 50 *h*; *Pilsner Hof*, Zeughausgasse, R. 2½-6 *K*, omn. 40 *h*, well spoken of; *Goldener Adler*, Ring-Platz 32, R. 3-10 *K*, omn. 50 *h*. — Pilsner beer at the hotels and at the *Deutsches Haus*, cor. of Kopecký Promenade and Goethegasse. — Cafés at the two hotels first named.

Cab from the rail. station to the town 1, with two horses 2 *K* (at night 1½ & 3 *K*). — Electric Tramway from the rail. station to the Ring-Platz (10 *h*), whence other lines run to the various suburbs.

Post & Telegraph Office, Stephan Promenade. — The chief sights may be visited in 3 hrs. The names of the streets are posted up in Bohemian (Sady = Promenade; comp. p. 290).

Pilsen (1020 ft.), an industrial town with 81,165 inhab. (of whom about one-eighth are Germans), long famous for its beer, lies at the confluence of the *Mies* and the *Radbusa*. It was in part the scene of the alleged conspiracy for which Wallenstein was outlawed. — From the rail. station (tramway, see above) we follow at first a straight direction and then turn to the right, under the railway-viaduct. We then follow the Bahnhofs-Str. (Nádražní Třída) and the Podiebrad-Str., cross the U Zvonu Square, and follow the Zeughausgasse (Zbrojnická Ulice) to (¼ hr.) the Ring-Platz, in the middle of which stands the Gothic *Church of St. Bartholomew*, completed early in the 15th cent., with a tower 335 ft. in height. On the high-altar is an old figure of the Virgin (14th cent.). To the N. is the *Town Hall* (1558). At the S.E. corner of the square begins the Franziskanergasse, containing (l.) the *Franciscan Convent*, with a chapel (St. Barbara) adorned with restored frescoes of the late 15th century. The Franziskanergasse leads to the Ring Promenade, which encircles the old town under various sectional names. To the left, at the corner of the Kopecký and Šafařik Promenades, is the *Town Museum* (open free on Sun. & holidays 9-12, Tues., Wed., & Sat. 9-12 & 2-4 or 2-5), containing objects of industrial art, weapons, coins, documents, and prehistoric relics. To the N. of the rail. station are the large rock-cellars of the *Bürgerliches Bräuhaus*, shown to visitors on week-days, 9-11 & 2-4. A little to the E. is another large *Brewery*. To the W. of the town are the *Skoda Works*, for ordnance, steel, and machinery.

From Pilsen to Dux, 93 M., railway in 3¼-4¾ hrs. — 20 M. *Plass*, with a château of Prince Metternich. 24 M. *Mlatz* (branch-line to Rakonitz, 30 M., p. 318). — 36½ M. *Pladen* (p. 318). Near (41 M.) *Petersburg in Böhmen* are a château and park of Count Czernin. — 56 M. *Kaschitz*; branch-line to (8 M.) *Willomitz* (p. 319). — 66½ M. *Saaz* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 318. At (73½ M.) *Postelberg* (Rail. Restaurant; branch-line to *Laun*, p. 317) the line quits the Eger. 77 M. *Potscherad* (branch to *Wurzmes*, p. 317); 84½ M. *Obernitz*, also on the line from Prague to Brüx (p. 317); 89 M. *Bilin-Sauerbrunn*, station for the Bilin Sauerbrunnen (p. 310); 90½ M. *Bilin* (p. 310). — 93 M. *Dux* (p. 316).

From Pilsen to Eisenstein, 69½ M., railway in ca. 3½ hrs. — 30 M. *Klattau* (1340 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Weisse Rose), a town with 14,390 inhab., junction for Horaždovic (p. 337); 35 M. *Janowitz* (branch to *Taus*, p. 334); 40 M. *Neuern* (1525 ft.; Hôtel Angel), prettily situated at the foot of the Bohemian Forest Mts. (with the ruin of *Bayereck* 1 hr. to

the S.). The line then winds up the hill to (49 M.) *Grün* (2060 ft.); many cuttings and embankments. $55^1/_2$ M. *Hammern-Eisenstrass* (2415 ft.), whence the *Osser* (4210 ft.; shelter-hut), to the right, may be ascended in 3 hrs. We then thread the *Spitzberg Tunnel* to (63 M.) *Spitzberg* (2740 ft.), the highest point on the railway, on the watershed between the Danube and Elbe. On the *Spitzberg-Sattel* (3280 ft.) is the Hôt.-Pension Rixy (fine view). We then descend by *Markt-Eisenstein* to ($69^1/_2$ M.) *Eisenstein*, the Bohemian frontier-station (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

From Pilsen to *Eger, Budweis*, and *Vienna*, see R. 49.

$79^1/_2$ M. *Nürschan* (1115 ft.), with a glass-foundry and coal mines. Beyond it, on the left, is *Chotieschau*, with a château. $95^1/_2$ M. *Stankau;* $107^1/_2$ M. *Taus* (1405 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), an industrial town with 8170 inhab., whence branch-lines run to *Janowitz* (p. 333) and *Plan* (p. 337).

Beyond Taus begin the hills of the *Bohemian Forest*, through the lowest part of which the line is carried by cuttings and tunnels. The watershed (1680 ft.), forming the boundary between the Bohemian and German languages, and the frontier of Bohemia and Bavaria, is between *Böhmisch-Kubitzen* and *Deutsch-Kubitzen*. The line descends, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the *Pastritz*.

122 M. **Furth.** Hence to Nuremberg or Munich, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

49. From Eger to Vienna viâ Marienbad.

$283^1/_2$ M. Railway (*Staatsbahn*) in $7^3/_4$-$14^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 41 *K* 10 *h*, 25 *K*, 15 *K* 80 *h;* express fares 54 *K* 40, 33 *K* 10 *h*, 21 *K*).

Eger, see p. 320. The train diverges to the left from the Ratisbon line, and crosses the *Wondreb*. $10^1/_2$ M. *Sandau*.

$14^1/_2$ M. **Königswart** (1975 ft.; omn. to the Bad 1 *K*). About 1 M. to the N.W. of the station is *Schloss Königswart*, the property of the Metternich family, surrounded by pleasure-grounds. In the right wing of the château is the *Museum* (open daily), containing a library, a collection of minerals, and various curiosities. — About $1^1/_2$ M. farther up, on the hillside, is *Bad Königswart* (2370 ft.; Hôtel Buberl, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1, D. 2, pens. from 7 *K;* Kurhaus or Villa Metternich; Waldheim; visitors' tax 10 *K*), with chalybeate springs used both internally and externally. A well-shaded road (omnibus 1 *K* 40 *h*) leads hence to ($4^1/_2$ M.) Marienbad.

$19^1/_2$ M. **Marienbad.** — The Railway Station (Pl. A, 5; *Restaurant*) is $1^1/_2$ M. from the town (cabs, see p. 335; hotel-omnibus 60 *h*, 50 kilog. of luggage 20 *h;* electric tramway to the town in 10 min., 40 *h*).

Hotels (generally closed in winter). In the Town: *Esplanade*, König-Eduard-Str. (Pl. B, 3), R. from 10, déj. 2, D. 6, pens. from 20 *K*, new; **Grand-Hôtel Ott* (Pl. a; A, 2), Franz-Joseph-Platz, R. from 8, B. $1^1/_2$ *K;* **Weimar* (Pl. b; B, 2), Kirchen-Platz 9, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, D. 4 *K;* **Klinger* (Pl. c; A, B, 2), Stephans-Str., R. from 4, B. 1, D. $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$ *K;* **Egerländer (Ott's*: Pl. d, A 2), Franz-Joseph-Platz, R. from 6, B. $1^1/_2$ *K;* **Impérial* (Pl. e; A, 2), Schiller-Str.; **Palast-Hôtel Fürstenhof* (Pl. f; A, 3), Kaiser-Str., R. 3-9, B. $1^1/_2$, D. 3-$4^1/_2$, pens. 10-16 *K;* **Carlton* (Pl. h; A, 2), Schiller-Str., R. 6-12, D. 4-6, pens. from 14 *K;* **Stern* (Pl. k;

MARIENBAD
1 : 25.000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
Talsperre 1,3 km
Café Nimrod 1,9 km
Schützer Jagdhaus 2 km
Maxtal
Sägemühle
Tier-garten
Die Glatze
Waldkapelle
Café Am
Tennisplatz
Stephanie-Höhe
735
Friedrich-Wilhelm-Höhe
Dianahof
Hôt. u. Café Waldmühle
Jägerhaus
683
Waldquelle
Amalienruhe
Mühlbach
Carola-Höhe
Waldstein
Messer Tempel
704
Franzenstein
Mühlberg
Clemens-Sitz
Café Forsturte
Golf Klubhaus
Fürstenruhe
Friedrichstein
Kleine Schweiz
Hamelika-B.
Hamelika-Schlucht
Alexandrinens Höhe
Schulden
Neubad
Kaiserbad
Kreuzberg
Goethe-Sitz
716
Kaiserturm
Hohendorfer Höhe
Hôt. u. Café Rübezahl
778
Darrnberg
Hamelika-Berg
Café Panorama
Lugasland
Café Hohendorfer Höhe
741
Café Hochwald
Café u. Hôt Egerländer
Miramonti
Bellevue
Bernlohe-Wald
Café Schweizerhof
683
Clementso-Sitz
Victoria
Kafern-Berg
Salzsudwerk
Ferdinandsbrunnen
Café Washington
Krankenheim
Marienbader Bach
Rudolfsquelle
Prälatenquelle
Lutherstrasse
Helmhof
Die Luft
Pilsen
Ferdinandsmühle
Karlsbad
1 Beamtenhaus B 2
2 Englische Kirche A 3
3 Evangelische Kirche A 2
4 Franz-Joseph-Platz A 2
5 Katholische Kirche B 3
6 Kolonnaden B 2 3
7 Militärkurhaus A 3
8 Moorbad B 3
Quellen:
9 Alexandrinen- und Alfredsquelle A 4
10 Ambrosiusquelle B 3
11 Ferdinand- und Karolinenbrunnen B 3
12 Kreuzbrunnen B 2
13 Marienquelle B 3
14 Reitenberger Denkmal B 2
15 Russische Kirche A 3
16 Stadthaus (Post u. Telegr.) A 3
17 Synagoge A 3
18 Theater A 2
Elektr. Strassenbahn
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipz.

B, 3), Kirchen-Platz, R. from 4, B. 1, D. 3 *K; Kaiserhof* (Pl. v; A, 3), Kaiser-Str., R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$-6, pens. from 12 *K; Casino* (Pl. i; A, 3), Casino Park, R. 3-10, B. 1, D. $3^1/_2$-5, pens. 9-16 *K; New York* (Pl. g; A, 3), Kaiser-Str., R. 3-6, B. 1, D. $3\text{-}4^1/_2$, pens. 9-12 *K.* — *Tepler Haus* (Pl. l; A, 2), Stephans-Str.; *Delphin* (Pl. m; A, 2), Waldbrunn-Str., R. from 3 *K; Neptune* (Pl. n; A, 2), Kaiser-Str.; *Leipzig* (Pl. o; B, 2), Untere Kreuzbrunn-Str., R. 5-10 *K*, B. 80 *h*, D. 2 *K* 30 *h*, pens. 10-15 *K; Marienbader Mühle* (Pl. p; A, 3), Kaiser-Str., good cuisine; *Wagner* (Pl. q; A, 3), *Annaberg* (Pl. w; A, 3), these two in the Jäger-Str.; *Englischer Hof* (Pl. r; A, 3), Kaiser-Str.; *Kolbenschlag* (Pl. s; A, 4), Bahnhof-Str.; *Eisenbahn*, opposite the rail. station, unpretending; *Walhalla* (Pl. t; A, 2), Franz-Joseph-Platz (Hebrew). — Numerous *Lodging Houses.* Before entering into a contract for lodgings, visitors are strongly advised to consult the 'Mietordnung', or regulations as to private apartments.

Outside the Town: **Rübezahl* (Pl. C, 3), 1 M. to the E. of the Neubad, R. from 6, D. 4-6, pens. from 16 *K; *Höhen-Hôtel Egerländer* (*Ott's*; Pl. A, 4), above the town to the S.W. (wide view); **Waldmühle* (Pl. A, 2), R. from 4, D. 4 *K; *Miramonte* (Pl. u; B, 4).

Restaurants at the hotels. Also at the *Kursaal* (Pl. B, 3; D. 3-6 *K*) and at the *Glocke* (wine), N. end of the Kaiser-Str. (Pl. A, 3).

Cafés. **Höhen-Hôtel Egerländer (Ott's), *Rübezahl, Waldmühle,* see above; *Miramonte* (Pl. B, 4); *Panorama* (Pl. B, 3); *Maxtal* (Pl. A, 1); *Forstwarte* (Pl. C, 2); *Alm* (Pl. C, 1); *Schweizerhof* (Pl. B, 4); *Hochwald* (Pl. C, 4); *Kieselmühle* (with swimming-bath; 50 *h*) and *Kieselhof*, $1^3/_4$ M. to the W. of the Höhen-Hôtel Egerländer; *Nimrod* (beyond Pl. A, 1).

Cabs. From or to the station with one horse 2 *K*, with two horses 3 *K* 60 *h* (luggage, 40-50 *h* per 110 lbs. or 50 kilog.); within the town, 20 min. 90 *h*, two-horse 1 *K* 50 *h*, each $^1/_4$ hr. more 50 or 80 *h*.

Visitors' Tax: 1st class 20, 2nd 12, 3rd 8 *K* (3-8 days, 1-3 *K*). — *Music Tax:* 1st class 10, 2 pers. 16, 3 pers. 22 *K*, etc.; 2nd cl. 8, 10, or 12 *K;* 3rd cl. 4, 6, or 8 *K*. — The band plays at the Kreuzbrunnen 6.30-7.30 a.m and 6-7 p.m., at the Ferdinands-Brunnen 7.30-8.30 a.m., and at the Waldquelle from 11.30 to 12.30 (at the Kreuzbrunnen, if wet). — *Mud Baths* at the Central-Bad, 3 *K* 20 *h* to 5 *K; Mineral Baths* at the Neubad, from 3 *K*.

Physicians. The names and addresses of doctors may be obtained from the lists at the hotels and pensions.

Post & Telegraph Office at the Stadthaus (Pl. 16; A, 3). — Theatre (Pl. 18; A, 2), Waldbrunn-Str.

Golf Course (Pl. C, 2; 9 holes), about 1 M. to the E. of the town, on the so-called 'Hohendorfer Heid'.

Church. *Anglican* (*Christ Church;* Pl. 2, A 3), services in the season.

Marienbad (2060 ft.), a famous watering-place, with 6280 inhab. (German) and 32,000 annual visitors, lies in a charming valley enclosed on three sides by pine-clad hills. The season lasts from May 1st to Sept. 30th. The ten springs contain Glauber's salts and resemble those of Carlsbad, but are cold. They belong to the neighbouring Abbey of Tepl (p. 331). The *Kreuzbrunnen* (p. 336), the *Ferdinands-Brunnen* (Pl. B, 5; $1^1/_2$ M. to the S., but brought in pipes to the Promenaden-Platz), and the *Waldquelle* (Pl. A, 2; $^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. of the Kreuzbrunnen) are the principal springs for drinking. The *Marien-Quelle* (Pl. 13; B, 3) is used externally. The chalybeate waters of the *Ambrosius-Brunnen* (Pl. 10; B, 3) and the *Karolinen-Brunnen* (Pl. 11; B, 3), and the strong chalybeate and saline water of the Ferdinands-Brunnen are also used for bathing. The *Rudolfs-Quelle* (Pl. B, 5) is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. Peat or mud baths are also provided.

The main street of Marienbad is the long Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. A, 3), bounded on the E. by the *Anlagen*, or public grounds, which soon expand into a pretty park. From this street, to the left (W.), diverges the Jäger-Str., in which rises the *Stadthaus* (Pl. 16; A, 3), with the post and telegraph office, the custom-house, and a reading-room (open free). To the S. of the Stadthaus are the *English Church* (Pl. 2; A, 3), with a memorial to King Edward VII. (1911), and the Russian *Church of St. Vladimir* (Pl. 15; A, 3). The Kaiser-Str. ends at the Franz-Joseph-Platz (Pl. 4; A, 2). On the N. side of this Platz rises the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 3), with which is connected a charity called the 'Friedrich-Wilhelm-Stiftung'. The Waldbrunn-Str. leads hence N.W., past the *Theatre* (Pl. 18; A, 2), to the *Waldquelle* (Pl. A, 2; restaurant; concert, see p. 335).

The above-mentioned park is bounded on the N. by the Stephans-Str. A little to the N. of it, at the end of the Untere Kreuzbrunn-Str., is the *Kreuzbrunnen* (Pl. 12; B, 2), with a rotunda borne by columns and a bronze bust of *Dr. Jos. Nehr* (d. 1820), who first brought Marienbad into notice. Adjacent is a long building containing the *Brunnen-Halle*, where patients walk in bad weather, and the so-called *Colonnade* (Pl. 6; B, 2), with shops. In front of this colonnade, to the W., rises a bronze statue of *Reitenberger* (d. 1860), an abbot of Tepl, who did much to promote the prosperity of the baths. Opposite the S. end of the Brunnen-Halle, under another colonnade, are the *Ferdinands-Brunnen* (Pl. 11; see p. 335) and the *Karolinen-Brunnen*. Above this point, to the left, is the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 5; B, 3), built in 1844-48. On the E. and S. sides of the Platz are the *Moorbad* (mud-baths; Pl. 8, B 3), the *Ambrosius-Brunnen* (Pl. 10; B, 3) under a Gothic rotunda, the *Kursaal*, with reading-room (adm. 30 *h*, per week 1 *K* 40 *h*, per month 4 *K*) and café-restaurant, the *Central-Bad* (Pl. B, 3), and the *Neubad* (Pl. A, B, 3).

Among the favourite Walks in the environs are, to the N., beyond the Waldquelle, to the *Waldmühle* (p. 335; 10 min. from the Franz-Joseph-Platz), the *Dianahof* (rfmts.), and the *Maxtal* (20 min.; the return may be made by the road skirting the woods); to the S.W. of the Waldmühle to the *Königin-Carola-Höhe* (Pl. A, 2; 2180 ft.) and the (¼ hr.) *Jägerhaus* (Pl. A, 2; restaurant); to the E. of the Dianahof to the (¼ hr.) *Amalien-Ruhe* (Pl. B, 2) and the (12 min.) *Friedrich-Wilhelm-Höhe* (Pl. A, B, 2; 2410 ft.), which affords a fine survey of Marienbad. From the last point we may descend and at the finger-post 'Rojauer Försterhaus' follow the path to the right to (½ hr.) the Kreuzbrunnen. — From the Kreuzbrunnen we may visit the (20 min.) *Café-Restaurant Forstwarte* (Pl. C, 2), to the E.; farther to the S. is the *Hôtel-Restaurant Rübezahl* (p. 335). Fine distant views are obtained also from the *Hamelikaberg* (Pl. B, 3), 25 min. from the Central-Bad, on which rises a view-tower (2350 ft.; view of Marienbad), and from the *Hohen-*

dorfer Höhe (2545 ft.), 20 min. farther to the E. (café; footpath hence to the Podhorn, p. 331).

Longer Excursions. To the N.E. through the wood (carr. & pair there and back 11 *K*) to the (1½ hr.) *Rojau Forestry* (beyond Pl. C, 1; rfmts.) and thence to the N. to (1¼ hr.) the *Wolfsteig* (2887 ft.); the return may be made viâ the *Talsperre* (dam). Through the Maxtal (see p. 336), and thence to *Königswart* (p. 334), 1¾ hr. to the N.W. (carr. & pair there and back 16 *K*). To the château of *Glatzen* (2670 ft.; restaurant), ¾ hr. to the N. (carr. & pair 10 *K*). To *Kuttenplan* and *Plan*, 2 hrs. to the S. (see below). To the top of the *Podhorn* and *Tepl* (see p. 331; carr. & pair there and back 20 *K*). — About 6 M. to the N. of Marienbad (diligence in 1½ hr.) are the mud-baths of *Sangerberg* (2370 ft.; Kurhaus).

Railway viâ *Tepl* to *Carlsbad*, see p. 331. — Motor Omnibus to Carlsbad, see p. 324.

Beyond Marienbad the railway next reaches (23½ M.) *Kuttenplan* (1750 ft.; Bahnhofs-Hôtel), with a château and pleasant grounds on the *Kellerberg* (no admission). — 26½ M. *Plan* (1675 ft.; Schwarzer Bär), with a château; branch-line to (62 M.) *Taus* (p. 334). Near (31½ M.) *Josefihütte* (1480 ft.) We enter the pretty valley of the *Mies* (views to the left). Two short tunnels. — 45½ M. *Mies-Kladrau*. About 1¼ M. to the *N.* is *Mies* (1295 ft.; Stadt Prag, R. 1 *K* 60 *h*), an old town (4580 inhab.) with a Rathaus in the Renaissance style (modernized) and the *Prager Tor*, a fine gateway (16th cent.). The former Benedictine abbey of *Kladrau*, 2½ M. to the S., has an interesting church.

To the left, a little short of Pilsen, are the Skoda Works (p. 333). We cross the *Radbusa*. — 66 M. **Pilsen** (*Rail. Restaurant*; p. 333). The line traverses the wooded *Uslava-Tal*; to the right on a hill is the ruin of *Radina* (1655 ft.). — 72 M. *Pilsenetz*; 84 M. *Ždár-Ždirec*. Farther on, *Schloss Grünberg*, the seat of Count Colloredo, on a wooded hill to the right. — 88 M. **Nepomuk** (1440 ft.), the birthplace of St. John Nepomuc, patron-saint of Bohemia (1320-83; p. 302). The church of St. John (1686) occupies the site of the house where he was born. Branch-line to *Blatna* (20 M.; p. 332).

The line quits the Uslava. 95½ M. *Wolschan* (1730 ft.), with its large ponds. — 103 M. *Horaždovic-Babin* (1415 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

From Horaždovic to Klattau, 36½ M., railway in 1¾-3¼ hrs. — 12½ M. *Schüttenhofen* (Krone), a busy town of 7265 inhab., with a fish-hatchery, at the foot of the *Svatobor* (2610 ft.). — 36½ M. *Klattau* (p. 333).

We follow the valley of the *Wottawa*. 113½ M. *Strakonitz* (Rail. Restaurant), at the mouth of the *Wolinka*, with a large château of the Knights of St. John. Branch to Březnitz, see p. 332.

From Strakonitz to Wallern, 51½ M., railway in 3¼ hrs. — 23 M. **Winterberg** (2285 ft.; *Habsburg*, R. 2-4 *K*, very fair), on the *Wolinka*, a town of 5250 inhab., with a large glass-factory, important timber-trade, and a château of Prince Schwarzenberg. — To the E. of (37½ M.) *Kubohütten* rises the wooded *Kubani* (1170 ft.), which commands an extensive view. 48½ M. *Eleonorenhain*. — 54½ M. *Wallern* (Bahnhofs-Hôtel), a small town with 3575 inhab. (railway to Wodňan, see p. 338).

122½ M. *Ražic* (1225 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

From Ražic to Iglau, 101½ M., railway in 5¼-6½ hrs. — 5 M. *Pisek*, junction for *Zditz* and *Protiwin* (p. 332); 17½ M. *Jetětitz*, where the Moldau is crossed; 25½ M. *Mühlhausen*, a manufacturing place (2820 inhab.), with the Romanesque church of an old Premonstratensian abbey; 41½ M. *Tabor* (p. 317). Thence by *Pilgram* and *Ober-Cerekve* to (101½ M.) *Iglau*, see pp. 347, 348.

The line quits the Wottawa and enters the valley of the *Blanitz*. — 128 M. *Protiwin* (1260 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line to *Zditz* (p. 332). — 131½ M. *Wodnan-Čičenic*.

From Wodňan-Čičenic to Wallern, 43 M., railway in ca. 3¾ hrs. — At (15½ M.) *Husinetz* John Huss, the Bohemian reformer, was born in 1369 (d. 1415). — 19½ M. **Prachatitz** (1865 ft.; *Kronprinz Rudolf*), a town of 4960 inhab., with old walls, gates, and quaint houses, is situated at the foot of the wooded *Libin* (3580 ft.; ascended in 2 hrs.; view-tower on the top). The *Margareten-Bad* (good accommodation), 1 M. to the S., is a health-resort (hydropathic). — 43 M. *Wallern* (see p. 337).

137½ M. *Nakři-Netolitz*. The train skirts the large *Bestrewer Teich* (r.). 144½ M. *Frauenberg*; 2 M. to the N. is Prince Schwarzenberg's magnificent château of Frauenberg or Hluboká, situated on a hill laid out as a park and recalling Windsor Castle.

150½ M. **Budweis.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Grand Hôtel Beneš*, opposite the rail. station, R. 2-6 *K*, new and good; *Silberne Glocke*, Ring-Platz, German, very fair; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*, to the left of the rail. station, R. 2-4 *K*. — *Deutsches Vereinshaus* (see below), with garden; *Café Central*, Wienergasse.

Cab from the rail. station to the inner town 80 *h*, with two horses 1 *K* 20 *h*. — Electric Tramway from the rail. station to the Ring-Platz and thence to the Prague and Linz suburbs.

Post & Telegraph Office, Ring-Platz (S. side).

Budweis (1280 ft.), a town of 45,140 inhab., with manufactures (lead pencils, tobacco, beer) and a large lumber-trade, lies at the confluence of the *Maltsch* and the *Moldau*. From the station we keep to the left and at the Hôt. Beneš turn to the right along the Radetzky-Strasse. At the end of this street we turn to the left, cross the Radetzky-Platz obliquely, and follow the Schmerling-Str. (r.) to (12 min.) the beginning of the old town, which is bordered on the E. side by promenades. The short Wienergasse leads to the *Ring-Platz*, which is flanked with arcades on its W. side and contains the *Rathaus*, with its three towers (1730). In the promenades, about 200 yds. to the right, is a bronze statue of *Adalbert Lanna* (d. 1866), a benefactor of S. Bohemia, by Pönninger (1879). To the left, in the Vereinshausgasse, are the *Deutsches Vereinshaus* and the *Städtisches Museum* (daily, 9-12 & 2-5; adm. 1 *K*, free on Sun., holidays, & Sat. afternoon; closed on Mon.). On the first floor are objects of industrial art, on the second are the natural history collections, weapons, and a relief of the Bohemian Forest (1 : 25,000). A little to the N.E. of the Ring is the *Cathedral*, with a detached belfry, 236 ft. high. To the N.W. is the Gothic *Marien-Kirche*, the church of a Dominican convent founded by Ottocar II., with partly restored cloisters. —. Branch-line to (23½ M.) *Weseli* (p. 347).

From Budweis to Linz, 79 M., railway in $2^1/_4$-$4^1/_4$ hrs. The line runs S. — 34 M. *Hohenfurt-Rosenberg.* About 3 M. to the N.W. is the town of *Rosenberg* (Goldenes Kreuz), with an old château of Count Buquoy. *Hohenfurt*, $5^1/_2$ M. to the W., has a Cistercian abbey. — $45^1/_2$ M. *Freistadt in Ober-Oesterreich*, which lies $2^1/_2$ M. to the S. of the town of that name (1850 ft.; Goldener Adler; one-horse carr. from station 2 *K*), with well-preserved mediæval town-walls. On a hill to the left is the old castle of *Weinberg*. — $51^1/_2$ M. *Kefermarkt*. The Gothic church contains a beautiful carved altar (end of the 15th cent.). — $58^1/_2$ M. *Prägarten*. Farther on, to the right, is *Schloss Hagenberg*. — 62 M. *Gaisbach-Wartberg* (Rail. Restaurant; branch to *St. Valentin*, $12^1/_2$ M.; see p. 126); $74^1/_2$ M. *Steyregg*, with two châteaux. Beyond (76 M.) *Windegg* the line crosses the Danube to (79 M.) *Linz* (p. 128).

From Budweis to Salnau, $46^1/_2$ M., railway in ca. $3^1/_2$ hrs. — The line crosses the Moldau and ascends rapidly to ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Adolfstal*, at the foot of the *Schöninger* (3555 ft.; 2 hrs.; view-tower). — 16 M. *Goldenkron* (1770 ft.), with an old Cistercian abbey (13th cent.). — $19^1/_2$ M. **Krumau** (1670 ft.; *Stadt Wien*, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_4$ *K*, omn. 50 *h*; *Goldner Engel*, R. $1^1/_4$-$1^3/_4$ *K*, omn. 50 *h*; carr. to Höritz and back 12 *K*), with 8715 inhab. and a large château of Prince Schwarzenberg, picturesquely situated on a rock above the Moldau. — Beyond the pilgrimage-resort of *Gojau* we reach ($28^1/_2$ M.) **Höritz** (2230 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant;* 1400 inhab.), the 'Oberammergau of the Bohemian Forest', where interesting Passion Plays have been performed periodically since 1816. These, however, were re-arranged by the German 'Böhmerwald-Bund' in 1894 (for information as to dates, etc., apply to the Bürgermeister-Amt). Beds may be obtained at the *Gasthof zur Budweiser Bierhalle*, but it is better to put up at Krumau (see above). — $38^1/_2$ M. *Schwarzbach-Stuben* (2390 ft.), with graphite-works. — Passing (42 M.) *Oberplan*, picturesquely situated on the W. slope of the broad Moldau valley, we reach ($46^1/_2$ M.) *Salnau* (Munr), an excellent starting-point for excursions in the Bohemian Forest, *e.g.* viâ *Hirschbergen* (inn) to the top of the *Dreisesselstein* (4305 ft.; refuge-hut); viâ *Wallern* to *Eleonorenhain* (p. 337) and the primæval forest on the *Kubani* (p. 337), etc. (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

163 M. *Forbes-Schweinitz* (1560 ft.), with an old Augustine monastery of the 15th cent. (2 M. to the W. is *Trocnow*, where Žižka was born in 1360; see pp. 294, 350). $172^1/_2$ M. *Gratzen;* the little town, with glass-works and a château of Count Buquoy, lies $3^1/_2$ M. to the S. — The line crosses the Lower Austrian frontier. — $181^1/_2$ M. **Gmünd** (1605 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Bahnhofs-Hôtel*), the junction for Vienna and Prague (R. 51) and also for branch-lines to ($27^1/_2$ M.) *Gross-Gerungs* and to (16 M.) *Litschau*. — From (197 M.) *Schwarzenau* branch-railways run to the N. to ($59^1/_2$ M.) *Wolframs-Cejl* (p. 347), and to the S. to (45 M.) *Martinsberg-Gutenbrunn*. The latter line passes (18 M.) *Zwettl* (Goldner Löwe), a Cistercian monastery, with a magnificent Romanesque chapter-house and cloisters, an abbey-church (begun in 1343), a valuable library (400 MSS.), and an interesting treasury. — $207^1/_2$ M. *Göpfritz*, junction for ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Raabs* (Eder), with a picturesque château. — 228 M. *Sigmundsherberg* (1425 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

To Hadersdorf, 28 M., railway in ca. 2 hrs. through the charming *Kamptal*. — 6 M. **Horn** (1015 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler; Goldener Stern*, at the station), a little town with a Schloss of Count Hoyos; 3 M. to the W. is the Benedictine abbey of *Altenburg*, founded in 1144. — $10^1/_2$ M. **Rosenburg** (865 ft.; *Hôt. Rosenburg*), finely situated on the Kamp and

frequented as a summer-resort. About 1 M. from the rail. station is the grand Schloss of Count Hoyos, dating from the 16th cent., with a unique tournament-ground with double galleries. — 13½ M. *Gars-Thunau*, with extensive ruins and a fortified graveyard. — 28 M. *Hadersdorf* (p. 135).

A branch-line runs from Sigmundsherberg to (12½ M.; ¾-1 hr.) *Zellerndorf* (p. 352).

234½ M. **Eggenburg** (1065 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Sonne*, R. 1½-2 *K*), an ancient little town 3895 inhab.), still partly enclosed by walls. A little to the N.E. of the rail. station is the *Krahuletz Museum* (adm. 40 *h*), with geological and other collections. The Kremser-Str., with the 'Bemaltes Haus' painted house) of 1547, leads hence to the N. to the market-place, with a 16th cent. pillory. Farther on is the 15th cent. *Church of St. Stephen*. Visitors should walk round the town-walls (¾ hr.).

250½ M. *Gross-Weikersdorf*.

At *Schloss Wetzdorf*, 1½ M. to the N.W., is the **Heldenberg**, a temple of fame erected to the army, with 142 busts of Austrian rulers and generals and the statues and tombs of Marshal Radetzky (d. 1858) and Baron Wimpffen (d. 1854).

At (256 M.) *Absdorf-Hippersdorf* (Rail. Restaurant; branch-line to Krems, p. 135; to Stockerau, see p. 352) the line enters the broad valley of the *Danube*, and crosses the river beyond (258 M.) *Neu-Aigen*. 262 M. Tulln (p. 136; *Rail. Restaurant*). It then skirts the right bank of the Danube, with the hills of the Wiener Wald on the right. 268½ M. *St. Andrä-Wördern*, beyond which (r.) is *Schloss Altenberg;* 271½ M. *Greifenstein-Altenberg* (p. 136), where the line nears the river. To the left, beyond the Danube, is the castle of Kreuzenstein (p. 136). 274½ M. *Kritzendorf;* opposite, at some distance from the river, are *Kornenburg* and the *Bisamberg* (p. 136). 276½ M. **Klosterneuburg-Kierling** (p. 106), the station for the town and abbey of Klosterneuburg; 277¾ M. *Klosterneuburg-Weidling*. The train skirts the slopes of the *Kahlenberg*. 279½ M. *Kahlenbergerdorf* (p. 105); 280 M. *Nussdorf* (p. 103).

283½ M. *Vienna* (Franz-Josephs-Bahnhof; p. 2).

50. From Prague to Vienna viâ Brünn.

a. Viâ Lundenburg.

247½ M. Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 7¼-12½ hrs. (fares 36 *K* 22 *h*, 22 *K*, 14 *K;* express fares 47 *K* 50 *h*, 29 *K*, 18 *K* 50 *h*); to *Brünn* in 4½-7½ hrs. (fares 23 *K* 40, 14 *K* 30, 9 *K* 10 *h;* express fares 30 *K* 90, 18 *K* 90 *h*, 12 *K*). The route viâ Gmünd is shorter and cheaper (R. 51). From Dresden to Vienna viâ Prague and Brünn, 10¾ hrs. (fares 51 ℳ 50, 33 ℳ 40, 21 ℳ 10 pf.); comp. RR. 51, 52. — The traveller should state, when taking his ticket, whether his destination is the 'Nord-Bahnhof' or the 'Staats-Bahnhof' (same fares).

Prague, see p. 290. As we leave the State Station, we observe the suburb of *Karlin* (p. 293) on the left and the *Žižka*

Hill (p. 308) on the right. 3 M. *Lieben* (*Líbeň*; p. 357). — 20½ M. *Böhmisch-Brod* (730 ft.), with a monument to the Bohemian leader Procop 'the Great', who, together with Procop 'the Less', fell in 1434, in the final battle of the Hussite wars (between Böhmisch-Brod and Poděbrad). — 23½ M. *Poříčan* (junction for *Nimburg*, p. 349). Near Kolin, on the right, rises the *Friedrichsberg* (910 ft.; 1½ hr.; where Frederick stood during the battle), with an obelisk in memory of the victory gained by the Austrian Marshal Daun over Frederick the Great, June 18th, 1757.

38½ M. **Kolin** (655 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Grand-Hôtel; Blauer Stern;* pop. 16,440), on the *Elbe*, a manufacturing town, is the junction of the railway to Vienna viâ Tetschen and Znaim (p. 349). The *Church of St. Bartholomew*, a handsome building in the transitional style of the 13th cent., with Romanesque transept and two W. towers, has a remarkably rich Gothic choir, erected by Peter Parler in 1360-78. Adjoining the church is a detached belfry of the 16th century. Branch-line to *Čerčan-Pišely*, see p. 347.

45½ M. *Elbeteinitz*, prettily situated on a hill. On the left, the Elbe. — On an isolated hill to the N. of (65 M.) **Pardubitz** (715 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Veselka*, R. 3-6 *K*, omn. 40 *h*), a town of 20,395 inhab., is the ruined castle of *Kunětitz* (1000 ft.). About 7 M. to the N.W. (diligence in 1½ hr.) lies *Bohdaneč* (805 ft.; Kurhaus), with mud and iron baths. Railway to *Deutsch-Brod*, see p. 350. Another branch-line runs to (14½ M.) Königgrätz (p. 357).

Beyond (86½ M.) *Chotzen* (940 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Railway Hotel), with a château and park of Prince Kinsky, the junction for Tinischt (p. 358), the train passes through a tunnel into the narrow and attractive valley of the *Stille Adler*. — 89 M. *Brandeis*, a picturesque place, with a ruined castle, once the headquarters of the 'Bohemian Brethren'. — 95½ M. *Wildenschwert*, a manufacturing town, junction for *Geiersberg* (p. 358). — 102 M. *Böhmisch-Trübau* (1265 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

To Olmütz, 51 M., railway in 1¾-3 hrs. — 1½ M. *Tricbitz* (junction for *Prossnitz*, p. 345); 9½ M. *Rudelsdorf*. Then through the wooded ravine of the *Sazawa* to (26 M.) *Hohenstadt* (980 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a small town prettily situated at the S.E. base of the *Sudetes* (junction for *Blauda*, p. 366). The line nears the *March*. On a hill to the right beyond (30 M.) *Lukawetz* rises *Schloss Mürau*, now a house of correction. — About 5 M. to the S. of (33½ M.) *Müglitz* (910 ft.; Köhler), a little town with 4525 inhab., is the Teutonic Lodge of *Busau*, restored since 1896 (carr. there and back 8 *K*). About 3½ M. to the E. of Müglitz is *Mährisch-Aussee*, with a château of Prince Liechtenstein, containing a museum of sport and forestry (open free in summer). — 48 M. *Stefanau*, to the N.E. of which lies the town of *Sternberg* (p. 366). Near Olmütz the military hospital of *Hradisch*, once a monastery, is seen to the right in the distance. — 54 M. *Olmütz*, see p. 365.

112 M. *Zwittau* (1425 ft.; Stadthof), a manufacturing town with 9650 inhab. (branch-line to *Skuč*, p. 350); 116 M. *Greifendorf*. Beyond a short tunnel lies (122 M.) *Brüsau-Brünnlitz*

(1240 ft.), a manufacturing place on the *Zwitta* or *Zwittawa*. — To the left in the distance, beyond (133½ M.) *Skalitz-Boskowitz*, are the town and ruins of *Boskowitz*. 139 M. *Raitz* (Bräuhaus), with a château of Prince Salm. — 143½ M. *Blansko* (Rail. Restaurant), with large iron-foundries owned by Prince Salm.

A pleasant excursion (carriage in 4 hrs.; 10 *K*) may be taken from Blansko by *Raitz* and *Petrowitz* to (3 hrs.) *Sloup* (Brouschek), where there are two interesting stalactite caverns (adm. to each 60 *h*): thence to the S. through the *Oedes Tal* to the (1¾ hr.) *Mazocha*, a remarkable chasm, 455 ft. deep (fine view from the *Ripka-Warte*); and back to (2½ hrs.) Blansko by the *Punkwa-Tal*, passing some iron-works.

The valley of the Zwittawa contracts. The line passes through four tunnels; above the third, the ruin of *Nowyhrad*. — 148 M. *Adamstal* (800 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Felsenkeller, ¾ M. from the station, comp. p. 345), a busy place, with iron-works.

A pleasant walk may be taken viâ (1¼ hr.; red and blue way-marks) the *Alexander-Warte* (1610 ft.) to (½ hr.; yellow and red marks) the **Josefs-Tal*, with the Schweizer-Hütte (inn) and several caves. We may go on to the E. (blue and yellow marks) to (1½ hr.) *Kiritein* (1385 ft.; Uher Restaurant), with a pilgrimage-church, or to the S.W. (red and white marks) to (2 hrs.) *Bilowitz* (see below).

152 M. *Bilowitz*. Several tunnels.

158 M. **Brünn.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. a; F, 4), in the Bahn-Ring, with lift and garden, R. 3-9, D. 4 *K*; **Padowetz* (Pl. b; F, 4), at the corner of Ferdinandsgasse and Rohrergasse, R. 3-6, B. 1, D. 1½-3 *K*; *Pilsner Hof* (Pl. c; F, 3), Jakobs-Platz; *Hôt. de l'Europe* (Pl. d; F, 3), Grosser Platz 17.

Restaurants. *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. E, F, 2), D. 2-3 *K*; *Pilsner Bierhalle*, Salzamtsgasse 3a (Pl. E, 3); *Schwechater Bierhalle*, Lažansky-Platz (Pl. E, F, 3), with garden; *Hannak*, Ferdinandsgasse 16 (Pl. F, 3, 4); *Morgenstern*, at Karlhaus (tramway, see below), with garden.

Cafés. *Margaretenhof*, Rennergasse 12 (Pl. F, 3); *Thonethof*, Rennergasse 9; *Café de l'Europe*, on the first floor of the Hôt. de l'Europe (see above); *Neuhauser*, Wiesergasse (Pl. F, 3).

Cabs. From station to town, with one horse 1 *K* 40 *h*, with two horses 2 *K*; at night (9-6 or 8-7) 2 or 3 *K*. By time: for the first ¼ hr. 80, each additional ¼ hr. 40 *h*; two-horse for first ½ hr. 1 *K* 40 *h*, each additional ½ hr. 1 *K* (at night 20-60 *h* more). Luggage 40 *h*. — There are also *Taximeter Motor Cabs*.

Electric Tramways from the station (Pl. F, 4) to *Augarten* (p. 344; 14 *h*) and *Karthaus* on the N. and to *Schreibwald* (p. 344; 14 *h*) on the W.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. F, 3), Postgasse. — Bank. *Anglo-Austrian Bank*, Krautmarkt 1 (Pl. F, 4). — Theatre. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. F, 3), closed in summer.

Baths. *Central-Bad* (Pl. 22; F, 3), Liechtensteingasse; *Charlotten-Bad* (Bad; Pl. F, 2), Josephstadt 10; *Open-air Swimming Bath* (Pl. D, 4).

British Vice-Consul, *G. V. Neumark*, Dornichgasse 27.

Chief Sights (half-a-day). Franzensberg, Spielberg, Industrial and National Museums, Lažansky-Platz, Grosser Platz, and Old Landhaus.

Brünn (745 ft.), the capital of Moravia, with 125,000 inhab. (two-thirds German), lies in a beautiful fertile region at the foot of the Spielberg, between the *Schwarzawa* and the *Zwittawa*. The town, which was an important place as early as the 9th cent., is now one of the chief manufacturing places in the Austrian

empire, especially for cloth. The cramped and angular old town is surrounded with promenades and handsome boulevards, beyond which substantial suburbs have sprung up.

Turning to the left on leaving the station, we enter the promenades of the **Franzensberg** (Pl. E, F, 4), embellished with an obelisk of grey marble in memory of the German war of liberation (1813), and obtain a view of the S. suburbs, the fertile environs, and the Polau Mts. to the S. in the background. To the right is the *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. 1). On an adjacent hill rises the Gothic *Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul* (Pl. E, F, 4), with its lofty nave, built in the 15th cent., and injured by the Swedes in 1645. In 1906 the exterior was restored and two towers were built.

The ***Spielberg** (945 ft.; Pl. D, E, 3; ascent from the Elisabeth-Str., Pl. E 3) is crowned with the citadel of that name, a state-prison from 1621 to 1857, where the turbulent Trenck, colonel of the half-savage Pandours, died in captivity in 1749 (comp. p. 344). Count Silvio Pellico, the Italian poet, who was imprisoned here in 1822-30, has described his sad experiences in 'Le mie Prigioni'. The casemates contain portraits of several famous prisoners, the Emp. Joseph cell, with its 'inmate', a torture-cell, a well 375 ft. deep, etc. Tickets of admission to the citadel (now a barrack), a visit to which takes $^1/_2$-$^3/_4$ hr., may be obtained from the sergeant who acts as guide (40 *h*). Adjacent is the Hohe Warte Restaurant. A walk round the citadel is worth making for the views it affords.

In the Elisabeth-Str., bordered on the left by promenades extending to the Spielberg, rises (on the right) the **Archduke Rainer Industrial Museum** (*Gewerbe-Museum;* Pl. E, 3), open on week-days 10-12 and 2-4 (in July & Aug. 10-12 only) and on Sun. and holidays 9-1.

On the groundfloor are ecclesiastical antiquities (opposite the entrance) and machinery. — First Floor: porcelain (r.); pottery made by Moravian peasants; textiles; two rooms from Moravian cottages, with figures in national dress. — Second Floor: furniture; tiled stoves; glass; works in wrought-iron, bronze, and pewter; ornaments; book-bindings.

The Elisabeth-Str. ends at the *Elisabeth-Platz* (Pl. E, 3), with its promenades, enclosed by handsome modern buildings. On the W. is the *German Technical Institution* (Pl. 15), erected in 1860; on the N., the tasteful *Protestant Church (Christus-Kirche)*, in the Gothic style, by Ferstel (1867). To the right, in the Jodok-Str., is the *Landhaus* (Pl. E, 2, 3), built in 1876-81, where the Moravian Estates meet. In the adjacent Lažansky-Platz, on the left, is the 14th cent. *Church of St. Thomas* (Pl. F, 2, 3), next to which is the *Statthalterei*, or government-buildings (Pl. 14), once an Augustine convent, with statues of the margraves Johann (1350-75) and Jobst (1376-1411) at the portal. To the N. of the church rises the *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. E, F, 2), with café-restaurant, ball-rooms, etc. In front of it is a *Statue of Emp. Joseph II.*, by Brenek (1892).

The Rennergasse leads from the Lažansky-Platz to the S. to the Gothic **Church of St. James** (*St. Jakobskirche;* Pl. F, 3), built in 1314-1480, with nave and aisles of equal height, remarkable for its elegant proportions. It was restored by Ferstel in 1874-79 and embellished with superb stained-glass windows. The tower is 302 ft. high. In the ambulatory of the choir is the monument of Field-Marshal Count Radwit de Souches (d. 1683), the gallant defender of Brünn against the Swedes in 1645. — Not far off is the *Jesuit* or *Garrison Church* (Pl. F, 3), built in 1598-1602, with ceiling-paintings by Scheffler (1774).

We now go on to the *Grosser Platz* (Pl. F, 3), with its column in honour of the Virgin (1680). — In the Dominikaner-Platz is the Old Landhaus, or House of the Estates (Pl. 6), dating partly from the early 18th century. On the first floor are the *Town Museum* and the *Gomperz Collection of Pictures* (open free, Sun. 10-1, Wed. & Sat. 2-4). — In the Rathausgasse, to the right, is the *Rathaus* (Pl. F, 3), erected in 1511, but modernized; the rich late-Gothic portal, attributed to Meister Pilgram, and a Renaissance arcade in the court to the right alone retain their original form. A crocodile's skin suspended in the corridor at the back is pointed out as a 'dragon'.

Near this is the *Krautmarkt* (Pl. F, 4), with a fountain of 1696 ('Parnassus'), by B. Fischer von Erlach (?), and a Trinity Column (1729). Adjacent is the **National Museum,** or *Franzens-Museum* (Pl. 7; open on Mon., Thurs., & Sat. 10-12 and 2-4, Sun. 10-12, at other times on application), containing antiquities, a natural history collection, Moravian costumes, paintings, etc. In the arcaded court are tombstones and a fountain-group of 1591. — A vault in the *Capuchin Church* (Pl. F, 4), in the adjacent Kapuziner-Platz, contains the glass coffin of Colonel Trenck (see p. 343; apply to the sacristan). — Farther to the N., in the Kaiser-Ring, is the *Theatre* (Pl. F, 3), built by Fellner & Helmer in 1882, the first in Europe to be lighted by electricity. In the promenades on the *Glacis* (concerts twice weekly) are various monuments.

The **Augarten** (Pl. E, F, 1; electric tramway, see p. 342), a pleasant park on the N. side of the town, opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II., is a favourite resort. It contains the *Augarten-Gebäude* (café), where a military band plays in summer on Wed. and Sat. afternoons, and a bust of Emp. Joseph II. by Tilgner.

On the S.W. side of the Spielberg lies Alt-Brünn, with the *Königinkloster* (Pl. D, 4) and its interesting Gothic *Augustine Church* (14th cent.). To the S.E. of the monastery rises a marble monument, by Theod. Charlemont (1910), to *Johann Gregor Mendel* (1822-84), once abbot of Brünn and known for his discovery of certain laws of heredity in plants. Farther to the W., beyond the Schwarzawa, is the (1½ M.) **Schreibwald** (beyond Pl. A, 4; elec-

tric tramway, see p. 342; carr. and pair 2 *K* 40 *h*). From the tramway-terminus we may either follow the straight road to (1/4 M.) the rifle-range (restaurant; band on Sun. afternoon) or proceed to the right to (1/2 M.) the *Steinmühle Restaurant*. [A little farther on is a ferry leading to the Neue Welt Restaurant.]

From Brünn to Tischnowitz, 18 M., railway in 1½ hr. (a pleasant trip). — 2 M. *Obrowitz*, close to the manufacturing quarter of Brünn; 4½ M. *Königsfeld* (Bräuhaus; tramway from Brünn), with a military school and fine park. — 9½ M. *Zinsendorf*. [Charming walk thence (white and red way-marks) viâ the (1¼ hr.) *Ripka-Warte* (1730 ft.) and the (¾ hr.) *Rohrer-Warte* (1845 ft.) on the *Babylom*, a fine point of view, to (¾ hr.) *Wranau* (1495 ft.), with the burial-church of Prince Liechtenstein, and through fine woods to (1¼ hr.) rail. stat. *Adamstal* (p. 342).] — 18 M. **Tischnowitz** (830 ft.), a small town prettily situated on the left bank of the *Schwarzawa*. On the opposite bank lies *Tischnowitz-Vorkloster*, with the fine transition church of the former nunnery of *Himmelspforte*, where the richly sculptured W. portal and the N. cloisters are especially noteworthy. Railway to (66 M.) *Deutsch-Brod*, see p. 350.

From Brünn to Olmütz and to Prerau (to *Olmütz*, 64 M., railway in 2¾-4 hrs.; to *Prerau*, 56½ M., in 2¼-3 hrs.). As we quit the station we see the cathedral (r.) and the Spielberg (p. 343). — 29 M. *Wischau* (835 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), at the beginning of the fertile plain of Hanna (p. 365). At (39 M.) *Nezamislitz* (Rail. Restaurant) the line to *Prossnitz* (p. 341) and (64 M.) *Olmütz* (p. 365) diverges to the left. On the Prerau line is station *Kojetein* (to *Hullein*, see p. 361). — 56½ M. *Prerau* (p. 363).

From Brünn to Hőlak-Trencsénteplicz, 110½ M., railway in 7-7¼ hrs. — 15 M. *Austerlitz* (675 ft.), with a château of Count Kaunitz, famed for the 'Battle of the Three Emperors' on Dec. 2nd, 1805, in which Napoleon defeated the Austrians and Russians (monument on the battle-field). About 15 M. to the E. of (28 M.) *Brankowitz* (855 ft.; white and red way-marks), beyond *Střilek* (1215 ft.), is the castle of *Buchlau* (p. 361). 48½ M. *Bisenz* (605 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Count Reichenbach. Near (54½ M.) *Wessely* (Rail. Restaurant) we cross the *March*. Branch-line to (11 M.) *Szakolcza* or *Skalitz* (p. 441). Our train runs to the N., on the left bank of the March. 63½ M. *Kunowitz* (Rail. Restaurant), on the *Olsawa*. From (75 M.) *Aujezd-Luhatschowitz* (Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to (6 M.) *Luhatschowitz*, with baths (water containing iodine and bromine salt). 90 M. *Hradek* (1215 ft.). We traverse the (102 M.) *Vlára Pass* (920 ft.; Hungarian frontier) and enter the valley of the Waag. — 110½ M. *Hőlak-Trencsénteplicz* (p. 480).

From Brünn to *Okříško*, see pp. 351, 350.

Beyond Brünn follows (165½ M.) *Raigern* (635 ft.), with a Benedictine abbey founded in 1048. — Beyond (174 M.) *Branowitz* (565 ft.) the *Schwarzawa* is crossed; on the right are the *Polau Mts.*, with several ruins. — 185 M. *Saitz* (575 ft.); on the right rises the Oriental Tower in the park of Prince Liechtenstein (see below). — 188½ M. *Kostel* (520 ft.), with the underground chapel of St. Cyril. — 195 M. **Lundenburg** (520 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Goldenes Lamm*), junction for Oderberg (p. 365).

Branch-line to (8 M.) ***Eisgrub** *(Gemeinde-Gasthaus)*, a domain of Prince Liechtenstein, with a large château in the English-Gothic style (1846-57). The vast park (ca. 100 sq. M.) contains two towns, several villages, picturesque lakes, and many single buildings, including the 'Grenzhalle' on the boundary between Austria and Moravia, the magnificently decorated Oriental Tower, 223 ft. high (view), the Chinese pavilion, etc.

From Lundenburg to Zellerndorf, 52 M., railway in $3^1/_4$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. — 8 M. *Feldsberg*, with a château and park of Prince Liechtenstein; 15 M. *Nikolsburg* (655 ft.), with the handsome old château of Prince Dietrichstein-Mensdorff, where peace between the Austrians and Prussians was concluded on July 26th, 1866. — 22 M. *Neusiedl-Dürnholz*, whence a branch-line runs to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Grussbach* (see below); $31^1/_2$ M. *Laa* (see below). — 52 M. *Zellerndorf* (p. 352).

Another branch-line runs from Lundenburg to (11 M.) *Kutti* (p. 441).

The line intersects part of the Eisgrub park, and crosses the *Thaya*, the boundary between Moravia and Lower Austria. The fertile district abounds in maize. On the right rises the isolated *Raistenberg* (955 ft.), at the foot of which lies the town of *Feldsberg*. Beyond (207 M.) *Hohenau* we reach the *Marchfeld* (p. 113). $210^1/_2$ M. *Drösing*; $215^1/_2$ M. *Dürnkrut* (470 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 113. The hills to the E. are the *Little Carpathians*. The line frequently touches the *March*, the boundary between Austria and Hungary. $222^1/_2$ M. *Angern* (480 ft.).

At ($227^1/_2$ M.) **Gänserndorf** (*Rail. Restaurant*) the line to Pressburg diverges to the E. (comp. p. 441). Near ($235^1/_2$ M.) *Wagram*, or *Deutsch-Wagram*, a bloody battle was fought between the French and the Austrians in 1809, ending with the retreat of the latter to Znaim. To the right the Leopoldsberg with its castle, then the Kahlenberg (p. 104) become visible. $243^1/_2$ M. **Floridsdorf.** The train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge $^1/_2$ M. long and stops at the *Nord-Bahnhof* of ($247^1/_2$ M.) *Vienna* (p. 2).

b. Viâ Grussbach.

255 M. Railway (express) in $7^3/_4$ hrs. Same fares as viâ Lundenburg (p. 340).

From Prague to (158 M.) *Brünn*, see pp. 340-342. — The line crosses the *Schwarzawa* and at (166 M.) *Střelitz* (970 ft.) the *Obrawa* (to *Okříško*, see pp. 351, 350). Two tunnels. $172^1/_2$ M. *Kanitz-Eibenschitz* (where the *Iglawa* is crossed by a long viaduct). $178^1/_2$ M. *Kromau* (1020 ft.), with a large château and park of Prince Liechtenstein on a hill surrounded by the *Rokitna*.

197 M. **Grussbach-Schönau** (635 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; branch-lines W. to *Znaim* and *Zellerndorf*, see pp. 351, 352). Near (203 M.) *Laa*, a small walled town (4415 inhab.), the line crosses the *Thaya* (branch-line to *Lundenburg*, see above). — Beyond ($236^1/_2$ M.) *Wolkersdorf* the *Marchfeld* (p. 113) is traversed to (248 M.) *Stadlau* (junction for *Marchegg* and *Budapest*, p. 441). The line crosses the Danube, intersects the Prater, crosses the Danube Canal and the Neustädter Kanal, and enters the *Staats-Bahnhof* of (255 M.) *Vienna* (p. 2).

51. From Prague to Vienna viâ Gmünd.

217½ M. Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 6-11¼ hrs. (fares 31 *K* 60, 19 *K* 30, 12 *K* 30 *h*; express fares 41 *K* 70, 25 *K* 50, 16 *K* 20 *h*).

Prague (Francis Joseph Station), see p. 290. A long tunnel carries the train into the *Botitsch-Tal.* 1¼ M. *Nusle-Vršovice;* 5½ M. *Hostivař*, where the old church contains a Madonna said to date from 1374; 17½ M. *Strančic* (1345 ft.), with granite works. We follow the valley of the *Sazawa.* 26 M. *Čerčan-Pišely*, junction of a branch-line to (48 M.) Kolin (p. 341).

31½ M. *Beneschau* (1225 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a small town with a Gothic church of the 13th and 14th centuries. About 1½ M. to the W. is the old château of *Konopischt*, belonging to Archduke Francis Ferdinand, with a large park. -- 41 M. *Wotic-Weselka*, with a château and a Franciscan convent.

64½ M. **Tabor** (1450 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Nový's Hotel*, Husovo Náměstí), with 11,925 Bohemian inhab., once a stronghold of the Hussites, stands on an eminence between the *Luschnitz* (S.) and the *Jordanteich* (N.). From the rail. station we proceed direct, viâ the Novoměstský Park, the Nádražní Třída, the Husovo Náměsti, the Palackého Třída, and the Pražská Ulice, to the (20 min.) Ring-Platz, with a fountain and a bronze *Statue of Žižka*, by Strachovsky (1877). On the N. side of the square stand the *Decanats-Kirche* (1516) and (in front of the *Ctibor House*, No. 6) one of the stone tables at which the Taborites used to partake of the Communion in both kinds in the open air. On the W. side of the Ring-Platz is the gabled *Rathaus*, finished in 1521 and containing the Municipal Museum (adm. 40 *h*) Among the latter's contents are a pewter font of 1472 (from the Decanats-Kirche) and the city-arms in tufa (1515), in a framework which includes statuettes of Žižka, Procop, Huss, and Jerome of Prague, and a group of Adamites. At the S.W. corner of the old town is the massive tower of the old castle of *Kotnov;* and 4¾ M. to the S.W. is the picturesque ruin of *Přibenic.* -- Railway from Tabor to *Ražic* and *Iglau*, see p. 338.

The line follows the right bank of the Luschnitz. 77 M. *Sobieslau*, with 3810 inhab., has a late-Gothic church of the 15th century.

81½ M. **Weseli-Mezimosti** (1360 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction for (23½ M.) *Budweis* (p. 338).

From Weseli to Iglau, 58½ M., railway in 2¾-3¼ hrs. — 17 M. *Neuhaus* (1570 ft.; Friedl, R. 1¼-2 *K*), a busy town of 10,120 inhab., with a large château of Count Czernin (12-16th cent.; partly destroyed by fire) and a Gothic church of the 15th century. 35 M. *Ihlawka*, station for *St. Katharinabad*, with its alkaline springs. 40 M. *Ober-Cerekve* (1925 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), whence a branch-line runs to *Pilgram*, a town of 5735 inhab. (2 hrs. to the E. of which rises the *Kremešnik*, 2515 ft., with its pilgrimage-church), and to (43½ M.) *Tabor* (see above). 49 M. *Wolframs-*

Cejl (Rail. Restaurant), junction of a branch-line to (59½ M.) *Schwarzenau* (p. 339). — 58½ M. *Iglau* (p. 350).

94½ M. *Wittingau*, a town with 5280 inhab., has a château of Prince Schwarzenberg (15-16th cent.). — 115½ M. *Gmünd*. Hence to (217½ M.) *Vienna*, see pp. 339, 340.

52. From Dresden to Vienna viâ Tetschen and Znaim.

323 M. Express in 9¼-10 hrs. (*Sächsische Staatsbahn* to Tetschen; *Oesterreichische Staatsbahn* thence to Vienna); fares 54 ℳ 50, 33 ℳ 40, 21 ℳ 10 pf. Custom-house examination at Tetschen. — Dresden to Vienna viâ Prague and Brünn, see RR. 44, 50 (through-carriages; same fares and time). — From Tetschen to Leitmeritz the steamer is also available (comp. p. 308).

From Dresden to (32 M.) *Niedergrund*, see p. 312. The train follows the left bank of the Elbe to *Mittelgrund*, crosses the river, and traverses a tunnel beneath the *Quaderberg* to —

38½ M. **Tetschen** (p. 311).

Beyond Tetschen the railway follows the course of the Elbe and passes through pleasing scenery (views to the right). — 49½ M. *Gross-Priesen* (465 ft.; Railway Hotel).

From Gross-Priesen to Aussig, 12 M., railway in ca. 1¼ hr. — About 4 M. to the N. of (4½ M.) *Saubernitz-Tüpschl* is the *Zinkenstein* (2245 ft.; view). Near (8 M.) *Lewin-Geltschberg* is the hydropathic of *Geltschberg* (R. 1½-4 *K*), with pleasant wood promenades, whence the ***Geltschberg** (2380 ft.), a basaltic cone commanding a fine view of the whole of N. Bohemia, may be ascended in 1¼ hr. (blue and white way-marks) viâ *Hutzke*. — 12 M. *Aussig* (785 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Adler) is a quiet little town of 2100 inhab., with a trade in hops, on the line from Lobositz to Reichenberg (p. 309).

54½ M. **Schreckenstein** (470 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), connected by a railway-bridge with *Aussig* on the left bank (p. 310). About 1 M. up the river is the ruin of *Schreckenstein* (p. 310). — The valley again contracts. The scenery between this point and Czernosek (see below) is the finest on the line. — 60½ M. *Sebusein* (Stephanssaal, R. 1¼-2 *K*), charmingly situated.

To the E. (2 M.) lies *Kandratitz* (Villa Henriettenruhe, pens. 6½ *K*), a summer-resort. — Pleasant excursion by the Leitmeritz road, up the Mühlen Tal, to (1½ M.) *Tluzen*, and thence to the right through the woods (green and yellow marks) to the *Eisberg* (1808 ft.) and the (¾ hr.) *Johannis-Kapelle*, which commands an admirable view of the Elbe valley and the Mittelgebirge, with the ruin of *Kamaik* in the foreground. Descent by (¼ hr.) Kamaik to Leitmeritz, 1½ hr.

66½ M. *Czernosek*, a pleasantly situated village, yielding good wine. Branch-line to (1¼ M.) *Czalositz* (p. 309).

69 M. **Leitmeritz** (560 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Roter Krebs; Roter Hirsch*) is a pleasant town (15,420 German inhab.) and an episcopal see. From the Stadt-Bahnhof (at which we arrive) the Wassergasse and then the Jesuitengasse (l.) lead to the Ring-Platz,

with a Column of the Virgin (1681). Here stand the *Rathaus* (remodelled in 1539), embellished with a statue of Roland at the corner towards the square; the *Gemeindehaus*, containing a 'Cantionale', or hymn-book, of the end of the 15th cent., with beautiful miniatures; and the *Kelchhaus*, built by a 'utraquist' or Hussite citizen in 1584 and named from its curious cup-shaped tower (*Kelch*, 'cup', 'chalice'). On the groundfloor of the last is the *Industrial Museum*. The new Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Brücke crosses the Elbe here to ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Theresienstadt* (p. 309). — Railway to Lobositz or viâ Liebeschitz (Geltschberg) to Reichenberg, see p. 309 (station 1 M. to the N. of the Stadt-Bahnhof).

The train soon quits the Elbe, which here makes a long bend towards the S., but beyond (82 M.) *Wegstädtl* again returns to it. Beyond the station, fine retrospect of the Bohemian mountains.

$85^1/_2$ M. *Liboch* (535 ft.) lies at the entrance to the *Libocher Gründe*, romantic, winding ravines, stretching many miles to the N. The Czech tongue now prevails. — $91^1/_2$ M. *Melnik* (720 ft.; Vykysal, R. 2-4 *K*), a town of 5425 inhab., opposite the influx of the *Moldau* into the Elbe, with a château of Prince Lobkowitz, containing a wine-room and a viticultural museum. The hills on the right bank yield good wine. Branch-line to (43 M.) *Kuttental* (p. 352). — 98 M. **Vschetat-Přiwor** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, see p. 352. — 106 M. *Alt-Bunzlau* (Rail. Restaurant), opposite the old town of *Brandeis* (p. 357) on the left bank; $1^1/_2$ M. distant is *Bad Houschka*, with chalybeate springs. — 113 M. **Lissa** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, junction of the line from Prague to Mittelwalde (p. 357). — 122 M. **Nimburg** (610 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Bahnhofs-Hôtel;* 10,180 inhab.) is an old town with railway-workshops and an interesting Gothic church rebuilt after a fire in 1343. Railway to *Jungbunzlau*, see p. 352; to *Poříčan*, see p. 341.

A branch-railway runs from Nimburg to ($28^1/_2$ M.) **Jičin**, Ger. *Gitschin* (905 ft.; *Hamburg*), a mediæval-looking town of 10,205 inhab., once the residence of Wallenstein, who built a château here in 1623-30, now owned by Prince Trauttmannsdorff. The fine *Waldlitz Gate*, a part of the old fortifications, still remains. There are monuments to Huss, Komenský, and Havlíček. The pretty environs afford numerous attractive walks (ruins of Kumburg, Bradletz, etc.). Branch-lines run hence to (11 M.) Wostroměř (p. 360) and to ($20^1/_2$ M.) Turnau (p. 354). On June 29th, 1866, the Prussians won a victory over the Austrians here, which paved the way to the decisive battle of Königgrätz (p. 357).

$126^1/_2$ M. *Poděbrad* (5660 inhab.), with a Schloss and a chain-bridge over the Elbe, birthplace of George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia (p. 289). — $131^1/_2$ M. *Gross-Wosek*, junction for *Chlumetz* (p. 357). — Near ($137^1/_2$ M.) **Kolin** *(Rail. Restaurant;* p. 341) the line crosses the Elbe. To *Brünn* and *Vienna*, see R. 50a.

$143^1/_2$ M. *Sedletz-Kuttenberg* (680 ft.).

Branch-line to *Kuttenberg*, $2^1/_2$ M., in $^1/_4$ hr. — At ($^3/_4$ M.) *Sedletz* is the Gothic church of St. Mary (1290-1304), once belonging to a Cistercian abbey, with double aisles, ambulatory, and chapels. The old abbey-build-

ings now contain a large government tobacco factory. The Chapel of All Saints or Charnel House, a double chapel founded in the 12th cent., is hung with human bones (lower part). — 2½ M. **Kuttenberg** or *Kutná Hora* (720 ft.; *Schwarzes Ross*, R. from 2 *K*, omn. 40 *h*), an ancient mining-town, with 15,670 Bohemian inhabitants. The **Church of St. Barbara*, with double aisles, begun in 1388 by Peter Parler, is a noble Gothic edifice, with numerous coats-of-arms on the vault of the nave and handsome choir-stalls. In the *Vlašský Dvůr* (*i.e.* 'Italian Court') or town-hall, formerly a castle and mint, is the *Chapel of St. Wenceslaus*, with a beautiful Gothic oriel. The *Kamenný Dům* ('Stone House') contains interesting archæological collections. The Gothic *Fountain* of 1495 and the *Church of the Trinity* (late-Gothic; 1488-1504), which is outside the town, are also worthy of note. — From Kuttenberg the railway goes on to (25½ M.) *Zruč*, whence branch-lines run N.W. to (36½ M.) *Čerčan-Pišely* (p. 347) and S.E. to (21½ M.) *Světla* (see below).

149½ M. **Časlau** (865 ft.; *Krone*, at the station) has 10,200 Bohem. inhabitants. *Žižka* (d. 1424) was interred in the church of SS. Peter and Paul, but in 1623 his bones were removed and his grave destroyed by order of Emp. Ferdinand II. Near by is *Chotusitz*, where Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians in 1742. — 174 M. *Světla* (to Zruč, see above). — 183½ M. **Deutsch-Brod** (1385 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant: Weisses Ross; Schwarzer Adler;* pop. 8530), a manufacturing town on the *Sazawa*, noted for Žižka's victory over Emp. Sigismund in 1422.

From Deutsch-Brod to Tischnowitz, 66 M., railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 4-4½ hrs. — The train ascends the valley of the *Sazawa* to (21 M.) *Saar in Mähren* (1875 ft.; Veliš; pop. 3455). 32 M. *Neustadtl in Mähren* (1960 ft.; pop. 2635). About 1½ M. to the W. of (56 M.) *Nedvieditz* is Count Mittrowsky's large castle of *Pernstein* (13-16th cent.), with 32 oriel-windows (shown by the castellan). — 66 M. *Tischnowitz* (p. 345).

To Pardubitz, 59 M., railway in 2½-2¾ hrs. — 34 M. *Skuč*, a small town with 4345 inhab. and an old Gothic church, junction of the line to (35½ M.) Zwittau (p. 341). — 59 M. *Pardubitz* (p. 341).

The line crosses the Moravian frontier beyond (194 M.) *Polna-Stecken.*

199½ M. **Iglau.** — Railway Stations. *Staats-Bahnhof* (restaurant), 1¾ M. to the N. of the market-place, for the State Railway and also for Weseli and Tabor; *Stadt-Bahnhof* (Town Station), ¾ M. from the market-place, for the Weseli and Tabor line. — Hotels. *Grand Hôtel; Goldener Löwe*, Haupt-Platz, R. from 2 *K* 40 *h*. — Cab (one-horse) from the Staats-Bahnhof to the town 2 *K*, from the Stadt-Bahnhof 70 *h*. — Electric Tramway from the Staats-Bahnhof to the Haupt-Platz.

Iglau (1695 ft.), an old town on the *Igel*, called *Iglawa* in its lower course, with 25,915 inhab., mostly Germans. The Gothic church of *St. James* has a good altar-piece by Jos. Steiner. The town-hall contains a book of civic laws, with miniatures, of 1389. — Railway to *Weseli* and *Tabor*, see pp. 348, 347.

The line follows the valley of the Iglawa. 207½ M. *Wiese* (with a château of Count Sedlnitzky). — 217 M. *Okříško* (Rail. Restaurant).

From Okříško to Brünn, 47 M., railway in ca. 2¾ hrs. — 7½ M. **Trebitsch** (1330 ft.; *Hôt. Habsburg*, R. 2¼-2¾ *K*), on the *Iglawa*, with 11,665 inhab. (chiefly Bohemian), has an interesting abbey-church

built in 1230-45 in the transition style. The N. entrance has a fine Romanesque portal, and under the choir is a crypt borne by columns. — $32^1/_2$ M. *Segengottes* (1065 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with coal-mines; $38^1/_2$ M. *Střelitz* (p. 346). — 47 M. *Brünn* (p. 342).

Near (227 M.) *Kojetitz* (1605 ft.), on the right, rises *Schloss Sadek*, seat of Count Chorinsky. 232 M. *Jaromeritz*, with a château of Count Karolyi. — $248^1/_2$ M. *Schönwald-Frain.* The little town of *Frain* (Rose), 3 M. to the S.W., has an old Schloss of Countess Stadnicka, remodelled ca. 1700. About 4 M. farther to the S.E. is the little town of *Hardegg* (Rose), in the wooded valley of the Thaya, frequented (like Frain) by summer-visitors. The massive castle of Prince Khevenhüller-Metsch has recently been restored.

$260^1/_2$ M. **Znaim.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Drei Kronen*, Oberer Platz 15, R. 2-5 *K* 20, omn. 40 *h*; *Nesweda*, Ottokar-Platz; *Lorber*, opposite the station, R. 2-$2^1/_2$ *K*. — *Deutsches Bürgervereinshaus*, with restaurant, at the Stadt-Park. — Fiacre from the rail. station to the town 2 *K* 40 *h* (at night 3 *K*). — Post & Telegraph Office, Oberer Platz.

Znaim (950 ft.), raised to the rank of a town by Ottocar I. in 1226 and picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Thaya*, contains 18,830 inhab. (mainly German) and manufactures pottery. Promenades now occupy the site of the old fortifications. — From the rail. station we keep to the left, turning to the right after 2 min. and following the Bahnhof-Str., at the end of which we again turn to the right, and passing (l.) the *Stadt-Park* and the Bürgervereinshaus (see above) reach the Marien-Platz. Hence we follow the Brantsgasse to the left and proceed straight on. At the end of the Schlossergasse we turn to the right into the Füttergasse, the chief business-thoroughfare of the town. The *Law Court* (*Kreisgericht*; No. 14, to the left) occupies the site of the former town-hall and has a Gothic tower 263 ft. high (15th cent.). The *Goltz House* (No. 10), with a Renaissance portal, contains the *Burgomaster's Office* and the *Municipal Archives* (town code of 1523, with beautiful miniatures). The Füttergasse ends at the Oberer Platz (ca. $^3/_4$ M. from the rail. station). A little to the W. (reached viâ the Ottokar-Platz, Schulgasse, and Burggasse) is the old *Castle* of the Margraves of Moravia, now housing a military hospital and a brewery (view of the Thaya valley from the court). The *Castle Chapel*, known as the '*Heidentempel*', a Romanesque circular structure of the 12th cent., contains early mural paintings (restored in 1893). A short way to the E. stands the parish-church of *St. Nicholas*, a finely proportioned Gothic edifice of the 14th cent., disfigured by a modern tower. To the S. of it is the *Wenzels-Kapelle* or *Christus-Kirche*, an early-Gothic double church; the lower story is not accessible.

The environs of Znaim are picturesque and fertile. Cucumbers and other vegetables are largely cultivated here. — The former Premonstratensian abbey of *Bruck*, an extensive building $1^1/_4$ M. to the S., is now a barrack. — From the Burgberg an attractive walk may be taken

up the left bank of the Thaya (finger-posts). After 1 hr. we turn to the right and follow the *Salamander-Tal* (rough path) to the (35 min.) *Teufels-Mühle*. In 10 min. more we reach the *Engels-Mühle* (restaurant), whence we return to Znaim by road ($3^3/_4$ M.).

From Znaim to Grussbach (p. 346), 16 M., railway in ca. $^3/_4$ hr., crossing the *Leska-Graben* near Znaim by a viaduct 100 yds. long.

The line crosses the deep valley of the *Thaya* by an imposing viaduct, 240 yds. long and 148 ft. high. To the left, the *Abbey of Bruck* (p. 351). 272 M. *Retz* (785 ft.), a wine-producing place. — $277^1/_2$ M. **Zellerndorf** (715 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*.; branch-line to Sigmundsherberg, see p. 340; to Grussbach and Lundenburg, p. 346. — $291^1/_2$ M. *Oberhollabrunn;* $2^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. is the church of *Schöngrabern*, a massive late-Romanesque structure (1210-30), with curious reliefs of the Fall of Man, etc., in niches outside the apse.

$297^1/_2$ M. *Göllersdorf* (645 ft.), with a well-preserved mediæval château, lies on the *Göller*, the valley of which we now descend. We pass the ancestral château of the Counts of Schönborn, with its large park. — $302^1/_2$ M. *Sierndorf*, with a château of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld. — 307 M. **Stockerau** (575 ft.; *Goldener Strauss*), a busy market-town with a grain-trade, is the junction of a line to (11 M.) Absdorf-Hippersdorf (p. 340). We enter the broad valley of the *Danube*, with its woods and islands. Beyond it rise the hills of the Wiener Wald. — 313 M. *Korneuburg* (p. 136). 316 M. *Langenzersdorf*, at the W. base of the *Bisamberg* (p. 136). On the opposite bank is the abbey of *Klosterneuburg* (p. 106).

From ($319^1/_2$ M.) *Floridsdorf-Jedlesee* a branch-line diverges to *Floridsdorf*, on the N. Railway (p. 346). The train then crosses the Danube by a long bridge (view to the right, up the stream, as far as the Kahlenberg, etc.), and stops at the *Nordwest-Bahnhof* of —

323 M. *Vienna* (p. 2).

53. From Prague to Georgswalde-Ebersbach *(Zittau, Görlitz).*

$117^1/_2$ M. Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in $4^1/_4$-$7^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 17 *K* 20, 10 *K* 50, 6 *K* 70 *h*; express fares 22 *K* 60, 13 *K* 80, 8 *K* 80 *h*).

Prague, see p. 290. We start from the Francis Joseph Station. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Wysočan* (p. 357). From (21 M.) *Neratovic* (Rail. Restaurant) branch-lines run to ($10^1/_2$ M.) Kralup (p. 308) and (15 M.) Čelakowitz (p. 357). We cross the Elbe. 25 M. *Vschetat-Přiwor* (Rail. Restaurant), on the line from Tetschen to Iglau (p. 349). — 38 M. *Kuttental*, junction for (43 M.) Melnik (p. 349).

$45^1/_2$ M. **Jungbunzlau** (675 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Goldener Kranz*, R. 2-4, B. $^1/_2$, D. 2 *K; Lamm*, both in the Altstädter-Platz), an industrial town with 16,340 Bohemian inhab., on a rocky

height on the left bank of the *Iser*. From the main railway-station, on the right bank of the Iser, we cross the river to (18 min.) the *Old Schloss* (now barracks), with two towers and an arcaded inner court. A little to the N. is the Altstädter-Platz, on the N. side of which is the *Law Court*, formerly the town-hall. A little to the W. is the *Town Museum*, in an old lodge of the Templars. To the S.E. of the *Altstadt* is the Stephanie Park. — Branch-lines run to (19½ M.) *Nimburg* (p. 349) and (43 M.) *Alt-Paka* (p. 360).

51 M. *Bakov* (Rail. Restaurant); to Reichenberg, see below. — 63 M. *Bösig* (1055 ft.); 3 M. to the N. lies the large ruined castle of that name (1985 ft.). The scenery here is attractive. — 79 M. **Böhmisch-Leipa** (865 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Lamm; Alte Post*, R. 2 *K* 40 *h*), an old industrial town with 12,280 German inhab., pleasantly situated on the *Polzen*. A fine view is obtained from the *Kahlenberg* (965 ft.; restaurant), a basaltic hill 1 M. to the W., laid out as a park; that from the *Spitzberg* (1460 ft.; tower; restaurant), 1½ M. to the N., is more extensive. From the Kahlenberg we may proceed to the S., past *Klein-Eicha* and through the *Höllengrund*, to (2 hrs.) Neugarten (p. 309).

Branch-lines run from Böhmisch-Leipa to (12½ M.) *Bensen* (p. 312); to (22 M.) *Böhmisch-Kamnitz* (p. 312), viâ (18½ M.) *Steinschönau* (1575 ft.; Hôt. Mercantile), with 5300 inhab. and glass-works; and to *Lobositz* and *Reichenberg* (see p. 309).

87½ M. *Haida*. About 3 M. to the S.E. are the remains of the castle of *Bürgstein* or *Einsiedlerstein*, partly hewn out of the sandstone rock. — From (92 M.) *Röhrsdorf* a branch-line runs viâ the industrial town of (3 M.) *Zwickau in Böhmen* (Goldener Löwe) to (13 M.) Deutsch-Gabel (p. 309). From (99½ M.) *Tannenberg* to Tetschen, and from (105 M.) *Kreibitz-Teichstatt* (Rail. Restaurant) to Tetschen or Warnsdorf, see p. 312. Branch-lines run from (108 M.) *Schönlinde* and (112½ M.) *Rumburg* (Rail. Restaurant) to *Nixdorf* and Schandau (p. 312). — 117½ M. *Georgswalde-Ebersbach*, and hence to Löbau (Görlitz) or Zittau, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

54. From Prague to Reichenberg *(Zittau)*.

87½ M. Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 3¼-5¾ hrs. (fares 13 *K* 60, 8 *K* 30, 5 *K* 30 *h*; express fares 17 *K* 90, 10 *K* 90 *h*, 7 *K*).

From Prague (Francis Joseph Station) to (51 M.) *Bakov*, see R. 53. — 56 M. *Münchengrätz* (800 ft.; Bahnhofs-Hôtel; 3985 inhab.), on the *Iser*, near which the Prussians defeated the Austrians on June 28th, 1866. Wallenstein (see p. 354) is interred in the chapel of the château here. An interesting portal (13th cent.) of the old Cistercian convent is now preserved at the brewery of the adjacent village of *Kloster*.

65 M. **Turnau** (865 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Grand-Hôtel, Donat*, both in the market-place), a town with 6890 inhab. (mainly Bohem.), lies on a hill on the left bank of the Iser, commanded by the modern Gothic *Marien-Kirche*. From the rail. station we turn to the right, and at the fork keep straight on, down the hill, to (25 min.) the market-place. Turnau is famous for its garnets. — A branch-line runs to Nimburg (p. 349). To Josephstadt, see pp. 360, 359.

From Turnau to Trosky, a charming walk. From the Rathaus (in the market-place) we follow the Jičinska-Str. to the S.E. and then the highroad (pretty retrospect). After $^3/_4$ M., beyond the toll, we take the field-path to the right (finger-post; white and red marks); in $^1/_4$ hr. more we again turn to the right and ascend through wood to (20 min.) the badly-restored ruin of *Waldstein* (1275 ft.; inn; view), the ancestral seat of Wallenstein, curiously built on and in the rocks. Hence a good wood-road (fine views to the left) leads to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Gross-Skal* (1195 ft.; Stekl's Inn, opposite, good), the château of Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian minister. — From this point we may make a digression of 3 hrs. (there and back) to visit the interesting ruin of *Trosky*, situated on and between two lofty pyramids of porphyry, known as 'Panna' and 'Baba' (path marked red and white; guide, however, desirable; 1-1$^1/_2$ *K*). — From Gross-Skal (see above) we descend through the narrow Mausloch (116 steps) and keep to the right. [Side-paths lead to the 'Felsenstadt', with its bold and grotesque rocks.] Beyond a pond we turn to the left and follow the wood-road to (25 min.) the hydropathic of *Wartenberg* (a station on the Jičin & Turnau railway). The road goes on thence to ($^3/_4$ M.) the Turnau highroad, which we follow back to the left to ($^3/_4$ M.) Turnau.

We thread a tunnel and reach (70 M.) *Sichrow* (1095 ft.), with a château and park of Prince Rohan. We cross the valley of the *Mohelka* by a viaduct. — 77$^1/_2$ M. *Reichenau bei Gablonz*, a busy glass-making place. Route over the *Kopainberg* to *Klein-Skal*, see p. 360. A branch-line runs to (5$^1/_2$ M.) *Gablonz* (p. 356). — The line ascends in a long bend to (81$^1/_2$ M.) *Langenbruck-Hermannstal* (1625 ft.), on the watershed between the Iser and the *Neisse*, and descends (with the Jeschken on the left) to Reichenberg.

87$^1/_2$ M. **Reichenberg.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. **Goldener Löwe* (Pl. a; C, 3), Gutenberg-Str. 3, R. 3-10, B. 1, D. 3$^1/_2$ *K*, omn. 60 *h* to 1 *K*; **Schienhof* (Pl. b; C, 3), Altstädter-Platz 20, R. 3-4 *K*; *Central Hotel* (Pl. c; C, 2), Altstadter-Platz 23, R. 2$^1/_2$-3$^1/_4$, D. 3$^1/_4$-4, omn. $^1/_2$ *K*; *Eiche* (Pl. d; C, 3), Wiener-Str. 14. — Cafés. *Schienhof*, see above; *Post*, Altstädter-Platz 24 (Pl. C, 2, 3), with wine-room ('Posthorn'); *Theater-Café*, in the Central Hotel (see above). — Beer. *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (Pl. 13; C, 3), also wine; *Pilsner Bierstube*, Kleiner Ring 7 (Pl. B, 2); *Urstoffhalle*, Altstädter-Platz 6 (Pl. C, 2, 3).

Cabs. From or to the rail. station 80 *h*, with two horses 1 *K* 20 *h*, at night (10-6) 1 *K* 20 & 1 *K* 80 *h*; in the town, $^1/_4$ hr. 80 *h* or 1 *K*, $^1/_2$ hr. 1 *K* or 1 *K* 40 *h*, each $^1/_4$ hr. more 35 or 50 *h* (at night a half more); to the 'Ausgespanne', $^1/_2$ hr. below the top of the Jeschken, 6 *K* 35 or 7 *K* 70 *h* (there and back, with stay of $^1/_2$ hr.). — Electric Tramway from the rail. station viâ the Altstädter-Platz to (2 M.; 20 min.) the Volks-Garten (12 *h*) and from Röchlitz to Rosental.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 5; C, 2), Altstädter-Platz. — Theatre (Pl. 18; C, 2), closed in summer. — Baths at the *Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Bad* (Pl. 8; D, 2), Kaiser-Joseph-Str., with swimming-bath (closed 1-3).

United States Vice-Consul, *William J. Pike.*

REICHENBERG
1:25.000
0 200 400 600 800 1000
Meter
1 Freidekanalkirche C23
2 Evangelische Kirche C3
3 Gewerbemuseum D12
4 Handelskammer D2
5 Hauptpost C2
6 Hauptzollamt B4
7 Jahn-Denkmal E1
8 Kaiser-Joseph-Bad D2
9 Kaiser-Joseph-Denkmal E1
10 Kreisgericht B2
11 Kreuzkirche B2
12 Marienstandbild B2
13 Rathaus C23
14 Schlosskapelle C3
15 Sparkasse C3
16 St Vincentius v. Poul-K. C4
17 Synagoge C2
18 Theater C2
19 Turnhalle D3
20 Ursulinen-Kirche D3
Rosental
Stadtwäldchen
Volksgarten
Kaiser-Joseph-Park
Tiergehege
Botan. Garten
Ludwigs-Quelle
Kaiser Hügel
Gewerbe-Schule
Städt. Gemälde Gal.
Friedhof
Kaserne
Schloss
Keils-Bg.
Gerichts-S.
Eisquelle
Ludwigsquelle
Ludwigsgasse
Ludwigsstr.
Wallenstein-Str.
Friedländer Str.
Kaiserstr.
Kaiser-Joseph-Strasse
Hammerling-Str.
Heinrich-Ludwig-Strasse
Realschule
Töpfer Pl.
Schelzberg Str.
Kirchgasse
Kirchstr.
Karlsg.
Walkenstr.
Sarglattergasse
Teichen-G.
Teichstr.
Langestr.
Hainichener Str.
Franzendorfer Str.
Andreas-Str.
Emrich-Str.
Schützenhaus
Liebigs-Höhe
Lindbergs-Park
Johannes-Stein
Monstrumberg
Bahnhof
Ob. Berzdf.
Berzdorf
Franzensdorf
Johannes-Bad
Bhf.
Rosental
Schwarzer Bg.
806
Karolinenfeld
Dänsen
Auerhahnbude
Nieder-Hanichen
Ober-Hanichen
Schützenhaus
Kammerweg
Kirchsteine
Roter Stein
Jeschken
1010
Der schwarze Bg.
354
Tiergarten
Ob. Rasch
Hennersdf.
Hradschiner Talsperre
Kabel
1:100.000

Reichenberg (1115-1355 ft.), an industrial town on the *Neisse*, with cloth-factories and spinning-mills, has 36,370 inhab., mainly Germans (incl. the suburbs 70,000). — From the railway-station (Pl. A, B, 4; tramway, see p. 354) we follow the Bahnhof-Str. towards the N.E., cross the Tuchplatz (Pl. C, 3) to the right, and then follow the Wiener-Str. (l.) to the (20 min.) Altstädter-Platz (Pl. C, 2, 3). [Wiener-Str. 18, to the left, is the *Natural History Museum* (open free on Sun. & holidays, 9-11).] The Rathaus (Pl. 13), built by Neumann in the German Renaissance style in 1888-93, has a central tower 185 ft. high (fine view; 40 *h*). Behind the Rathaus is the *Theatre* (Pl. 18), by Fellner & Helmer (1883). To the S.E., in the Schlossgasse, is the *Château* (*Schloss;* Pl. C, 3) of Count Clam-Gallas, the chapel of which (1606) contains a carved altar in the late-Renaissance style. To the N.E. (r.) of the Rathaus begins the Schützengasse, the continuation of which (Kaiser-Joseph-Str.) we may follow past the *Gondola Pond* (l.) to (20 min.) the Stadtwäldchen (see below). Or we may go through the Gebirgs-Str. (r.; Pl. C, D, 3) to the *Harzdorfer Talsperre* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), a reservoir. In the Kaiser-Joseph-Str., on the left, stands the —

*North Bohemian Industrial Museum (Pl. 3; D, 1, 2), built in 1898 from the plans of Ohmann & Grisebach. It is open free on Sun. & holidays, 10-2; on week-days, 10-3, 40 *h* (Wed. & Frid. 1 *K*).

The vestibule and adjoining corridor contain products of the modern arts and crafts. In the gallery round the court are Chinese and Japanese porcelain, the extensive collection of iron-work, ceramic ware, and book-bindings. — On the first floor, to the left, are the large textile collections and objects from Reichenberg. We retrace our steps through the gallery, turn to the left, pass the chapel (with four cartoons by Führich), and reach the collection of glass, with fine specimens of Bohemian workmanship. Farther on are ornaments, small objects of art, and porcelain. — The Liebieg Collection occupies two rooms. Room I. Furniture of the 18th cent.; works in gold and silver. Room II. Works in pewter, copper, and brass; fayence, majolica, and porcelain; bronzes (small bust of Pope Gregory XIV. on window-wall); keys (mainly French); knives, forks, and spoons; small works of Japanese art; glass; Rhenish furniture of the 18th century. — We descend the steps, passing the musical instruments, and enter a room (l.) with a piece of Netherlandish tapestry (16th cent.). Room IV contains furniture (to the left a S. German inlaid chest of the 17th cent.). To the right in the corridor are weapons.

Jr[illegible] Heinrich-Liebieg-Str. is the new *Municipal Picture Gallery* (*Städtische Gemäldegalerie;* Pl. E, 2), now in construction. Its chief feature is the *Liebieg Collection of Paintings*, consisting of admirable modern works by German (Leibl, Defregger, Harburger, Klaus Meyer), Austrian (Pettenkofen, Alt), and French (Meissonier, Diaz, Daubigny, Rousseau) masters. Hard by is the *Kaiser-Joseph Park* (Pl. E, 1), with a bronze statue (1902) of Jahn (Pl. 7), the 'Father of Gymnastics' ('Turnvater'); a bronze bust (1882) of Emp. Joseph II. (Pl. 9); and the Volks-Garten Restaurant (tramway, see p. 354). Near the park is the Stadtwäldchen Restaurant. A walk of 20 min. towards the E. from the Volks-Garten brings us

to the belvedere of *Hohenhabsburg* (restaurant: adm. to tower 20 *h*. Just below it is the *Waldvilla* or *Waldschloss*, with its park. — We now return to the Altstädter-Platz (p. 355) and proceed W. viâ the Bismarck-Platz and the Wallenstein-Strasse. On the right side of the latter is the *Kreuz-Kirche* or *Church of the Holy Rood* (1696; Pl. 11, B 2); by the first side-altar to the left is a 16th cent. painting of the Holy Family with St. Anna. Farther on we turn to the left and reach the (10 min.) *Keilsberg* (Pl. A, 3; 1265 ft.), a good point of view, to the S.E. of which lies the new *Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Jubilaeums-Kirche* (1911).

The ascent of the Jeschken takes 2¼ hrs. (fiacre, see p. 351; motor omnibus also available). From the station we turn to the right and soon cross the railway by an iron foot-bridge (r.). Farther on (way-marks, a blue comb on a white field) we proceed to the S.W. viâ *Johannestal* to the (1 hr.) Inn zur Schönen Aussicht and through wood to the summit of the ***Jeschken** (3514 ft.; hotel and view-tower), which affords a splendid view over Bohemia and Saxony. In winter the Rodelbahn or toboggan slide (4 M. in length) attracts many visitors.

An attractive afternoon trip may be made from Reichenberg to the N. to (½ hr.) *Ruppersdorf*, whence we go on viâ the so-called 'Bild' to (¾ hr.) *Katharinberg* and up the highroad to (½ hr.) *Rudolfstal* (1925 ft.). From the end of the village we ascend to the left to (¼ hr.) *Friedrichswald* (Krone), whence we return to (2 hrs.) Reichenberg viâ the *Rollberg* and the *Harzdorfer-Tal*.

The so-called 'Kammweg' (marked by a blue comb on a white field) leads from Reichenberg to the E. to the (11 M.) *Schneekoppe* (5260 ft.) and to the W. from the Jeschken (see above) to the (13½ M.) *Rosenberg* (2034 ft.). Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

From Reichenberg to Seidenberg, 26 M., railway in ca. 1¼ hr. — 7 M. *Einsiedel* (1295 ft.), with the deer-park of Count Clam-Gallas. From (10½ M.) *Raspenau* (1150 ft.) a branch-line runs to (1½ M.) *Weissbach*, passing (3 M.) *Haindorf*, the station for the baths of *Liebwerda* (Kurhaus; Adler), prettily situated at the foot of the *Tafelfichte* (3850 ft.).

16 M. **Friedland** (950 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*, R. 2 *K*), an old town of 6890 inhab., with the high-lying château of Count Clam-Gallas, formerly belonging to Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland, and containing various relics of the Thirty Years' War. Interesting Gothic *Parish Church*. Branch-line to (17 M.) Zittau (see below). — 26 M. *Seidenberg* (690 ft.), the Prussian frontier-station (custom-house). Hence to *Berlin* viâ *Görlitz* and *Cottbus*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

From Reichenberg to Gröntal, 23 M., railway in 2¼-2¾ hrs. — 3½ M. *Maffersdorf-Sauerbrunn* (Kurhaus, R. 1½-2, pens. from 5 *K*). — 8 M. **Gablonz** (1625 ft.; *Krone*, *Stadt Karlsbad*, R. 2-3 *K*; *Geling*, R. 1½-2½ *K*; electric tramway), a town on the *Neisse*, with 29,600 German inhab., engaged in the glass-industry. A branch-line runs to (5½ M.) Reichenau (p. 354). — Tunnel. 13 M. *Morchenstern* (1945 ft.); 17½ M. *Tannawald-Schumburg* (1515 ft.; Railway Restaurant; Krone), the junction of a line to (12 M.) Eisenbrod (p. 360). — 23 M. *Gröntal*. Hence to Schreiberhau, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

From Reichenberg to Zittau, 17 M., railway in ½-1 hr. — As we leave Reichenberg the Jeschken (see above) is visible to the left. At (12½ M.) *Grottau* we cross the German frontier. We pass over several viaducts, including a large one over the Neisse. — 17 M. *Zittau*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

From Reichenberg to *Lobositz*, see p. 309.

55. From Prague to Breslau.

a. Viâ Mittelwalde.

210½ M. Railway (*Oesterreichische Staatsbahn* to Mittelwalde, *Preussische Staatsbahn* thence to Breslau) in 7½-10¼ hrs. (fares 27 ℳ 50, 17 ℳ 50 pf., 11 ℳ).

Prague, see p. 290. The train starts from the *North West Station*, crosses a branch of the Moldau, and traverses the *Jerusalem Island*. To the left appear the *Moldau* and the *Hetz Island*, to the right the suburb of *Karlin* and the *Žižka Hill* (p. 308). — 2 M. *Lieben (Libeň)*, a suburb of Prague, with many factories. We pass below the line to Georgswalde (p. 352). 3½ M. *Wysočan*, a pleasure-resort much frequented from Prague. — From (16 M.) *Čelakowitz* a branch-line runs to (5 M.) *Brandeis*, a small town with an old-fashioned château, on the left bank of the Elbe, and (15 M.) *Neratovic* (p. 352). — We cross the Elbe.

22 M. **Lissa** (*Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for the line from Tetschen to Iglau and Vienna (p. 349), the metals of which our train follows viâ (31 M.) *Nimburg* to (41 M.) *Gross-Wosek* (Rail. Restaurant; p. 349), where we diverge to the E. — 45½ M. *Libnowes*. The line skirts the *Zehuňer Teich*, a lake 3½ M. in length (periodic). — 55½ M. **Chlumetz** 710 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town of 4295 inhab. on the *Cidlina*, with a château of Count Kinsky. To Trautenau, Parschnitz, and Liebau, see R. 55d. — Our line now traverses a fertile plain bounded by low hills.

73½ M. **Königgrätz** (800 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant: Grand Hôtel*, Georgsgasse, R. 3-10, B. 1, D. 2 *K*, omn. 40 *h*; *Schwarzes Ross*, R. 2-3 *K*; *Merkur*), a manufacturing town with 11,065 inhab. (mainly Bohemian), lies ca. 1½ M. to the E. of the station, at the confluence of the Elbe and the *Adler*. It was a fortress down to 1884. The Gothic Cathedral of the Holy Ghost, founded in 1302, has a fine ciborium of 1492. The Municipal Museum contains reminiscences of 1866. — To Liebau, see R. 55c. Branch-lines run to the S. to (14½ M.) *Pardubitz* (p. 341) and to the N.W. viâ (9½ M.) *Sadowa-Dohalic* (see below) to (22 M.) *Wostroměř* (p. 360).

The hilly ground to the N.W. of Königgrätz, between the *Bistritz* and the Elbe, is memorable as the scene of the **Battle of Königgrätz** or **Sadowa**, fought on July 3rd, 1866, between the Austrians and Saxons and the Prussians, in which the former were totally defeated. The Austrian forces (199,000 men, with 770 guns), commanded by Benedek, occupied a strong defensive position on the ground rising gradually from the Bistritz, from which it was the object of the Prussians (221,000 men) to dislodge them. The highroad from Königgrätz to *Hořitz* (and *Jičin*) passes nearly through the centre of this position, leading viâ *Wšestar* and *Rosberitz* to (6 M.) *Lipa* (¾ M. to the right of which lies *Chlum*, the highest point in this region, where Benedek was posted during the battle), and crossing the Bistritz at *Sadowa*, 1½ M. farther on. The battle began early, and at midday was still undecided. The Prussians maintained with great tenacity the small wood of Sadowa and the *Swieb-*

wald on the hill to the N.E., but could not advance farther in the face of the strong and favourably-placed artillery of the Austrians. The fortune of the day was at last decided by the capture of Chlum by the Prussian guards. The Austrians were unable to resist the simultaneous advance of the whole Prussian army, and had to retreat. The total loss on the Austrian side (including prisoners) was 1368 officers and 42,945 men; that of the Prussians was 360 officers and 8812 men. Numerous Prussian, Austrian, and Saxon monuments have been erected in different parts of the battlefield.

A visit to the battlefield by carriage takes 10-11 hrs. (with luncheon at Sadowa, but not including Hrádek) and is of little interest except to the military expert (carr. & pair 13 *K*; railway to Sadowa, see p. 357).

The train makes a wide bend round Königgrätz, crosses the Elbe at *Wiekosch*, and reaches the *Adler*, the valley of which it follows as far as Senftenberg (see below). — 81½ M. *Hohenbruck* lies at the foot of the *Weinberg*, which is crowned by a church with two towers.

86½ M. **Tinischt** (820 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), is the junction for the line to Halbstadt (R. 55b) and of a branch-line to (15 M.) *Chotzen* (p. 341).

We continue to follow the right bank of the Wilde Adler. From (91½ M.) *Častolowitz* a branch-line leads viâ (5½ M.) *Reichenau on the Kněžna* (1055 ft.; Puchwein, R. 1½-2 *K*), a finely situated little town with a château of Count Kolovrat, to (10 M.) *Solnitz*. — 94 M. *Adler-Kosteletz*, on the Adler, with a château and park of Count Kinsky; 98½ M. *Pottenstein*, pleasantly situated on the Adler, with a ruined castle. 107½ M. *Senftenberg* (1360 ft.); the town (3640 inhab.), with a large château, lies 1¼ M. to the N. — From (111 M.) *Geiersberg* (1175 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to (8½ M.) *Wildenschwert* (p. 341). About 3 M. to the W. lies the ruin of *Schambach*, with a fine view. The line follows the rocky valley of the *Stille Adler*. — 124½ M. **Wichstadtl-Lichtenau** (1730 ft.) is the last Austrian station.

To Hannsdorf, 19½ M., railway in ca. 1 hr. — 3 M. *Grulich* (1790 ft.). The *Marienberg* (2493 ft.; fine views), to the E., is the seat of a Servite monastery with a pilgrimage-church. — 19½ M. *Hannsdorf* (p. 366).

After crossing the watershed between the Elbe and the Oder the train descends to (130 M.) **Mittelwalde** (1530 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant: Goldner Stern*, R. 2 *K*, omn. 60 *h*), where luggage is examined. — Hence to (210½ M.) *Breslau*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

b. Viâ Halbstadt.

190 M. Railway (*Oesterreichische Staatsbahn* to Halbstadt and *Preussische Staatsbahn* thence to Breslau) in 9¼-9¾ hrs. (fares 25 ℳ 60, 15 ℳ 60, 10 ℳ 10 pf.).

From Prague to (86½ M.) *Tinischt*, see R. 55a. [Tinischt may also be reached viâ Chotzen (comp. p. 341).] — 91½ M. *Bolehoscht*. On a hill to the left is the village of *Hoch-Aujezd*, with a 12th cent.

church. — 96½ M. *Opočno* (1025 ft.; Hôt. Holub), with 2625 inhab., and a château and park of Count Colloredo. — 102½ M. *Neustadt an der Mettau* (1065 ft.), an old-fashioned town with 3510 inhab. (mainly Bohemians), picturesquely situated 1 M. to the E. of the station, on a mountain-spur washed by the *Mettau*. — To the left, as we proceed, lies the plain of *Skalitz*, known from the war of 1866. — 105½ M. *Wenzelsberg* (Rail. Restaurant; branch to *Starkoč*, p. 360).

109½ M. **Nachod** (1150 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Sonne; Goldenes Lamm*, R. 2-2½ *K*, omn. 40 *h*), a town of 11,810 inhab. (Bohemian). The high-lying château of the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe has a collection of historical paintings. The Prussians defeated the Austrians near Nachod on June 27th and 28th, 1866; the battlefield is overlooked by a hill near the railway-station.

We now traverse the smiling *Mettau-Tal*. To the right are the small baths of *Bělowes*, with chalybeate springs. — 113½ M. *Hronow* (1245 ft.; Rathaus Hotel), a quaint little town on the Mettau, with chalybeate springs. — 117 M. *Polit*z, 3 M. to the W. of the little town of *Polit*z, picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Falken-Gebirge*. — 123 M. **Wekelsdorf** (1535 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, very fair; *Bayrischer Hof*).

About 2 M. to the N.W. of Wekelsdorf (branch-railway) lie the **Wekelsdorfer Felsen* (Eisenhammer, R. 1-1½ *M*; Felsenstadt), a remarkable chaos of curiously shaped and fissured limestone rocks, well worth a visit. They are adjoined on the W. by the similar **Adersbacher Felsen* (Hôt. Felsenstadt, R. 1¼-2½ *M*). For description, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

128 M. **Halbstadt** (*Rail. Restaurant*, very fair), is the last Austrian station (luggage examined).

To Mittelsteine, 15 M., railway in 1 hr. — 5½ M. **Braunau** (1330 ft.; *Jarosch*, *Birke*, both in the market-place), a town of 8025 German inhab., has an imposing Benedictine abbey. — 15 M. *Mittelsteine*, and thence to *Glatz*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

Beyond Halbstadt the Prussian frontier is crossed. Hence to (190 M.) *Breslau*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

c. Viâ Josephstadt and Liebau.

196½ M. Railway (*Oesterreichische Staatsbahn* to Liebau, *Preussische Staatsbahn* thence to Breslau) in 10-12 hrs. (fares 25 *M* 90 pf., 16 *M*, 10 *M* 30 pf.).

From Prague to (73½ M.) *Königgrätz*, see R. 55a. Our line bends to the N. — 84 M. **Josephstadt-Jaroměř** (*Rail. Restaurant*). The town of *Josephstadt* (875 ft.; Veselý's Hotel, R. 1½-2 *K*, omn. 40 *h*), with 5440 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Elbe, 1½ M. from the railway; it was a fortress down to 1890 and si now the headquarters of the 9th Army Corps.

From Josephstadt to Turnau, 53 M., railway in 2-2¾ hrs. — Soon after starting we observe the small town of *Jaroměř* to the right. The

train enters the grassy valley of the Elbe. To the E. and N., in the distance, rise the Glatz and Giant Mts. — 9½ M. **Königinhof** (1115 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*); the town (15,060 Bohemian inhab.) lies 1½ M. off, on the left bank of the Elbe. The '*Königinhof Manuscript*', containing fragments of old Czech national songs, found here by W. Hanka in 1817 (now in the Bohemian Museum at Prague), is a forgery. The line enters a wooded region. — 17½ M. *Mastig* (1155 ft.), with baths, 1 hr. to the S. of which rises the *Svičin* (2230 ft.; view of the Giant Mts.). Between Mastig and (23½ M.) *Falgendorf-Widach* (1615 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; good view of the Giant Mts. to the right) the line reaches its culminating point, on the plateau of *Borowitz* (1705 ft.). The road hence to the small town and ruined castle of *Pecka*, 4½ M. to the S., leads viâ the village of *Stupna*, near which is a petrified forest. — 28½ M. *Alt-Paka* (1360 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). To Chlumetz or Trautenau, see R. 55d. The train enters the *Woleschka-Tal*. Several viaducts. 39 M. *Semil*, near the manufacturing village of *Isertal*. — We enter the romantic valley of the *Iser* (views to the right). Four tunnels. — 43½ M. *Eisenbrod* (925 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of a branch-line to (12 M.) Tannwald-Schumburg (p. 356). Beyond, on the right, is the factory of *Neu-Hamburg*. The train then threads the *Lischnei Tunnel*. The line between this point and Turnau offers a series of beautiful wooded and rocky landscapes. — 47 M. *Klein-Skal* (880 ft.). From (1½ M.) the village of Klein-Skal a path (guide) leads to (½ hr.) the '*Felsen-Pantheon*', a hall on the right bank of the Iser, commemorating the War of Liberation in 1813. Hence we may go on direct, passing the ruin of *Friedstein* and the *Kopainberg* (2150 ft.; view), to (2 hrs.) Reichenau (p. 354). — 53 M. *Turnau*, see p. 354.

Beyond Josephstadt the train goes on through several mountain valleys which have been famous since the war of 1866. — 92 M. *Böhmisch-Skalitz* (920 ft.). — From (95½ M.) *Starkoč* a branch-line runs to (2 M.) Wenzelsberg (p. 359). — 113½ M. *Parschnitz* (1330 ft.), see p. 361. — 122 M. *Königshan* (1700 ft.). — 125 M. *Liebau* (Rail. Restaurant; custom-house). Hence to (196½ M.) *Breslau*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

d. Viâ Chlumetz and Liebau.

210 M. Railway (*Oesterreichische Staatsbahn* to Liebau and *Preussische Staatsbahn* thence to Breslau).

From Prague to (55½ M.) *Chlumetz*, see R. 55a. Our line turns to the N., at first ascending the valley of the *Cidlina*. — From (66 M.) *Wostroměř* (Rail. Restaurant) branch-lines run to the W. to (11 M.) Jičin (p. 349) and to the E. to (22 M.) Königgrätz (p. 357). — 90 M. *Alt-Paka*, the junction of the railway from Josephstadt to Turnau (see above) and also of a branch-line to (43 M.) Jungbunzlau (p. 352). — 102 M. *Starkenbach-Martinitz* (1520 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), an industrial town situated 3 M. to the N. of the railway, with 3835 Bohemian inhab. and an old château once belonging to Wallenstein.

A branch-line runs to (15 M.) *Rochlitz* (Bergschloss Inn in Nieder-Rochlitz), a charmingly-situated town with 6465 German inhabitants.

107 M. *Pelsdorf* (Rail. Restaurant).

A branch-line runs hence to (3 M.) *Hohenelbe* (1590 ft.; Schwan; Mohr, R. 2-2½, D. 1½ *K*, omn. 40 *h*), a small town on the Elbe, with

7075 German inhabitants. A diligence runs hence twice daily to *Spindelmühl* (2655 ft.; Deutscher Kaiser), whence the *Schneekoppe* (5260 ft.) may be ascended in 4¼ hrs. For details, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

About 4 M. to the N. of (113 M.) *Arnau* (diligence in ¾ hr.) lies *Forstbad* (1390 ft.; Kur-Etablissement), with sulphur-baths.

123½ M. **Trautenau** (1370 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Union*, at the rail. station, R. 1¾-3½ *K*, very fair; *Weisses Ross*, in the market-place; restaurant in the *Deutsche Turnhalle*), a town with 16,100 German inhab., on the *Aupa*, the centre of the Bohemian linenindustry. The battles fought here on June 27th and 28th, 1866, are commemorated by monuments on the *Kapellenberg* and the *Gablenzhöhe* (the latter a fine point of view).

From Trautenau a branch-line runs up the valley of the Aupa to (7 M.) *Freiheit*, whence a diligence runs to (1½ M.) *Johannisbad* (1890 ft.; Kaiser von Oesterreich; Kurhaus & Preussischer Hof; Deutsches Haus), with its warm springs (81° Fahr.). For details, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

127 M. *Parschnitz*. Thence viâ *Liebau* to (210 M.) *Breslau*, see R. 55 c.

56. From Vienna to Breslau.

284 M. Railway (*Oesterreichische* and *Preussische Staatsbahn*) in 7¾-15½ hrs. (express fares 44 ℳ 70 pf., 28 ℳ, 17 ℳ 80 pf.).

From Vienna to (52½ M.) *Lundenburg* (Rail. Restaurant), see pp. 346, 345. The line here diverges to the right from the Brünn railway. — 65 M. *Göding* (530 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Fischer), a thriving town (12,200 inhab.) with an old castle, on the *March* (branch-line S.E. to *Holics*, see p. 441). — 77½ M. *Bisenz-Pisek* (Rail. Restaurant). — 86 M. *Ungarisch-Hradisch* (Rail. Restaurant), on the March.

From the rail. station a diligence plies twice daily to (4½ M.) *Buchlowitz* (870 ft.; 2310 inhab.), whence a walk of ¾ hr. brings us to the conspicuous castle of *Buchlau*, the property of Count Berchtold.

Beyond (93 M.) *Napagedl* (Rail. Restaurant) the March is crossed. — 105 M. **Hullein** (645 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town with 3650 inhabitants.

From Hullein to Kojetein, 10½ M., railway in ½-¾ hr. — 4½ M. *Kremsier* (625 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Simon), a town with 16,525 inhab. (mainly Bohemian) and a château of the Prince-Bishop of Olmütz. — 10½ M. *Kojetein* (p. 345).

From Hullein to Bielitz, 101½ M., railway (*Staatsbahn*) in 6¼-6¾ hrs. — 28½ M. *Krasna* (Rail. Restaurant). Branch-lines run hence to (15½ M.) Mährisch-Weisskirchen (p. 363) and to (8½ M.) *Rožnau* (1225 ft.; Elzer), a prettily situated little town (3130 inhab.) and health-resort (whey-cure, etc.). — 33 M. *Hotzendorf* (1265 ft.), the junction of a branch-line to (7 M.) Neu-Titschein (p. 363). — 41 M. *Wernsdorf* (1475 ft.).

A branch-line runs hence to (4½ M.) **Stramberg** (1370 ft.; *Bad Stramberg*, ¾ M. from the town), a pretty little town with 3370 inhab. and a ruined castle. The *Schipka Cavern*, in the *Kotouč* ('Mt. of Olives'; 1768 ft.; ¾ hr.) is noted for its petrefactions. From Stramberg a narrow-gauge line runs to (12 M.) Standing (p. 363).

53 M. *Friedland* (1170 ft.; Werkgasthaus, with a foundry.

About 11 M. to the E. (yellow way-marks), beyond the village of *Borowa*, rises the *Lissa Hora* (1347 ft.; Erzherzog-Albrecht-Schutzhaus), affording an extensive view.

59 M. *Friedek-Mistek*, the junction of a branch-line to (14½ M.) Mährisch-Ostrau-Oderfurt (p. 364).

76 M. **Teschen.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Austria*, Kronprinzessin-Stephanie-Str., with a café, R. 2-3½ *K*, B. 80 *h*, D. 2 *K*; *Hôtel Central-Bahnhof*, opposite the railway-station, R. 1½-3 *K*; *Brauner Hirsch*, Demel-Platz. — *Café Central*, Demel-Platz.

Cabs to or from the railway-station 60 *h*, with two horses 1 *K*. — Electric Tramway from the railway-station viâ the Olsa-Brücke and the Demel-Platz to the Hospital (Krankenhaus). — Information for mountaineers is given by the Teschen section of the Beskides Club.

Teschen (970 ft.), an industrial town with 22,540 inhab. (mostly Germans), pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Olsa*, was formerly the capital of the duchy of its own name and is now the chief town of East Silesia. From the railway-station we turn to the left, and then to the right into the street named 'Sachsenberg', which leads to (10 min.) the Olsa-Brücke. Just on this side of the bridge the Erzherzog-Albrecht-Allée, which contains a monument to Schiller by Schwathe (1906), descends to the left. Beyond the bridge the Kronprinzessin-Stephanie-Str. ascends to the right to the (7 min.) Ring-Platz or Demel-Platz. To the left of the bridge lies the simple château of Archduke Frederick, the gateway of which gives access to a square tower, a remnant of the Piast castle of the 13th century. A little to the S.W. of the tower is a platform, affording a view of the town. — From Teschen to Oderberg or Kassa, see R. 82.

Ascent of the Jaworowy. We take the Oderberg and Kassa Railway (p. 181) to (11½ M.) *Trzinietz* (985 ft.; Werk-Hôtel), with large iron-works, and walk thence to the S.W. (blue way-marks) to the Erzherzog Friedrich Schutzhaus on the Kleine Jaworowy (3107 ft.), a fine point of view. Hence we reach the top of the *Jaworowy* proper (3385 ft.; red way-marks) in ½ hr. more.

From (83½ M.) *Golleschau* (1145 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to (3½ M.) the mud-baths of *Ustron* (1170 ft.; Kurhaus), whence a walk of 6 hrs. brings us to the *Sources of the Vistula*.

101½ M. **Bielitz.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Kaiserhof*, Franz-Joseph-Str. 6, R. 2½-10, D. 3 *K*, omn. 40 *h*; *Grand-Hôtel*; *Zauner's Hôtel zur Post*, next door to the Post Office. — *Café de l'Europe*, in the Sparkasse. — Electric Tramway from the rail. station to the S. through the town to the (3 M.) Zigeunerwald (30 *h*). — Post & Telegraph Office, cor. of the Schlossgraben and Pastornak. — Information to mountaineers is given by the Bielitz and Biala section of the Beskides Club.

Bielitz (1025 ft.), on the left bank of the *Biala*, is an important manufacturing town in Austrian Silesia, with 18,580 inhab., mostly Germans. A branch-line runs hence to (36½ M.) Kalwarya (p. 384). Opposite, on the right bank of the Biala, lies the Galician town of *Biala*, with 8650 inhabitants.

From Bielitz an attractive excursion may be made to (2½ hrs.) the **Kamitzer Platte** (3284 ft.). From the terminus of the electric tramway in the *Zigeunerwald* (Kurhaus) we proceed through wood, at first in a straight direction, then trending slightly to the left. After 5 min. we cross the bridge to the left and in a few paces more (r.) reach the regular path to the Kamitzer Platte, indicated by black way-marks and following the telephone wires. On the *Kamitzer Platte*, which commands a fine panorama, is a comfortable shelter-hut and restaurant (adm. 20 *h*, bed 2 *K*). About ¾ hr. to the S. of this point (blue way-marks) is the *Klementinen-Hütte* (3520 ft.), with a view and a summer-restaurant.

The next station on the railway to Oderberg is (114½ M.) **Prerau** (695 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, very fair; *Prerau*, opposite the railway-station, R. 1½-2 *K*), a town of 20,245 Bohemian inhab. on the *Beczwa*, with a Gothic Rathaus and an old castle, formerly the seat of King Matthias Corvinus. To *Olmütz*, see R. 57; viâ Nezamislitz to *Brünn*, see p. 345.

The line crosses the *Beczwa*. About 3 M. to the S.E. of (123½ M.) *Leipnik* (805 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Goldenes Kreuz), a manufacturing town (pop. 6015) with old watch-towers, rises the extensive ruin of *Helfenstein*. *Kozlau*, 9½ M. to the N., is within 1 M. of the *Source of the Oder*. Beyond (131½ M.) *Mährisch-Weisskirchen* (835 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Vereins-Hôtel, R. from 1 *K* 80 *h*), a town with 8730 inhab., the railway intersects a ridge connecting the Sudetes with the Carpathians. A branch-line runs hence to (151½ M.) Krasna (p. 361).

138 M. *Pohl* (Rail. Restaurant). — The train now enters the district of the *Oder*. The Little Carpathians form the background to the E. — 145 M. *Zauchtel* (820 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

From Zauchtel to Neu-Titschein, 6 M., railway in 24 minutes. — **Neu-Titschein** (935 ft.; *Heinrichshof*; *Schuster*; restaurant at the *Deutsches Vereinshaus*) is an industrial town with 13,755 German inhab. and a bronze statue of Emp. Joseph II. by Brenck (1902). The *Steinberg* (1227 ft.), ½ hr. to the S., is a splendid point of view. About 3 M. to the W. lies the little town of *Alt-Titschein*, with a ruined castle above it (1595 ft.; ½ hr.). — From Neu-Titschein a branch-line runs to (7 M.) *Hotzendorf* (p. 361).

152 M. *Stauding* (Rail. Restaurant), with manufactures of railway-carriages.

A light railway runs hence viâ (7½ M.) *Freiberg* (975 ft.; Hirsch; 5105 inhab.) to (12 M.) Stramberg (p. 362). About 3½ M. to the E. of Freiberg is the ruined castle of *Hochwald*, which is 1080 ft. in length.

163 M. *Schönbrunn-Witkowitz* (685 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with large iron-works.

From Schönbrunn to Troppau, 18 M., railway in $3^{1}/_{4}$-1 hr. through the valley of the *Oppa*.

18 M. **Troppau.** — There are two railway-stations, restaurants), the *Nord-Bahnhof* in the S.E. part of the town, and the *Staats-Bahnhof*, in the W. part of the town. — Hotels. *Schlesischer Hof*, Herrengasse 11, R. $2^{1}/_{2}$-3 *K*, omn. 40 *h*; *Römischer Kaiser*, Herrengasse; *Goldene Birne*, R. $2^{1}/_{2}$-$3^{1}/_{2}$ *K*; *Goldene Krone*, R. 3 *K*, these two in the Ober-Ring. — *Stadt-Café*, in the Schmetter-Haus.

Fiacre from the railway-stations to the town 1 *K*, at night $1^{1}/_{2}$ *K*. — Electric Tramway from the Nord Bahnhof through the town.

Post & Telegraph Office, Herrengasse.

Troppau (855 ft.), the industrial capital of Austrian Silesia, with 30,685 German inhab., lies on the right bank of the Oppa. The focus of traffic is the Ober-Ring, in the Altstadt or Old Town, which is surrounded by promenades. From the *North Railway Station* we proceed to the right along the Bahnhof-Str., then cross the Bahn-Ring to the right, and follow the Johannesgasse and the Töpfergasse to the left (8 min.); from the *State Railway Station* we first turn to the right, then follow the Olmützer-Str. to the left, and at the end of it cross the Franz-Joseph-Platz to the right and follow the Rudolfsgasse (12 min.). On the E. side of the Ober-Ring stands the *Schmetter-Haus*, restored in 1903 and containing the Municipal Museum on the third floor (open on week-days 1-3, 40 *h*; Sun. and holidays 10-12 & 1-4, 20 *h*.); the tower dates from 1618. To the S. of the Ober Ring is the Gothic *Propstei-Kirche*, a building of the second half of the 15th century. From the Schmetter-Haus the short street known as 'Zwischen Mächten' leads to the Nieder-Ring, on the E. side of which is the *Landhaus*, formerly a Jesuit college and now containing the Gymnasial Museum (chiefly objects of natural history; open free on Sun., 10-12). A little to the S.E. (reached by the Landhausgasse and the Liechtensteingasse) is the *Kaiser-Franz-Joseph Museum*, for art and industry (open on Tues., Wed., Frid., & Sun. 10-1 & 3-6, Thurs. & Sat. 10-1 & 2-5; free on Tues., Thurs., & Sun., at other times 20 *h*; closed on Mon.). About 1 M. to the N.W. of the Ober-Ring, reached viâ the Jaktar-Str. and the Karlsaue-Str., is the *Stadt-Park* (Jägerhaus Restaurant).

A branch line runs from the North Railway Station to (5 M.) *Grätz* (1075 ft.), with the château and park of Prince Lichnowsky. — To Jägerndorf and Olmütz, see p. 366.

The railway to Oderberg crosses the Oder. $166^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Mährisch-Ostrau-Oderfurt* (715 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Grand-Hôtel, R. 3-10 *K*; Impérial; restaurant in the Deutsches Haus), a manufacturing town with 36,750 inhab., more than half of whom are Bohemians. In the vicinity are large coal-pits. A branch-line runs to ($14^{1}/_{2}$ M.) Friedek-Mistek (p. 362).

171½ M. **Oderberg** (660 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, very fair; *Hôtel Garni Lustig*, near the railway-station, R. 1.3-4, *K*, modest), the Austrian frontier-town, where luggage is examined, is the junction of lines to Cracow (R. 59) and Kassa (R. 82). — Hence to (284 M.) *Breslau*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

57. From Prerau to Olmütz.

11½ M. Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 30-37 minutes.

Prerau, see p. 363. The line traverses the fertile district of *Hanna*, the home of the Hannaks. — 6 M. *Brodek* (655 ft.).

14½ M. **Olmütz.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Lauer*, Ober-Ring 21, R. from 2, D. 2 *K*; *Grand-Hôtel Austria*, Franz-Joseph-Str. 27; *Post*, Littauergasse; *Goliath*, Ober-Ring 28. — Restaurants. *Olmützer Bierhalle* (also café), Ober-Ring; *Schwechater Bierhalle*, Mauritius-Platz, a little to the N. of the Rathaus. — Cafés. *Hirsch*, *Grand*, Ober-Ring.

Cabs. From the railway-station to the town 1 *K* 40 *h*, with two horses 2 *K* (at night 2 or 3 *K*). — Electric Tramways. From the railway station viâ the Ober-Ring to the Beamtenviertel; from the Ober-Ring viâ the Stadt-Park to the Neugasse.

Post & Telegraph Office, Franz-Joseph-Platz. For a flying visit to the town 4 hrs. are enough.

Olmütz (725 ft.), on the right bank of the *March*, opposite the mouth of the *Feistritz*, is the second town of Moravia and contains 22,260 inhab. (mostly Germans), including a garrison of 2960 men. — From the railway-station (tramway, see above) we proceed to the N.W. viâ the Franz-Joseph-Str., the Franz-Joseph-Platz, the Elisabethgasse, and the Sporergasse to (½ hr.) the Ober-Ring, which contains a Trinity Column 118 ft. in height (1754), a bronze statue of Emp. Francis Joseph I., by Brenek (1898), and the Cæsar Fountain (on the E.; 1725). In this square stands also the *Rathaus*, built as a Merchants' House in the 15th century. On its N. side is an astronomical clock (1420; restored in 1898), the figures of which are set in motion at noon. On the E. side, above the flight of steps, is a loggia in the late-Renaissance style (1564). Inside is an old chapel of St. Jerome, now containing the *Municipal Museum*. A little to the N. of the Rathaus is the Mauritius-Platz, in which stand the *St. Mauritius-Kirche* (1412; towers uncompleted) and the *Gewerbe-Museum* or *Industrial Museum* (No. 5; open free on Sun. 9-12, Wed. & Sat. 10-12). The Bäckergasse and the Elisabethgasse lead hence to the E. to the Franz-Joseph-Platz (see above), in which is the *Studien-Bibliothek*, the library of the university, which was suppressed in 1854. To the right is the Bischofs-Platz, with the residence of the Prince-Bishop. From the Franz-Joseph-Platz we reach the Dom-Platz by following the Franz-Joseph-Str. to the E. and then taking the Domgasse to the left. The Gothic *Cathedral*, with its three towers, built in 1107-1131

under Bishop Heinrich Zdik, was last restored in 1883-90. The E. tower is 330 ft. in height. On the S.W. side of the town is the *Stadt-Park* (café-restaurant).

From Olmütz to Jägerndorf and Troppau, 75 M., railway (*Staatsbahn*) in 2½-4 hrs. — The train crosses the *Feistritz* several times. 4½ M. *Gross-Wisternitz*, on a southern spur of the Sudetes; to the left, *Heiligenberg*, on the hill, with a pilgrimage-church (3¾ M.). 9½ M. *Hombok*. The valley now contracts. 12½ M. *Grosswasser*. Four tunnels. 21 M. *Domstadtl*; 25½ M. *Bärn-Andersdorf* (Rail. Restaurant), with linen-factories. Beyond (31 M.) *Dittersdorf* (2035 ft.) the railway crosses the watershed between the March and the Oder. 38 M. *Kriegsdorf* (Rail. Restaurant; branch to *Römerstadt*). To the left rise the *Altvater* (p. 367) and the *Vaterberg* (4485 ft.). — 43 M. **Freudental** (1795 ft.; *Goldene Birne*, R. 1½-2½ *K*; pop. 8060), prettily situated, with an old castle of the Teutonic Order. — The train descends to (48½ M.) *Erbersdorf* (Rail. Restaurant), the junction of a branch-line to (53½ M.) *Würbental* (1835 ft.; Goldener Stern), whence a diligence plies once or twice daily to (51½ M.) *Karlsbrunn* (p. 367). — We now follow the course of the *Oppa* to (57 M.) **Jägerndorf** (1040 ft.; *Tiroler*; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*), a town with 16,680 inhab. and large cloth-factories, pleasantly situated in the valley of the Oppa. It is the junction for Olmütz (p. 365) viâ Ziegenhals (p. 368) and for Ratibor viâ Leobschütz. — 59½ M. *Burgberg*, with a pilgrimage-church. To the right is the ruin of *Schellenburg*. 62½ M. *Lobenstein*. — 69 M. *Troppau-Staatsbahnhof*. — 75 M. **Troppau** (N. Station), see p. 364.

From Olmütz to *Böhmisch-Trübau*, see p. 341; to *Brünn*, see p. 345; to *Jägerndorf* viâ Sternberg, see R. 58.

58. From Olmütz to Jägerndorf viâ Sternberg.

113 M. Railway (*Staatsbahn*) in 6½-7 hrs. The section of the line from Freiwaldau to Hannsdorf is specially attractive. — To Jägerndorf viâ Freudental, see above.

Olmütz, see p. 365. — 8½ M. **Sternberg** (980 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Stadt-Hôtel*, R. 2-2½ *K*; *Lamich*), a prettily-situated town with 14,585 German inhab. and an old castle. A diligence runs to the N. to (20 M.) Römerstadt (see above) viâ (11 M.) *Eulenberg*, with the old *Eulenburg*, the property of the Teutonic Order. — 18½ M. *Mährisch-Neustadt* (770 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). — 37½ M. **Mährisch-Schönberg** (1085 ft.; *Restaurant* at the railway-station; *Ludwig*, R. 2½-3½ *K*, omn. 40 *h*; *Deutsches Haus*, R. 1¾-5 *K*), a town of 13,325 German inhab., with important linen and silk industries. About 6 M. to the N. (red way-marks) is the *Bürgerstein* (2277 ft.). — 40½ M. *Blauda* (960 ft.), whence a branch-line runs to (5 M.) Hohenstadt (p. 341). — 47 M. *Eisenberg* (1095 ft.), on the *March*. — 53½ M. *Hannsdorf* (1295 ft.), the junction for Wichstadl-Lichtenau (p. 358). A branch-line runs from Hannsdorf to (8 M.) *Mährisch-Altstadt* (1760 ft.; Erzherzog Eugen), a small town with 2065 inhabitants. About 12½ M. to the N.W. (red and white way-marks) rises the *Glatzer*

Schneeberg (4672 ft.; Kaiser-Wilhelm-Turm). — 59½ M. *Neu-Ullersdorf*, whence we may proceed to the E., viâ the *Dreisteine* (3028 ft.), to (8¾ M.) *Reutenhau* (Schwarzer Adler). — 61½ M. *Goldenstein* (2105 ft.; Deutsches Haus), a small town with a château upon a massive rock.

67 M. **Ramsau** (2490 ft.; *Fröhlich*), the starting-point for an excursion to the *Altvater-Gebirge*, the W. part of the so-called '*Moravian Chain*' (*Mährisches Gesenke*), which in its turn forms the S.E. part of the *Sudetes*. The *Moravian and Silesian Mountain Club*, with its headquarters at Freiwaldau, has done good service in marking the paths.

From Ramsau to Würbental, a walk of two days. 1st Day. From the railway-station we proceed to the E. (blue way-marks) to (2¼ hrs.) the *Georgs-Schutzhaus* (bed 2 *K*) on the *Hochschar* (1132 ft.) and go on thence to the S. (red way-marks) viâ the *Glasebery* (*Kepernikstein*: 4672 ft.) to (2 hrs.) the *Brändlheide* (inn), on the N. side of the *Roter Berg* (1373 ft.), an admirable point of view. Keeping hence to the S.E. (red way-marks), we pass (1 hr.) the *Roteberg-Wirtshaus* (3315 ft.) and reach (2½ hrs.) the *Schweizerei* (1280 ft.), where we spend the night. — 2nd Day. From the Schweizerei we ascend to the S. (red way-marks) to (1 hr.) the top of the **Altvater** (1888 ft.; *Habsburg-Warte*), a grassy plateau, on which the *Mittlere* and the *Weisse Oppa* take their rise. [A little to the W. of the Altvater opens the romantic *Wilde Steingraben*, extending to (2 hrs.) the *Tesstal*.] From the Altvater we descend (white way-marks) to (¾ hr.) the *Schäferei Inn* (1135 ft.), 25 min. to the S.W. of which (yellow way-marks) is the *Peterstein* (1744 ft.), a lofty slate cliff. Keeping to the E. (black way-marks) from the Schäferei Inn, through the valley of the *Weisse Oppa*, we reach (1¾ hr.) *Karlsbrunn* (Kurhaus), a watering-place with chalybeate springs, which is 5½ M. by road (diligence) from Würbental (p. 366). By a digression of ¼ hr. (finger-post on the right) we may visit the attractive *Falls of the Oppa*.

73½ M. *Nieder-Lindewiese* (1655 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with a dietetic sanatorium founded by J. Schroth (d. 1856). A branch-line runs hence to (25 M.) *Jauernig*, with the château of Johannisberg, belonging to the Prince-Bishop of Breslau.

76 M. **Freiwaldau.** — *Railway Hotel & Restaurant*, with terrace and fine view. — Hotels. *Krone*, R. from 1 *K* 60 *h*, very fair; *Kretschmar*; *Schroth*, R. 1½-1½ *K*. — Wine in the *Café Klein*, in the Ring. — Carriage from the rail. station to the town 80 *h*, with two horses 1 *K* 20 *h*, to Gräfenberg 2 or 3 *K*.

Freiwaldau (1445 ft.), founded in the 13th cent., has 6860 inhab., employed in the making of linen. Vincenz Priessnitz (d. 1851), the founder of the water-cure system, established the first hydropathic in 1826 at *Gräfenberg*, 1½ M. to the N.W. of Freiwaldau (omn. 80 *h*); and a marble monument to him by Jos. Obeth was erected in the Stadt-Park in 1909. The *Koppenhaus* (1968 ft.) commands a good view. A pleasant excursion (3 hrs., there and back) may be made to the 'Freiwaldauer Quellengebiet', including ascents of the *Kreuzberg* (Kur-Hôtel, at the foot of the hill) and the *Goldkoppe* (2980 ft.; Freiwaldauer Warte, 20 *h*). About 4½ M. to

the N. of the Gräfenberg (green way-marks) rises the *Nesselkoppe* (3163 ft.), on the top of which is a view-platform.

80½ M. *Sandhübel* (1320 ft.), the churchyard of which contains a monument to the first Austrians who fell in the war of 1866. About ¾ M. to the N. are the marble quarries of the *Grosser Spitzstein*, with a stalactite cavern (adm. 1 *K*). — From (84 M.) *Niklasdorf* (1085 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to (7½ M.) *Zuckmantel* (1365 ft.; Graber), a small town of 4520 inhab., with a hydropathic. 89½ M. *Ziegenhals* (900 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Deutsches Haus), a town of 8700 inhab., with several hydropathics. A branch-line runs hence to (11 M.) Neisse. — 113 M. *Jägerndorf* (p. 366).

VI. GALICIA AND THE BUKOWINA.

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General Remarks. GALICIA, the N.E. province of Austria, 30,161 sq. M. in area, slopes down in terraces on the N. side of the Carpathians and contains many marshy plains. Unprotected towards the N. and N.E., it has late springs, short summers, and long and severe winters. It is rich in corn, wood, salt, and petroleum, but its industries have been little developed. Its total population is about 8,022,000, including over 4,000,000 *Poles* (in the W. part of the province), 3,000,000 *Ruthenians* (Little Russians; to the E.), 800,000 *Jews*, and 200,000 *Germans*. The Poles are Roman Catholics, the Ruthenians belong to the United Greek Church. Polish is the official and the school language.

The BUKOWINA, 4017 sq. M. in area, was severed from Moldavia, that is from Turkey, in 1775, and united with Austria. Unlike Galicia, it is hilly and wooded, and differs greatly from it also ethnographically. The inhabitants (about 801,000) are chiefly Ruthenians, Roumanians, Germans, Poles, and Armenians. The political administration is quite separate from that of Galicia, and the official language is German.

Inns. There are good hotels at Cracow, Lemberg, and Czernowitz. In the smaller towns and in the country the inns are generally very primitive and dirty; they are usually kept by Jews.

Language. A knowledge of Polish is unnecessary for tourists who limit themselves to a flying visit to Cracow and Lemberg, with perhaps a short excursion into the Polish region of the High Tatra, for German is understood by all the cultured inhabitants, and also by innkeepers, waiters, railway servants, etc. For a stay in parts of Galicia away from the railway, however, at least a superficial knowledge of Polish is of great service. — The following CONSONANTAL SOUNDS should be noted: *c* = ts (also before k); *ć* = tsy (y as in yes); *ch* resembles the guttural ch in Scottish loch; *cz* = tsh; *dź* = dzy (consonantal y); *dż* = English j; *g* is always hard; *h* is always strongly aspirated; *j* = y (consonantal); to pronounce *ł* the tongue must touch the back of the palate; *ń*, *ś*, *ź* = ny, sy, zy (y consonantal); *rz* and *ż* = French j as in jour; *ź* if final or before voiceless (*i.e.* sharp) consonants resembles sh; *s* is always voiceless: *sz* = sh; *w* = v. The VOWELS are pronounced in the Continental fashion, but are always short. *ą* = French on; *ę* = French ain; *i*, in the middle

of a syllable after a consonant, is pronounced like a consonantal y; *ó* = oo; *y* has a sound between the German ü and i; *aj* = i in mine: *oj* = oy in boy; *au* and *eu* are always pronounced as two syllables. The Accent is placed on the penultimate syllable.

Among the most useful words for travellers are the following: *gospoda*, inn; *restauracya*, restaurant; *pokój*, room; *łóżko*, bed; *świeca*, candle; *ogień*, fire; *jadalnia*, dining-room; *widelec*, fork; *nóż*, knife; *szklanka*, glass; *flaszka*, bottle; *woda*, water; *wino*, wine; *piwo*, beer; *kawa*, coffee; *mleko*, milk; *chleb*, bread; *masło*, butter; *mięso*, meat; *jaja*, eggs; *ser*, cheese. — *Kolej żelazna*, railway; *dworzec kolei*, station; *pakunek*, luggage; *wchód*, entrance; *wychód*, exit. — *Miasto*, town; *wieś*, village; *ulica*, lane; *plac*, square; *dom*, house; *pałac*, palace; *kościół*, church; *klasztor*, monastery; *poczta*, post-office; *telegraf*, telegraph-office; *teatr*, theatre; *kawiarnia*, café; *cukiernia*, confectioner's. — *Powoz*, carriage; *koń*, horse; *przewodnik*, guide (please guide me to the Hotel X, *proszę zaprowadzić mnie do hotelu x*); *posługacz*, *pakier*, porter. — *Droga*, road; *most*, bridge; *ogród*, garden; *drzewo*, tree; *las*, wood; *łąka*, meadow; *góra*, mountain; *dolina*, valley; *potok*, stream; *rzeka*, river; *jezioro*, lake. — *Rano*, morning; *dzień*, day; *południe*, noon; *wieczór*, evening; *noc*, night. — *Pan*, Mr. or gentleman; *pani*, Mrs. or lady; *mężczyzna*, man; *dziecko*, child. — *Amerykański*, American; *angielski*, English; *duński*, Danish; *norwegski*, Norwegian; *szwecki*, Swedish; *niemiecki*, German; *polski*, Polish; *austryacki*, Austrian; *węgierski*, Hungarian. — *Wielki*, large; *mały*, small; *wysoko*, highly; *nisko* (adv.), low; *blisko* (adv.), near; *daleko* (adv.), far; *wcześnie* (adv.), early; *późno* (adv.), late; *powolny* (adv. *powoli*), slow; *prędki* (adv. *prędko*), quick; *dobrze*, well; *źle*, badly; *za drogo*, too dear; *u dołu*, below; *u góry*, above; *na lewo*, to the left; *na prawo*, to the right; *pół*, half; *cały*, quite. — *Czerwony*, red; *niebieski*, blue; *biały*, white; *czarny*, black; *zielony*, green. — *Swięty*, holy; *zabroniony*, forbidden; *jest*, is; *ma*, has; *dziękuję*, thank you; *proszę*, please. — 1-12: *jeden*, *dwa*, *trzy*, *cztery*, *pięć*, *sześć*, *siedem*, *ośm*, *dziewięć*, *dziesięć*, *jedenaście*, *dwanaście*: 15, *piętnaście*: 20, *dwadzieścia*: 50, *pięćdziesiąt*: 100, *sto*: 1000, *tysiąc*. — *Niedziela*, Sunday; *poniedziałek*, Monday; *wtorek*, Tuesday; *środa*, Wednesday; *czwartek*, Thursday; *piątek*, Friday; *sobota*, Saturday.

59. From Vienna to Cracow.

256½ M. Railway (*Staatsbahn*) in 7-13¼ hrs. (express to Oderberg in 4½, thence to Cracow in 2½ hrs.); fares 37 *K* 70 *h*, 23 *K*, 14 *K* 60 *h*: express fares 49 *K* 80, 30 *K* 40, 19 *K* 30 *h*; sleeping-car 10 *K* 60, 9 *K* 60 *h*.

From Vienna to (171½ M.) *Oderberg*, see R. 56. The line to Cracow runs to the E., near the Prussian frontier, for the most part through uninteresting country. — 181 M. *Petrowitz* (branch-line to *Karwin*, p. 481). — 203 M. *Dzieditz* (Rail. Restaurant; junction of the Galician 'Transversal' Line, p. 384). — The *Biala* is crossed to (216 M.) *Oświęcim* (Rail. Restaurant), junction for *Myslowitz*, *Kandrzin*, and *Breslau*.

From Oświęcim to Cracow viâ Skawina, 43½ M., railway in 2-3½ hrs. — 14½ M. *Spytkowice*, see p. 384; 30½ M. *Skawina* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 384; 38 M. *Podgórze-Bonarka* (Rail. Restaurant); 40½ M. *Podgórze-Płaszów* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 377. — 43½ M. *Cracow*, see p. 371.

We cross the *Vistula*. 229½ M. *Chrzanów* (branch-line to *Bolęcin*, p. 384); 232½ M. *Trzebinia* (p. 384), where the line to

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Granica and Warsaw diverges. — 240½ M. *Krzeszowice* (875 ft ; Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Count Potocki and two sulphur-springs. To the S. is the ruined castle of *Tęczyn.* — 256½ M. *Cracow* (Central Station, with good restaurant; Pl. C, 2, 3).

Cracow.

Hotels. Grand-Hôtel (Pl. a; B, 3), Sławkowska 5, R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 3½, omn. 1 *K;* Hôtel de Saxe (Pl. c; B, 3), Sławkowska 3. — Hôtel Royal (Pl. e; B, 5), corner of St. Gertrud-Str. and Grodzka, R. 2½-5 *K;* Poller (Pl. f; B, 3), Szpitalna 30; Central (Pl. i; C, 2), Matejko-Platz 1, R. 3-4½, B. 1, D. 2 *K;* Rose (Pl. k; B, 3), Floryańska 14; Hôtel-Garni Dresden (Pl. b; B, 3), Ring-Platz.

Restaurants at the hotels. Also in the 'Delicatessen' shops of *Hawełka*, on the W. side of the Ring-Platz (No. 35; Pl. B, 3; corner of the Szczepańska), and of *Wentzl*, S. side of the Ring-Platz (No. 19); *Morawiecki*, in the Old Theatre (Pl. A, B, 3), D. 2 *K*, fitted up by the 'Polish Society of Applied Art'; *Café-Restaurant Pod Bronowiczanką*, corner of the Szczepańska and Dunajewski-Str. (Pl. A, B, 3).

Cafés. *Bisanz*, Dunajewski-Str. 1, corner of the Karmeliter-Str. (Pl. A, 3); *Secesya*, Anna-Str. 2, 1st floor, corner of the Ring-Platz (Pl. A, B, 3); *Janikowski*, Ring-Platz, corner of the Szczepańska (Pl. B, 3), 1st floor; *Sauer*, Szczepańska 1 (Pl. B, 3), with decoration of the 18th century.

Cabs. From the Central Railway Station to the town 80 *h*, with two horses 1 *K* 40 *h*, with or without luggage; per ¼ hr. 40 or 60 *h*, ½ hr. (two horses) 1 *K*, 1 hr. 2 *K;* each ½ hr. more 70 *h;* between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. a fare and a half is charged.

Electric Tramways (1st cl. 12, 2nd cl. 10 *h*). From the Central Station (Pl. C, 2, 3) viâ the Ring-Platz (Pl. B, 3) to (1½ M.) the Francis Joseph Bridge (Pl. C, 6), in 19 min. (to the foot of the Schlossberg 10 min.); from the Dluga-Str. (Pl. B, 1) to (1½ M.) Zwierzyniec (subsidiary station of the Staatsbahn; Pl. A, 4), 17 min.; from the Francis Joseph Bridge (Pl. C, 6) to the (2½ M.) Cracow Park (beyond Pl. A, 1), 27 min.; from the Ring-Platz (Pl. B, 3) to (1 M.) Jordan's Park (beyond Pl. A, 3), 12 minutes.

Baths at St. Gertrud-Str. 19 (Pl. B, 4); also in the Dunajewski-Str. (Pl. B, 2).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), corner of Kolejowa-Str. and Wielopole-Str.

Theatres (Polish). *Stadt-Theater*, Szpitalna (Pl. C, 3); *Summer Theatre* in the Cracow Park.

Information is given to travellers by the *Krajowy Związek Turystyczny*, Ring-Platz 34.

Chief Attractions (for visit of one day). In the morning: Church of St. Mary (Pl. B, 3); Cathedral (p. 373); Court of the Old University (Pl. A, 3); walk through the gardens to the Rondell and Florian-Tor (Pl. 2; B, 3); Czartoryski Museum (Pl. B, 2). Drive in the afternoon to the Kościuszko Hill. — Excursion to Wieliczka, see p. 377.

Cracow (695 ft.), Pol. *Kraków*, Ger. *Krakau*, situated in an extensive plain at the confluence of the *Rudawa* and the *Vistula* (Pol. *Wisła;* Ger. *Weichsel*), once (1320-1610) the capital of Poland, is now an Austrian fortress of the first class and headquarters of the 1st Army Corps, with a pop. of 150,320 (80,000 Poles, 25,000 Jews, and 5000 Germans), incl. a garrison of 9370 men. The churches and towers, the lofty Schloss, and the pleasant

promenades planted with trees, on the site of the old fortifications, round the inner town, produce an imposing effect.

Cracow, an important episcopal seat as early as the 11th cent., was destroyed by the Mongolians in 1241, but was rebuilt by German colonists in 1257. In 1320 it was chosen by Ladislaus Lokietek as the coronation town and residence of the Polish kings. The favourable position of the town, its adhesion to the Hanseatic League, and the foundation of the university by Casimir the Great in 1364, all contributed to the progress of Cracow, which reached the zenith of its prosperity in the 16th century. The period of decline began with the transference of the royal residence to Warsaw in 1610 and with the warlike commotions of the 17th cent., but until 1734 the Polish kings continued to be crowned and buried at Cracow. In the final partition of Poland (1795) Cracow fell to Austria. In 1815 it became the capital of a small independent state, but it was again annexed by Austria after the insurrection of 1846.

Near the centre of the old town is the Ring-Platz (*Rynek Główny;* Pl. B, 3), with the church of St. Mary and the Tuchhaus.

***St. Mary's** (Pl. B, 3) is a Gothic brick basilica without transepts, and with a long choir. Founded in 1226, rebuilt in the 14th cent., and provided with a series of chapels in the 15th and 16th cent., it was restored in 1889-93 and richly painted from designs by *Matejko*. On the W. side are two towers; that to the N., with a modern cap surrounded by 16 pointed turrets, is 265 ft. high.

In the Interior, which we enter through a baroque vestibule, the chief object of interest is the **High Altar*, the masterpiece of *Veit Stoss*, executed in 1477-81, well restored in 1868, with rich painting and gilding (open on high festivals; at other times, fee 6 *K*). It is adorned in the middle with a Death of the Virgin, above which are the Assumption and the Coronation of the Virgin; on the sides are 18 large reliefs from the Life of Christ. The church contains numerous tombs of the 16-17th cent. and several brasses. To the right of the high-altar are the *Brass of Peter Salomon (d. 1506), by *Peter Vischer*, and others. At the triumphal arch is a large crucifix of 1473. To the right of the entrance to the choir is an altar by *Mosca* (16th cent.). Adjacent is a fine stone crucifix. Over a side-altar to the N. of the triumphal arch is a painting by *Hans von Kulmbach* (Death of St. John, 1516). A chapel over the S. entrance contains eight other works by the same master (life of St. Catharine of Alexandria). The rich vestments and costly church-plate in the treasury are shown in the forenoon on application.

The large building nearly opposite, in the centre of the Ring-Platz, is the **Tuchhaus** (Pol. *Sukiennice;* Pl. B, 3), or Drapers' Hall, built by *M. Lindentolde* of Cracow in 1391-95, altered by *Mosca* of Padua after 1555, and largely rebuilt in 1876-79. On the groundfloor is a vaulted corridor with shops and stalls.

On the first floor (entrance opposite the Mickiewicz Monument, see p. 373), to the left, is the Polish National Museum of Art (daily, 10-4 or 11-3; adm. on Sun. 20 *h*, Mon. 2 *K*, other days 1 *K*), with pictures by *Matejko* (Kościuszko at Raclawice in 1794, and Homage done to Albert of Brandenburg in 1525), *Siemiradzki* ('Living Torches of Nero'), *Grottger* (Lithuania, in six cartoons), and other modern Polish artists; paintings by *Hans Dürer* and other Cracow masters of the 15-16th cent.; sculptures and casts; cameos and gems; engravings and drawings; Ruthenian church-paintings of the 16th cent.; vestments; fayence; old musical instruments and clocks; furniture; memorials of Kościuszko, Mickiewicz, etc.

In front of the Tuchhaus, to the E., is a bronze *Statue of Adam Mickiewicz* (1798-1855), the poet, by Rygier (1898). Behind is a Gothic tower (15th cent.), a relic of an old town-hall.

To the N. of the Ring-Platz, Floryańska 41, is the *House of Matejko*, the celebrated painter (d. 1893), containing pictures and the art-collections left by him (open daily, 10-4; 60 *h*).

To the S. of the Ring-Platz the Grodzka and the Dominikańska (diverging to the left) lead to the **Dominican Church** (Pl. B, 4), a Gothic building of the 13-16th cent., almost wholly modernized since a fire in 1850. The choir contains a *Brass in memory of the famous scholar Fil. Buonaccorsi, surnamed Callimachus (d. 1497), by Peter Vischer, probably after a model by Veit Stoss. The Gothic cloisters contain many elaborately sculptured tombstones (16-17th cent.). — On the S. side of the Franciszkańska is the *Franciscan Church* (Pl. B, 4), of the 13th cent., rebuilt in 1850, with polychrome decoration in the interior. In the Gothic cloisters are mediæval wall-paintings and portraits of the Bishops of Cracow of the 15-18th centuries. The old refectory of the Franciscan monastery now contains the *Technical and Industrial Museum* (daily, 10-12; adm. 50 *h*, free on Sun. and holidays), including a collection of national costumes. Opposite rises the *Prince Bishop's Palace* (Pl. B, 3, 4), restored since the fire of 1850. — The Grodzka descends to the Jesuit church of *St. Peter* (Pl. B, 4), a baroque edifice dating from 1619. The adjoining abbey-church of *St. Andrew* is a Romanesque building of the 12th century.

The **Schloss** (*Zamek Królewski;* Pl. B, 4, 5), on the broad *Wawel* hill at the S.W. end of the old town (tramway, see p. 371), was founded in the 14th cent. by Ladislaus Łokietek, but later conflagrations and other injuries have left only a number of large separate buildings. Until recently used as a barrack and hospital, it is now being equipped as an imperial residence and national museum. The main building, in the Renaissance style, dates from the time of Sigismund I. (d. 1548). The arcaded court is interesting.

The Gothic ***Cathedral,** or **Schlosskirche** (*Dom;* Pol. *Katedra;* Pl. A, B, 4), on the W. side, erected in 1320-64 on the site of an earlier Romanesque church of which only the crypt remains, is the burial-place of the Polish kings. The cathedral, which was restored in 1902, is open on week-days 10-12 & 2.30-5 (winter 2-4) and on Sun. & holidays 11.30-4 (winter 2-3); sacristan in the sacristy, or in the vicar's house opposite the principal entrance.

The Interior, originally in basilica form with rectangular choir and ambulatory, round which numerous Renaissance chapels were added in the 16th cent., was much modernized in the 18th century. To the right of the entrance are a bronze *Epitaph to Marshal Peter Kmita (d. 1505) by *Peter Vischer*, and two late-Gothic chapels built after 1431 on the site of the former side-portals. In the chapel of the Holy Cross (left) are some old wall-paintings of the *Ruthenian School* (1470; restored in 1904) and the monument of King Casimir IV. Jagiello (d. 1492), with a re-

cumbent figure in marble, under a canopy, by *Veit Stoss*. — Between the nave and the right aisle is the marble monument of King Ladislaus Jagiello (d. 1434), with a Gothic sarcophagus and a Renaissance canopy. Opposite is the marble monument of King Ladislaus III. (d. 1444), by *Madejski* (1906). — Right Aisle. 1st Chapel. *Thorvaldsen's* Christ imparting a blessing (copy in marble), and the busts of Count Arthur Potocki and his mother, also by *Thorvaldsen*. — 3rd. Brasses of the Polish kings of the Vasa family (Sigismund III., Ladislaus IV., John Casimir); superb bronze doors by Mich. Weinhold of Danzig (1673). — *4th or Sigismund Chapel (built by *Bart. Berecci* of Florence in 1519-30; elaborately ornamented by *Giov. Cini* of Siena), the mausoleum of the last scions of the Jagiello family, with the monuments of King Sigismund I. (d. 1548), Sigismund Augustus (d. 1572), and Queen Anna (d. 1596), wife of Stephan Bathori, with recumbent figures of the deceased in red marble. — 7th. Renaissance monument of King John Albert (d. 1501) in red marble, by an unknown N. Italian master; opposite to it, the *Monument of King Casimir the Great (d. 1370), the 'Founder of Cities', as indicated by his girdle, in red marble under a canopy, a late work of the Pisan School. — In the Ambulatory, behind the high-altar, is the monument of King John III. Sobieski (d. 1696), the conqueror of the Turks, as the reliefs indicate. Opposite is the Bathori Chapel, once connected by a passage with the palace, and used by the Polish monarchs as an oratory, with a throne of red marble and modern stained-glass windows. Monument of King Stephan Bathori (d. 1586), by *Gucci*. In the chapels to the right and left are the tombs of Bishops Tomicki (1535), by *Berecci*, and Gamrat (1547), by *Mosca*. — Choir. In front of the high-altar is the engraved bronze of Cardinal Fred. Jagiello (d. 1503), with a later relief (1510) by *Peter Vischer*, representing the presentation of the bishop to the Madonna. — In the centre of the church, under a canopy, is a silver sarcophagus (1629), borne by silver angels, in which are preserved the remains of St. Stanislaus, the patron-saint of the Poles, and Bishop of Cracow, who was slain before the altar in 1079 by King Boleslaus. — At the beginning of the Right Aisle is a copper trap-door, leading to the Romanesque crypt (p. 373) and to the Royal Vault, renewed by Stanislaus Augustus in 1788, enlarged since 1873, where, beside many Polish kings (incl. Augustus II. the Strong), repose Joseph Poniatowski (drowned in the Elster at Leipzig in 1813), and Thaddæus Kościuszko (who died in exile at Soleure in 1817). Adm. 40 *h*. — The Treasury (adm. 50 *h*) contains part of the ancient Polish regalia, rich sacerdotal vestments, artistically-wrought vessels in gold and silver, ivory carvings (French casket of 14th cent.), and Oriental carpets.

We now proceed to the N. from the Schloss, through the gardens, to the buildings of the **Jagellonian University** (Pl. A, 3; 2960 students), founded by Casimir the Great in 1364. The New University, a Gothic edifice designed by *Księżarski* (1881-87), contains on the groundfloor an *Archaeological Museum* and an *Art-Historical Collection* (pictures, art-industrial objects, etc.) The Old University Buildings (Anna-Str. 8) erected in 1492-97 and partly restored in 1839-72, include a beautiful Gothic *Court, in which a bronze statue of Copernicus (d. 1543), by Godebski, was erected in 1900; in the interior is the *University Library* (403,265 vols. and 6258 MSS.: daily, except Sun. & Thurs., 9-1 & 4-7). Adjacent is the *Obergymnasium of St. Anna*, a grammar-school built in 1643. — On the opposite side of the Anna-Str. is the University Church of *St. Anna* (Pl. A, 3), erected in 1594 et seq., with elaborate stucco ornamentation in the baroque style. —

In the Wolska-Str. (No. 10) is the *Czapski Museum* (Pl. A, 3), a branch of the National Museum, containing Polish coins, engravings, and prints of the 15-16th cent., and some old paintings (open daily 10-4, in winter 11-3; adm. 50 *h*). — On the W. side of the Szczepánski-Platz is the *Künstlerhaus* (Pl. 3; B, 3) built in 1901 by Mączyński and containing a permanent exhibition of pictures (10-4; adm. 1 *K*, Sun. 60 *h*). To the W. of the Künstlerhaus is a *Bust of A. Grottger*, the painter, by Szymanowski (1903). — In the Sławkowska is the Polish *Academy of Sciences* (Pl. B, 3), with a collection of prehistoric antiquities.

Farther on, in the promenades, Pijarska-Str. 6, is the ***Czartoryski Museum** (Pl. B, 2, 3; Tues. & Frid. 9-1, at other times on showing visiting-card), a large collection of objects of art.

First Floor. To the right is the *Library* (adm. on previous application only), with precious manuscripts (among others, Burgundian drawings of tournaments of the 15th cent.), bindings, charters, etc. — To the left, a *Collection of Art-Industrial Objects*, weapons (Spanish, French, and German of the 16th cent.), enamels, and carved ivory.

Second Floor. Room I contains the *Picture Gallery*, which includes good works of the Italian and Dutch schools. Entrance-wall, (r.) 109. *G. Berck-Heyde*, View of Leyden. Left side-wall. *Neroccio di Bartolomeo (Landi)*, Madonna with angels; *Boltraffio (?)*, *Half-length of a lady with a weasel in her arms ('Castitas'), freely retouched; *Florentine School* (in the manner of Paolo Uccello), Coffer-lid; *Raphael*, *Portrait of a young man, painted ca. 1516 during his Roman period; 176. *School of Andrea Mantegna*, Judith and Holofernes; 155. *Titian*, Portrait of Charles V. (old school-copy?); *Garofalo (?)*, Adoration of the Magi; *School of Benozzo Gozzoli*, Tobias and the Angel. Right side-wall. *Rembrandt*, *Landscape with the Good Samaritan (1638), *Portrait of an old scholar (early work); 181. *Barth. van der Helst*, Dutch admiral (Ruyter?); *K. Netscher*, Portrait of a boy; *Hans von Kulmbach*, Mary Magdalen; *178. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Burgher Jacob Meyer of Bâle (signature forged). In the middle are drawings by *A. del Sarto*, *Nattier* (Queen Maria Leszczyńska), and *Chodowiecki*, and engravings by *Dürer* and *Klinger*. — Room II contains numerous good miniature portraits, chiefly of the French school. Also: 266. *Matejko*, Scene from the Polish insurrection of 1863. — The following rooms contain Egyptian antiquities, ancient glass, terracotta figures from Tanagra, Greek vases, Greek and Etruscan bronzes (No. 1, fine Etruscan situla); silver mirror-case (Hercules and Omphale), of the best Greek period; cabinets; tapestry, etc.

To the E. of the museum is the *Florian-Tor* (Pl. 2; B, 3), to the N. of which is the *Rondell*, a circular structure dating from 1488 (barbican; open daily 10-4, winter 11-3; adm. 50 *h*), almost the only relic of the old fortifications. — Outside the Rondell, in the Matejki-Platz, is the *Academy of Art*. Farther on are an equestrian *Statue of King Jagiello* in bronze by Winulski (1910) and the **Church of St. Florian** (Pl. C, 2; sexton opposite the E. choir), with four pictures by *Hans von Kulmbach* (scenes from the life of St. John; on the first pillars to the right and left). The third chapel to the right contains the late-Gothic altar of St. John (1518). — To the S.E. of the Florian-Tor, at the corner of the Szpitalna, is the **Theatre** (Pl. C, 3), erected in the late-

Renaissance style in 1891-93 from *Zawiejski's* designs, with a drop-curtain by H. Siemiradzki (1894). In front of the theatre is a marble bust of *Count Alex. Fredro* (d. 1876), the playwright, by Godebski. In the promenades to the N. is a bronze monument to *B. Zaleski*, the poet, by Weloński (1886). To the S. of the theatre is the *Heilige-Kreuzkirche* (early 16th cent.), a relic of the old town-hospital, founded ca. 1220. The bronze font dates from 1420.

The town is surrounded with **Suburbs,** lying within the modern fortifications. To the W. is Nowy Swiat; on the N.W. Piasek, with the old *Church of the Visitation;* on the N. Kleparz, with the grain and cattle markets; on the E. Wesoła, with the hospitals of St. Lazarus and St. Lewis and various institutes belonging to the University. — To the S. are Stradom, with the office of the commandant and the *Bernardine Church* (with large paintings by Lexycki, 17th cent.), and Kazimierz, the Jewish quarter, containing the Pauline convent, the hospital of the Brothers of Mercy, and several churches. Among the last is the *Church of St. Catharine* (Pl. B, 5), a Gothic structure of the middle of the 14th cent., containing several pictures of the mediæval school of Cracow, a well-preserved piece of Burgundian tapestry (1500), and some mediæval mural paintings (in the Gothic cloisters). The large *Church of Corpus Christi* (*Frohnleichnams-Kirche;* Pl. C, 5), of the 14th cent., has a valuable treasury of art. The *'Alte Schule'* (Pl. C, 5), at the E. end of the Joseph-Str., is an old synagogue of the 16th century. — The Francis Joseph Bridge leads hence across the Vistula to *Podgórze* (22,270 inhab.). To the S. rises the conical *Krakusberg* (905 ft.), also called *Twardowski Hill*, said by tradition to be the grave of the mythical dragon-slayer Krakus, the founder of Cracow, and to have been thrown up by human hands.

Some houses of the 16-18th cent., with interesting portals and courtyards, are still to be found in the old town. Among these may be mentioned the Jablonowski Palace (Ring-Platz 20); the aristocratic mansions at Anna-Str. 11, Słakowska-Str. 4, Ring-Platz 7 and 43, Jana-Str. 20, and Floryańska 3; the canons' residences, Kanonicza-Str. 18 and 21; and the clergy-houses beside the churches of St. Anna (Anna-Str.; 1st floor) and St. Mary (Plac Maryacki 4). Lovers of art may apply for further details to the *Verein der Freunde für Kunst und Geschichte Krakaus* (Sienna-Str. 16) and to *Dr. von Tomkowicz* (office of the 'Czas', Thomas-Str. 32).

The **Kościuszko Hill** (1095 ft.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the Ring-Platz (carr. 3 *K*, bargain advisable), is a mound of earth, 65 ft. in height, thrown up in 1820-23 by the united efforts of the whole population of Cracow in honour of the Polish hero of that name, on the heights of *Bronisława*. Since 1855 it has been converted into a fort (entr. at the guard-house). *View of Cracow, with its many towers, and Podgórze, with the Krakusberg beyond it; S. the High Tatra; S.W. the Babiagóra (5660 ft.; p. 384) and its neighbours of the Beskid range, then the Vistula, traceable for a long distance, and the monastery of *Bielany* (p. 377).

About 3½ M. to the W. of the Ring-Platz lies *Wolajustowska*, with the fine park and Renaissance château of Prince Czartoryski (first half of 16th cent.). — To the S.W. (1¾ hr.), on a height on the left bank of the Vistula, lies the Camaldulensian monastery of *Bielany*, with a baroque church of the early 17th century. — On a cliff overhanging the right bank of the Vistula, 1 hr. to the W. of Bielany, are the remains of the Benedictine convent of *Tyniec*. — The Cistercian abbey of *Mogila*, 7½ M. to the E. (reached also by railway in 40 min.), has a church in the Transition style.

Salt Mines of Wieliczka. Railway (8½ M.) viâ *Bierżanów* (see below) in 30-40 min. (fares 80 or 50 *h*; carr. 10-16 *K*) to *Wieliczka* (835 ft.; several inns; pop. 7120). From the rail. station we follow the road to the left, then turn to the left, and follow the avenue in a straight direction. Before reaching (9 min.) the railway-bridge we take the footpath to the right, which leads to (1 min.) the Kuczkiewiczgasse, pass below the railway to the left, and (5 min.) ascend to the right to (3 min.) the Crown-Prince Rudolph Shaft. Here tickets of admission to the mines are issued on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. at 3 p.m., or, if one of these days is a holiday, then on the following day (4 *K*, with 60 *h* for the lift; Bengal fire 20-40 *h*; general illumination 40-130 *K*). Visitors don mining attire and follow the attendant. The inspection of the mines takes 1½-2 hrs. Specimens of the rock-salt may be purchased.

These mines, the greatest depth of which is 980 ft., employ over 1400 hands. Total length of the mines, from E. to W., 2⅓ M.; breadth, from N. to S., 1040 yds. The different levels are connected by flights of steps, and are pierced by a labyrinth of passages, the aggregate length of which is computed at 78 M. The mines contain two ponds, which have boats upon them. Many of the disused chambers, some of which are 100-120 ft. in height, are employed as magazines, and some of them are embellished with candelabra, etc., hewn in rock-salt. There are also several chapels with altars, statues, and other ornaments in rock-salt.

Excursionists to the *High Tatra* take the Galician Railway from Cracow (Podgórze) viâ *Sucha* and *Chabówka* to *Zakopane* (pp. 384, 383).

From Cracow to Kocmyrzów, 12½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. From (5 M.) *Czyżyny* a branch runs to *Mogila* (see above). — 12½ M. *Kocmyrzów*.

60. From Cracow to Lemberg.

212½ M. Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 5½-10¾ hrs. (fares 31 *K* 60, 19 *K* 30, 12 *K* 30 *h*; express fares 41 *K* 70, 25 *K* 50, 16 *K* 20 *h*).

Cracow, see p. 371. The train crosses the *Vistula*; on the right is the *Krakusberg* (p. 376). 3 M. *Podgórze-Płaszów* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 370; 5½ M. *Bierżanów* (branch to *Wieliczka*, see above). — 23½ M. **Bochnia** (*Rail. Restaurant*; pop. 10,920), with salt-mines. — 48½ M. **Tarnów** (740 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Bristol*, R. 3¼-5 *K*; *Métropole*), a town with 37,265 inhab. (half of them Jews), lies on the *Biala*, near its confluence with the *Dunajec*. Interesting old *Town Hall*. The high-lying *Cathedral* (15th cent.) contains monuments of the Tarnowski family (16th cent.).

From Tarnów to Orló, 100½ M., railway in 4¾-6¼ hrs. — 36 M. *Stróże* (Rail. Restaurant; p. 383); 61 M. *Neu-Sandec* (p. 383); 86 M. *Żegiestów* (Kurhaus), with a chalybeate spring. — 92 M. *Muszyna*, whence a branch-line runs to the calcareous and chalybeate springs of *Krynica* (1950 ft.; Kurhaus), situated 7 M. to the N. (carr. 4-6 *K*). — 100½ M. *Orló* (p. 479).

69 M. *Dębica* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Prince Radziwill, the junction of a branch-line to (44 M.) *Tarnobrzeg* and

(109 M.) Przeworsk (see below). — 98 M. *Rzeszów* (Rail. Restaurant), with 26,840 inhab. (half Jews) and an old château of Prince Lubomirski, now a prison. Branch-line to Jasło (p. 383), 44 M. to the S. — 108½ M. *Łańcut* (pop. 4850), with a château and park of Count Potocki; 121 M. *Przeworsk* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château and park of Prince Lubomirski (branch to Dębica, see above); 130½ M. *Jaroslau* (Rail. Restaurant; Victoria; Stern; pop. 24,975), on the left bank of the *San*.

152 M. **Przemyśl** (790 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Royal*, with café; *Victoria; Hôtel de l'Europe;* pop. 54,070), an ancient town and important fortress on the San, is the headquarters of the 10th Army Corps and the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Greek bishop. A hill on the S.W. side of the town is crowned with the ruins of a castle said to have been built by Casimir the Great. Branch-line to (22½ M.) *Chyrów* (p. 383).

181 M. *Sądowa-Wisznia* (Rail. Restaurant); 192½ M. *Gródek Jagiellónski* (Rail. Restaurant), with 13,380 inhab. (one-third Jews), between two lakes. About 3 M. to the S.E. are the sulphur-baths of *Lubień* (970 ft.; Concordia, R. 2½-4½ *K*).

212½ M. **Lemberg.** — Railway Stations. *Central Railway Station* (Główny Dworzec; Pl. A, 3), with very fair restaurant; *Podzamcze Station* (Pl. E, F, 1).

Hotels. *Hôt. George* (Pl. f; E, 3), Plac Maryacki 1, R. from 3, D. 3 *K*; *Hôtel Impérial* (Pl. a; E, 2, 3), Ulica Trzeciego Maja 3, R. 3-10, D. 2 *K* 80 *h*; *Hôt. de l'Europe* (Pl. d; E, 3), Plac Maryacki 4, R. 2½-4, D. 3 *K*; *Hôt. de France* (Pl. e; E, 3), Plac Maryacki 5; *Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. b; E, 2, 3), Ulica Karola Ludwika 13; *Austria*, Ulica Batorego (Pl. F, 3).

Restaurants. At the *Hôt. George*, *Hôtel de l'Europe*, and *Grand Hôtel*, see above; *Stadtmüller*, Ulica Krakowska 9 (Pl. E, 2). — Cafés. *Theater-Café*, in the Theatre (Pl. E, 2); *Central*, Plac Halicki (Pl. E, F, 3).

Cabs. From the Central Station to the town and vice versâ, one-horse 1 *K*, two-horse 1 *K* 40 *h*, at night (Nov.-April 8-6, May-Oct. 10-5) 1 *K* 20 or 1 *K* 60 *h*; from the Podzamcze Station 80 *h* or 1 *K*, at night 90 *h* or 1 *K* 20 *h*; luggage 40 *h*. — Per drive in the town 50 or 60 *h*; per ½ hr. 80 *h* or 1 *K*, each addit. ¼ hr. 30 or 40 *h*.

Electric Tramway from the Central Station (Pl. A, 3) to the *Wały Hetmańskie* (Pl. E, 2, 3), and thence either to the S. to the *Kiliński Park* (Pl. E, 5) or to the E. to the *Cemetery of Łyczakow* (beyond Pl. G, 3).

Consuls. British Vice-Consul, *Prof. R. Załoziecki*. — Danish Consul, *A. von Zachariewicz*.

General Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Ulica Słowackiego.

Chief Attractions (half-a-day). Rathaus, Dominican Church, Hall of the Estates, Greek Catholic Cathedral, Ossoliński Institute, Kiliński Park.

Lemberg (1050 ft.), Polish *Lwów*, French *Léopol*, the capital of Galicia, with 206,575 inhab. (11 per cent Jews), lies in a small valley opening towards the N. It is the headquarters of the 11th Army Corps and the seat of a Roman Catholic, an Armenian, and a Greek Catholic archbishop. The inner town (Śródmieście), with the Rathaus (p. 379), is surrounded by promenades. Beyond these lie four suburbs, those of *Cracow (Krakowskie)* on the W., *Zolkiev (Żółkiewskie)* on the N., *Lyczakov (Łyczakowskie)*

LEMBERG (LWÓW)
1 : 20.000
0 200 400 600 Meter
Straßenbahnen, K. Kirche, Pl. Plac-Platz,
Ul. Ulica - Straße
A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
KRAKOWSKIE
Ulica Kopernika
Ulica Lwowska
Ulica Na Błonie
Ulica Łyczakowska
Ulica Kordeckiego
Ulica Wycerska
Ulica Traugutta
Ulica Wiktorska
Ulica Gródecka
Ulica Polna
Ulica Sudownicka
Ulica 29 Listopada
Ulica Murarska
Ulica Kadyłowska
Ulica Mickiewicza
Ulica Sta
Ul. Św. Teresy
Ul. Św. Ducha
Ul. Św. Marka
Ul. Św. Piotra
Ul. Św. Zofii
Ul. Św. Mikołaja
Ul. Św. Jana
Ul. Św. Jerzego
Ul. Św. Stanisława
Ul. Św. Wojciecha
Ul. Św. Bartłomieja
Ul. Św. Andrzeja
Ul. Św. Józefa
Ul. Św. Katarzyny
Ul. Św. Elżbiety
Ul. Św. Barbary
Ul. Św. Agnieszki
Ul. Św. Klary
Ul. Św. Franciszka
Ul. Św. Antoniego
Ul. Św. Bernarda
Ul. Św. Dominika
Ul. Św. Jakuba
Ul. Św. Filipa
Ul. Św. Bartłomieja
Ul. Św. Macieja
Ul. Św. Szymona
Ul. Św. Judy Tadeusza
Ul. Św. Mateusza
Ul. Św. Łukasza
Ul. Św. Marka
Ul. Św. Piotra
Ul. Św. Pawła

E
F
G
Krasne
Schlachthaus
Bahnhof Podzamcze
pod Dębem
ŻÓŁKIEWSKIE
Basilian Kloster
Franz Josephsberg
Unionshügel
St. Nikol.
Pl. św. Teodora
St. Johannes
Synagoge
Pl. Targowa zboża
Ul. Bożnica
Ul. Gazowa
Ul. Miodowa
Ul. Stenlawska
Ul. Berka
Ul. Zamkowa
Ul. Kołłątaja
Ul. Tłumacka
Ul. Kościelna
Ul. Św. Wojciecha
Benedictiner K.
Barmherz. Schw. Spital
Maria Schnee-K.
Theater
Pl. Krakowski
Pl. Sulzecki
Ul. Sobieskiego
Ul. Karabkowska
Ul. Wodopojowa
Ul. Wały Hetm.
Ul. Ormiańska
Ul. Bernardyńska
Ul. Bl. Bonifratrów
Ul. Jagiellońska
Ul. Smolki
Sparkasse
Rathaus
Ul. Ratuszowa
Ul. Kilińskiego
Ul. Mickiewicza
Ul. Kopernika
Ul. Mostowa
Ul. Szkolna
Kathedrale
Mariä Himmelf.
Ul. Chorążczyzna
Ul. Zamojska
Ul. Ogrodowa
Ul. Karmelicka
Ul. Franciszkańska
Ul. Bramowa
Ul. Ormiańska
Ul. Bernardyńska
Ul. Bl. Bonifratrów
Ul. Jagiellońska
Ul. Smolki
Ul. Kilińskiego
Ul. Mickiewicza
Ul. Kopernika
Ul. Mostowa
Ul. Szkolna
Ul. Ratuszowa
Ul. Kołłątaja
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Ul. Zamkowa
Ul. Berka
Ul. Gazowa
Ul. Miodowa
Ul. Stenlawska
Ul. Bożnica
Ul. Targowa zboża
Ul. Sobieskiego
Ul. Karabkowska
Ul. Wodopojowa
Ul. Wały Hetm.

on the E., and *Halicz (Halickie)* on the S. The Central Railway Station (Pl. A, 3) lies in the first of these, the Podzamcze Station (Pl. E, F, 1) in the second.

The Inner Town is bounded on the E. side by the Wały Gubernatorskie, and on the W. side by the Wały Hetmańskie, with statues of *Hetman Jabłonowski*, the defender of the town against the Turks in 1695, and of *King John III. Sobieski*, by Barącz (1898). In the Marien-Platz (Plac Maryacki; Pl. E, 3) is a monument to the poet *Adam Mickiewicz* (d. 1855; Pl. 17), by A. Popiel (1904). In the Rynek, or principal square, which is surrounded by houses of the 16-17th cent. and embellished with four handsome monumental fountains, stands the *Rathaus* (Ratusz; Pl. E, F, 2), built in 1827-34, with its tower 213 ft. high (good survey of the town from the top). — The *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (Katedra Łacińska; Pl. E, 3), built in 1479 in the late-Gothic style, was restored in the 18th cent. in the rococo style. Behind it is the interesting *Boimów Chapel* (1609). — To the E. of the Rynek is the *Dominican Church* (Pl. 3; F, 2), a domed building of the 18th cent., with a monument to Countess Borkowska (d. 1811) by Thorvaldsen. To the N.W. of the Rynek is the *Dzieduszycki Museum* (Pl. 6; E, 2), containing important natural history collections (open to visitors on application to the keeper). To the N. stands the *Armenian Cathedral* (Pl. 1; E, 2), in the Armenian-Byzantine style (15th cent.); in front of it rises a statue of St. Christopher (1726). To the S. of the *Theatre* is the *Municipal Industrial Museum* (Muzeum Przemysłowe Miejskie; Pl. 9, E 2; open on week-days, except Mon., 9-2, Sun. & holidays 10-1; free on Sun., at other times 40 *h*).

In the Cracow Suburb is the *Landtags-Gebäude* or *Hall of the Estates* (Gmach Sejmowy; Pl. D, 3), built in 1877-81, with its principal front facing the *Public Park;* in the session-room is a painting by Matejko of the Lublin Union of 1567. In the park are a restaurant and a bronze statue of *Count Goluchowski* (d. 1875; Pl. 14), Governor of Galicia, by Godebski (1901); a band plays on summer-evenings. To the W. of the park, on an elevated site, is the fine baroque *Greek Catholic Cathedral* (Katedra Świętego Jura; Pl. C, 3); to the S.W. of the park is the *Polytechnic Institution* (Pl. C, 3, 4; 1873-77). In the N. part of the suburb rises the *Invalidenhaus* (Pl. C, 1), with its four towers (1855-63).

Ossoliński's National Institute (Pl. E, 3), in the Halicz Suburb, contains a library, relating chiefly to Polish literature and history (130,000 vols. & 4800 MSS.; open free daily 8-1 & 4-7, in July & Aug. 11-1). In the same building is the *Lubomirski Museum*, containing pictures, antiquities, coins, and weapons (open free on week-days, except Mon., 10-1, Sun. 11-1; on Tues. & Frid. also 3-5).

In the Ulica Akademicka (Pl. E, 3) are a bronze bust of *K. Ujejski* (d. 1897), the poet, by Popiel (1901), and a bronze

statue of *Count A. Fredro* (d. 1876), the playwright, by Marconi (1897). The *University* (Pl. E, F, 4) is attended by 4000 students.

To the S. of the town is the extensive *Kiliński Park* (Pl. E, 5; restaurant), the favourite promenade of the citizens, with a statue of Jan Kiliński (1760-1819; Pl. 16, the Polish patriot. — Fine views of the town may be enjoyed from the *Unions-Hügel* (Pl. F, G, 1) and from the top of the *Franz-Joseph-Berg* (1312 ft.; Pl. F, G, 1).

From Lemberg to Ławoczne, 91½ M., railway in 4¼-5¼ hrs. Passing (12 M.) the sulphur-baths of *Pustomyty*, we run through the pretty *Szczerek Valley* to (16½ M.) *Szczerzec* (895 ft.; with large quarries of gypsum) and (970 ft.), beyond (28 M.) *Mikołajów*, cross the *Dniester*. Then through a wooded tract to (46½ M.) *Stryj* (p. 382) and viâ (70 M.) *Skole* (Rail. Restaurant) to (91½ M.) *Ławoczne* (p. 502). Hence to *Budapest*, see R. 85.

From Lemberg to Podwołoczyska (Kiev, Odessa), 119½ M., railway in 4-6 hrs. — 31½ M. *Krasne* (Rail. Restaurant), junction for *Brody*, *Radziwiłów* (Russian frontier), and *Kiev*. — 87 M. **Tarnopol** (1045 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Podolski*), a town with 33,850 inhab., half of whom are Jews. A branch-line runs hence to (51 M.) Kopyczyńce. — 119½ M. *Podwołoczyska* (Rail. Restaurant), the last station in Austria, opposite which, on the left bank of the *Podhorce*, is *Wołoczyska* (Rail. Restaurant, good), the first Russian station. Thence to (459 M.) *Odessa*, see *Baedeker's Russie* or *Russland*.

A branch-line runs from Lemberg to (48½ M.) *Sambor* (p. 383).

61. From Lemberg to Czernowitz *(Bucharest)*.

165½ M. Railway in 13¼-17½ hrs. (fares 24 *K* 40, 14 *K* 90, 9 *K* 50 *h*; express fares 32 *K* 20, 19 *K* 70, 12 *K* 50 *h*).

Lemberg, see p. 378. The railway at first traverses a lofty and monotonous plain, intersected by valleys. Near (15½ M.) *Staresioło* (930 ft.), on the right, is a half-ruined castle, now partly converted into a brewery. — 40 M. *Chodorów* (815 ft.; Rail. Restaurant); branch-line to (25½ M.) *Stryj* (p. 382). — 62 M. *Bursztyn-Demianów* (740 ft.), with a château of Prince Jablonowski. — 69½ M. *Halicz* (730 ft.; Rail. Restaurant); the town lies 1¼ M. to the W.

The long range of the Carpathians now becomes visible in the distance to the right. The train crosses the Dniester, and near (78½ M.) *Jezupol* approaches the *Bystrica*.

87 M. **Stanislau** (840 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Impérial; Central*), a busy trading town with 33,300 inhab. (more than half Jews), rebuilt since a great fire in 1868, is the junction of lines to *Husiatyn* on the E., to Stryj, Chyrów, Bielitz, and *Dziedítz* (R. 62) on the W., and to (36 M.) *Delatyn*, (58 M.) *Worochta*, and (72½ M.) *Körösmező* (p. 505) on the S.

From Worochta (see above), with a club-house of the Tatra-Verein (restaurant), the **Csorna-Hora**, or *Czarna-Hora*, forming a ridge 18 M. in length, may easily be ascended. A bridle-path (guide or horse 3 *K*) ascends the valley of the Pruth to the (7 hrs.) open refuge-hut at the foot of the Csorna-Hora, whence the summit of the *Hoverla* (6750 ft.) is reached in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 506).

112 M. *Korszów* (1085 ft.). On the right the *Csorna-Hora* (p. 380) and other peaks of the Carpathians now come nearer. — 122 M. **Kolomea** (930 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Grand-Hôtel; Hôt. de l'Europe*), a town on the *Pruth*, with 40,520 inhab. (50 per cent Jews). Branch-lines to (25½ M.) *Delatyn* (p. 380) and to (49½ M.) *Stefanówka*.

Beyond (133½ M.) *Zabłotów* the train crosses the Pruth, and near (143½ M.) *Śniatyn-Załucze* recrosses it. 150½ M. *Nepolokoutz* (Rail. Restaurant); 156½ M. *Łużan* (Rail. Restaurant). Branch-line to *Stefanówka* (see above). — Nearing (164½ M.) *Zuczka* (branch to the E. to *Nowosielitza* and *Odessa*), we obtain, to the right, a view of Czernowitz. The train crosses the Pruth again.

165½ M. **Czernowitz.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Schwarzer Adler*, Ring-Platz 3, R. 2½-5, D. 2½ *K*, very fair; *Central*, Rathaus-Str. 6, R. from 2 *K* 40 *h*, well spoken of; *Bristol*, Rudolfs-Platz, new; *Métropole*, Rathaus-Str.; *Bellevue*, Ring-Platz.

Restaurants. At the hotels; *Bierhalle*, Tempelgasse; in the *Musikvereins-Gebäude*, Rudolfs-Platz; luncheon-rooms of *Gaina*, Ring-Platz, and *Skowron*, Enzenberg-Str. (good Moldavian wine). — Cafés. *Café Habsburg*, *Café de l'Europe*, both in the Herrengasse; *Café Wien*, Enzenberg-Str.

Cabs, with two horses, from the station to the town 1 *K* 60, from the town to the station 1 *K* 20 *h*; 1 hour 2 *K*, each ¼ hr. more 40 *h* (at night one-half more). One-horse cab (not recommended) one-third less.

Electric Tramway from the Pruth Bridge to the station and through the town and past the Volks-Garten to the Volksgarten Station (p. 382; about 4½ M.).

Post & Telegraph Office, Postgasse, near the Ring-Platz.

Baths. *Sophien-Bad*, Russische Gasse; *Türken-Bad*, by the Türken-Brunnen. *River Baths* in the Pruth, by the bridge.

Czernowitz (560-880 ft.), the capital of the *Bukowina*, is situated on rising ground on the right bank of the Pruth, which is crossed here by two bridges. Pop., including the suburbs, 86,870 (about one-third Jews). The town, which is entirely modern, is the seat of the governor of the Bukowina, of a Greek Oriental archbishop, and of a German university (see below). Most of its churches are devoid of architectural interest.

From the railway-station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the left to the Springbrunnen-Platz, here bending to the right (S.) into the Enzenberg-Str., which leads to (25 min.) the Ring-Platz, with the *Rathaus*. A weekly market is held here on Mon., attended by peasants in their national dress. From the Schwarzer Adler the Tempelgasse leads to the right to the *Synagogue*, a Moorish building, erected from the plans of Zachariewicz in 1877, with a conspicuous dome. Close by to the S. (l.) is the Elisabeth-Platz, with a marble *Statue of Schiller* by Leisek (1907). To the S. are the *Courts of Law* (1906); to the W. is the *Municipal Theatre*, built by Fellner & Helmer in 1905. To the N. of the Theatre, in the Universitäts-Str., is the *University*, founded in 1875, and attended by about 1000 students. It has no medical faculty.

The Universitäts-Str. is continued towards the N.W. by the Residenzgasse, leading to the *Archiepiscopal Palace*, a large brick edifice in the Byzantine style, erected by Hlawka in 1864-75; the tower commands a fine view of the town and environs.

From the Ring-Platz (p. 381) the Liliengasse leads to the S. to the Austria-Platz. In the Liliengasse, to the right, is the *Landes-Museum* (open on Sun., 1-3), with which is associated the *Industrial Museum* (open on Sun., 10-12 & 1-3). In the Austria-Platz is the *Austria Monument*, executed by Pekary, and erected in 1875 to commemorate the centenary of Austria's possession of the Bukowina. — In the Herrengasse, leading to the S.E. from the Ring-Platz, is the *Landes-Basar*, with specimens of cottage industry.

At the S. end of the town lies the *Volks-Garten* (electric tramway, see p. 381), a favourite resort with shady walks, containing the *Schützenhaus* and the *Kursalon* (both with restaurants). Adjacent is the *Botanic Garden* (to the S.W.). — To the W. of the Theatre (p. 381) is the *Schiller Park*. — To the N.W. of the Archiepiscopal Palace is the *Habsburg-Höhe* (reached by the Dominikgasse), with a fine view of the plain of the Pruth.

About $3^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. of the Pruth bridge (tramway, see p. 381) lies *Sadagóra* (590 ft.), with 4615 inhab. (mainly Jews).

From Czernowitz to Bucharest, $335^1/_2$ M., express in 12 hrs. — $31/_2$ M. *Volksgarten* (see above); 21 M. *Hliboka* (1140 ft.; Rail. Restaurant); $37^1/_2$ M. *Hadikfalva* (1215 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). — From (51 M.) *Hatna* a line runs viâ *Kimpolung* ($49^1/_2$ M.) to ($78^1/_2$ M.) *Dorna-Watra* (2630 ft.; Park Hotel; Bahn-Hôtel; restaurant at the Kurhaus; visitors' tax 3-18 *K*), with chalybeate springs and peat-baths. — At (56 M.) *Itzkany*, the Austrian frontier-station, luggage coming from Roumania is examined. 58 M. *Burdujeni*, the first Roumanian station (custom-house examination for travellers from Austria). The train now runs near the *Sereth*, the principal river of Moldavia. $95^1/_2$ M. *Pascani*, junction for *Jassy*, *Kishenev*, and *Odessa*: 298 M. *Ploesti* (p. 563). — $335^1/_2$ M. *Bucharest*, see p. 563.

62. From Stanislau to Dzieditz viâ Stryj, Neu-Zagórz, and Saybusch.

$410^1/_2$ M. Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in $22^1/_2$-$23^3/_4$ hrs.

Stanislau, see p. 380. The train crosses the *Bystrica*. Near ($31^1/_2$ M.) *Kałusz*, a busy little town with salt-mines, it crosses the *Lomnica*. Beyond ($40^1/_2$ M.) *Rożniatów-Krechowice* (1190 ft.) we near the N. spurs of the Carpathians. Pretty hill-scenery. 51 M. *Dolina* (1305 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). We cross the *Swica* to ($59^1/_2$ M.) *Bolechów*. $66^1/_2$ M. *Morszyn*, with mineral springs. We cross the *Stryj* to ($76^1/_2$ M.) **Stryj** (990 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Dienstl*), a town of 30,200 inhab. (half Jews), with important cattle-markets, junction of the line from Lemberg to Ławoczne (p. 380) and of a branch-line to ($25^1/_2$ M.) *Chodorów* (p. 380).

93 M. *Drohobycz* (Rail. Restaurant), $2^1/_2$ M. (cab 2 *K*) from

the town of **Drohobycz** (1015 ft.; pop. 35,885), with a fine Gothic church, founded in 1392 but frequently restored. The church of St. George, in the suburb of Zawieża, resembles the 'Stavekirker' of Norway.

A branch-line runs hence S.W. to (7½ M.) *Borysław* (1245 ft.), with its valuable petroleum and paraffin beds. About 6 M. to the S. of Drohobycz are the sulphur and salt baths of *Truskawiec* (1235 ft.; Kurhaus).

111 M. *Dublany-Kranzberg;* then across the Dniester to (120 M.) *Sambor* (1015 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a district-town (20,260 inhab.). Branch-lines run N. to (48½ M.) Lemberg (p. 378) and S. to (64 M.) Sianki (p. 501). — The train crosses the *Strwiaz.*

139 M. **Chyrów** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, junction for Przemyśl (p. 378). — 150½ M. *Krościenko.* The train crosses the Strwiaz and runs through a wooded hill-region. 166 M. *Olszanica.* Then through a short tunnel to (174 M.) *Lisko-Łukawica* in the valley of the *San*, and across the San and the *Oslawa* to (179½ M.) **Neu-Zagórz** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, junction of the line to *Legenye-Alsómihályi* (p. 501).

The Galician line follows the San to (182½ M.) *Sanok* (with a château and machine-shop) and then turns to the W. — 200 M. *Rymanów* (980 ft.), the station for the (3 M.) baths of that name, with three mineral springs. — 204 M. *Iwonicz* (955 ft.), with baths (1345 ft.; 7½ M. to the S.; carriage and pair 7 *K*) containing salt, iodine, and bromine. At (213½ M.) *Jedlicze* we cross the *Jasiołka*, and at (223½ M.) *Jasło* (branch-line to Rzeszów, p. 378) the *Wisłoka*, and then enter the smiling *Ropa Valley.* 240 M. *Zagórzany* (865 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction for *Gorlice*, with important naphtha-works, 3 M. to the S.W.

We ascend the *Moszczanka* and *Wolska* valleys to (247½ M.) *Wola Łużańska* (1095 ft.), and then descend the valley of the *Biała* to (255 M.) *Stróże* (1000 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction for Tarnów (p. 377). We follow the right bank of the Biała and then cross it to (257 M.) *Grybów* (1070 ft.), a prettily situated little town. The line now winds in long curves round the *Górki* (1855 ft.), through picturesque hill-scenery, to (261½ M.) *Ptaszkowa* (1630 ft.), on the watershed between the Biała and the Dunajec, and descends to (274½ M.) *Kamionka Wielka* (1170 ft.), in the *Królowa Valley.*

279½ M. **Neu-Sandec** *(Rail. Restaurant).* The town (pop. 25,400), 1¼ M. off, lies in a plain, on the Dunajec. Railway to Tarnów or Orló, see p. 377.

We cross the Dunajec, follow its left bank to (286 M.) *Marcinkowice*, and enter the valley of the *Smolnik.* At (330½ M.) *Mszana Dolna* the *Mszana* is crossed. The line proceeds through the *Raba Valley* to *Rabka*, with saline springs containing bromine and iodine, and (340 M.) **Chabówka** (1570 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*).

From Chabówka to Zakopane, 33 M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. — 18 M. *Nowy-Targ* or *Neumarkt* (1940 ft.; Hôt. Herz), with 9185 inhab., is the junction of a line to (15 M.) Szuchahora (p. 482). Diligence daily to (24 M.) **Szczawnica** (1640 ft.; *Kurhaus; Hôt. Martha*, R. 3¼-6, B. 1, D. 4, pens. 10-15 *K; Stöger*), a watering-place on the N. slope of the Carpathians, with alkaline-muriatic springs. To Tatra-Höhlenhain, see p. 496; to Poprád, see p. 483. — 33 M. *Zakopane*, see p. 497.

Beyond Chabówka the train runs N.W. to (345 M.) *Jordanów* (1445 ft.), passes through the picturesque *Skawa Valley*, and reaches (363 M.) **Sucha** (1205 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*).

To Cracow, 45½ M., railway in 2-2¾ hrs., viâ *Kalwarya* (junction for *Bielitz*, p. 362) and *Skawina* (branch to *Oświęcim*, p. 370). Thence to Cracow, see p. 370.

To Sierśza-Wodna, 46 M., railway in 5-5½ hrs. — 5½ M. *Skawce;* 16 M. *Wadowice* (Rail. Restaurant); 25 M. *Spytkowice* (p. 370); 38 M. *Bolęcin* (p. 370); 41½ M. *Trzebinia* (p. 370). — 46 M. *Sierśza-Wodna.*

We traverse pleasant wooded valleys to (375½ M.) *Hucisko* and descend into the *Koszarawa Valley* to (383 M.) *Jeleśnia* (1495 ft.; **Bornstein's Inn**, R. 1 *K* 20 *h*).

About 7 hrs. to the E. of Jeleśnia rises the **Babiagóra** (5660 ft.; shelter-hut, bed 1½ *K*), which may be ascended hence (guide 2 *K* per day). From the rail. station we follow the road to the S. to (2 M.) the church of the village of Jeleśnia. Beyond this we turn to the left and proceed viâ (3 M.) the forester's house at *Przyborów* (1650 ft.) to (1 M.) the cross-roads. Here we turn to the right into a side-valley and follow the black way-marks, viâ *Gluchaczki* (2730 ft.), to (1¾ hr.) the *Jalovecer Klause*, with several keepers' houses. Thence we ascend (black way-marks) over the *Brana* (4977 ft.), then descend, and again ascend to (3 hrs.) the top of the Babiagóra, the highest of the Beskids. The splendid view embraces the High Tatra on the S.E.

390 M. *Saybusch* (1135 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), Pol. *Żywiec* (5600 inhab.), on the *Sola*, with an old castle, is the junction of a branch-line to (38 M.) Csácza (p. 481). We now run to the N.W. through the valley of the *Biała*, which here forms the boundary between Galicia and Austrian Silesia, to (403½ M.) *Bielitz* (p. 362).

At (410½ M.) *Dzieditz* the line joins the Oderberg and Cracow railway (p. 370).

VII. DALMATIA. MONTENEGRO.

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Geographical Remarks. The kingdom of DALMATIA, the southernmost crownland of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, extends from the Quarnerolo on the N. to the hills on the Lake of Scutari on the S., while on the E. it is commanded by the Velebit Mts., the Dinaric Alps, and the mountainous region of the Herzegovina and of Montenegro. The W. side of Dalmatia, 348 M. in length, is washed by the Adriatic. Covering an area of 4938 sq. M., Dalmatia forms the N.W. fringe of the Balkan peninsula. The coast is deeply indented with numerous bays and fjords, the entrances to which are guarded by countless islands and reefs *(scogli)*, while the mainland is a poorly-watered mountainous region, culminating in the Velebit Mts. (5768 ft.) and the Orjen near Cattaro (6217 ft.), and forming a lofty plateau descending abruptly to the sea, with crests running almost exclusively from N.W. to S.E., parallel with the Dinaric Alps. The mean annual temperature of the Dalmatian coast is about 59° Fahr., but great variations are caused by the violent and changeable winds. The winds from the sea bring moisture and in winter warmth, those from the land dryness and cold. The *Sirocco* (S.E.) alternates in winter with the dreaded *Bora* (Borcas; called the 'wind of the dead'), which descends from the mountain-gorges in terrific gusts, dangerous to the landsman and the mariner alike.

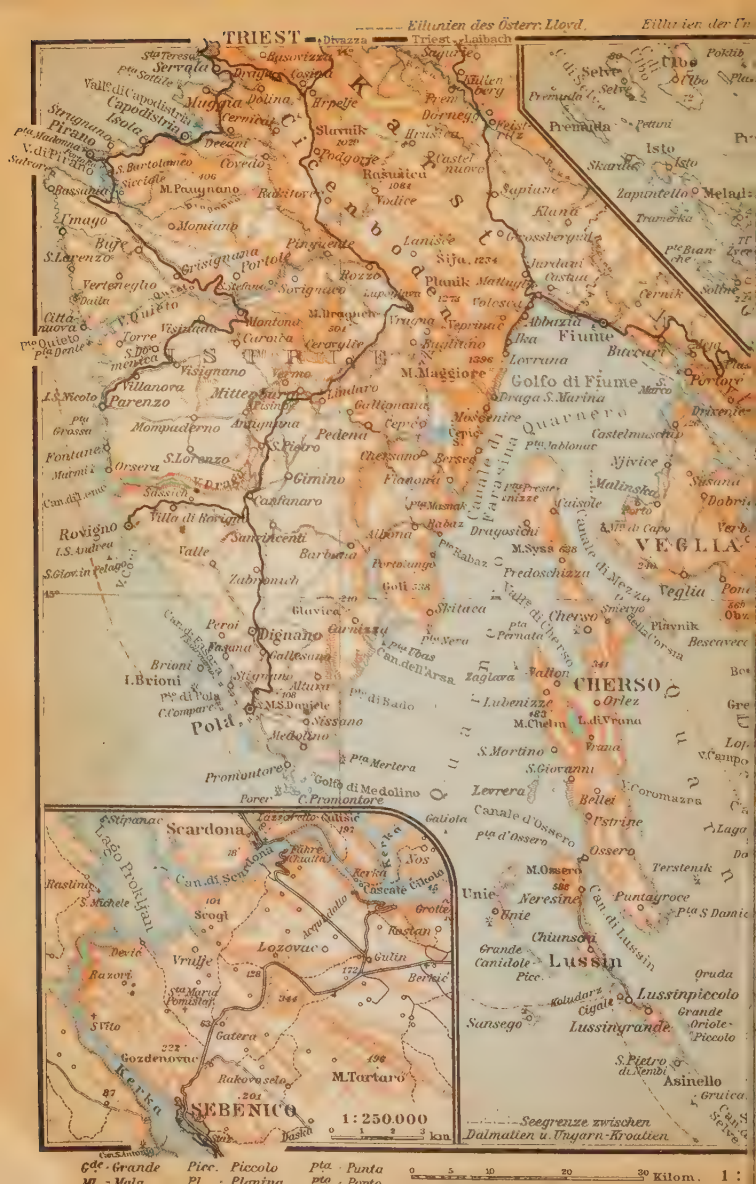
Like most limestone regions, Dalmatia is in great part destitute of vegetation. The inhabitants have great difficulty in cultivating the mountain-slopes, where they frequently grow vines, figs, olives, carob-trees, and almonds in carefully built terraces. They have lately taken to cultivating the *Pyrethrum cinerariae folium* and the *Chrysanthemum turreanum*, from the blossoms of which they prepare the Dalmatian insect-powder. The flora of Dalmatia also includes rosemary, oleanders, myrtles, pomegranates, agaves, and the cistus, which cover the slopes and the islands, especially in the south. While the north part of Dalmatia,

as far as Sebenico, is comparatively poor, Spalato with its 'Riviera' is famed for its wine, and the territory of the former republic of Ragusa is luxuriantly fertile, reminding one of Sicily and Greece. Even the date-palm and the orange-tree flourish here. Altogether Dalmatia partakes more of an Oriental than of a European character, and even with Italy it has little in common. — The sea abounds in fish. The shark, called by the Italians *pesce cane* ('dog-fish'), though not common, occurs everywhere, and sometimes endangers bathers even at Trieste.

The **Population** of Dalmatia (about 646,000) is chiefly of the Servian-Croatian race. In the towns it is partly Italian (to which race belong about 16,000 inhab.). The Croatians are mainly Roman Catholics, the Servians Greek (Orthodox) Catholics. The usual costume of the men consists of a small red cap or fez without shade (*kapa*), or a turban (*peškir*, Turkish for 'towel': at Ragusa *sarak*); a linen vest (*krožet*); a jacket (*jačerma*) embroidered with silver and several rows of filigree buttons; a cloak (*kabanica*) of coarse cloth (*kaba*) with a hood (*kukaljica*); a red woollen sash (*pas*); a leathern girdle (*pripašnjača*) as a receptacle for weapons, pipes, etc.; gaiters with a multitude of hooks and eyes; sandals (*opanke*) or shoes (*nestve*); and a wallet (*torbica*). The women also wear sandals or shoes. Their usual dress is a blue (*modrina*) or white (*bjelaca*) under-garment, with a linen (*brnjica*) or woollen (*sudak*) jacket or frock, sleeveless and open in front, a bodice (*krožet*), and an apron (*pregača*).

History. Anciently an independent kingdom, Dalmatia was subjugated by the Romans under Augustus and annexed to the province of *Illyricum*. Afterwards occupied by the Goths, and in 590 by the Avars, it came in 620 into possession of the Slavs, whose state was broken up at the end of the 11th century. Part of the land was then conquered by the Hungarians (1102), while the remainder, the later Duchy of Dalmatia, placed itself under the protection of the Republic of Venice, from which part of it was afterwards wrested by the Turks. By the Peace of Karlowitz (1699) and by that of Passarowitz (1718) the present Dalmatia, with the exception of the Republic of Ragusa (which was deprived of its independence by the French in 1808), was secured to Venice. By the Peace of Campo Formio (1797) it became Austrian, in 1805 it was attached to the kingdom of Italy, in 1810 to Illyria, and since 1814 it has again belonged to Austria.

Travelling in Dalmatia is mainly accomplished by Steamer. Express-lines are maintained by the *Austrian Lloyd* and by the *Hungarian and Croatian Steamboat Company* (usually known as the 'Ungaro-Croata'). The express boats of the former line (Italian crew and stewards) run thrice weekly from Trieste to Cattaro in 27½ hrs. (fares 49 *K*. 32 *K* 50 *h*) viâ Pola, Lussinpiccolo, Zara, Spalato, and Gravosa-Ragusa; those of the Ungaro-Croata ply 4 times weekly from Fiume to Cattaro in 24½ hrs. (47 *K* 74, 31 *K* 84 *h*) viâ Zara, Spalato, and Gravosa-Ragusa. There are also mail steamship lines operated by these two companies, the *Dalmatia Company*, and others. With the exception mentioned below, tickets are available only for one line: it is therefore better to take them from place to place. Tickets bought on board the boat are dearer than those procured at the agencies. Circular tickets, available for thirty days by all steamers of the Austrian Lloyd, the Ungaro-Croata, and the Dalmatia and Ragusa Companies, are issued at Trieste, Fiume, Abbazia, or Pola for the voyage to Cattaro and back viâ Lussinpiccolo, Zara, Sebenico, Traù, Spalato, Lesina, Lissa, Curzola, and Gravosa-Ragusa (fare 100 *K* 98 *h*; exclusive of meals on board, but including two days' pension at the Hotel Impérial at Ragusa). The best steamers at present are the 'Baron Gautsch' and the 'Prinz Hohenlohe' of the Lloyd Co., and the 'Gödöllö', 'Pannonia', and 'Salona' of the Ungaro-Croata. On the Lloyd express steamers the charge for dinner (noon) is 6 *K* (1st cl.) and 4 *K* (2nd cl.), for supper (7 p.m.) 4 *K* or 2 *K* 80 *h* (on the mail-steamers D. 4½ or 3½ *K*, S. 2 *K* 80 *h* or 2 *K*); meals on the steamers of the Ungaro-Croata


TRIEST
Eilfuhrten des österr. Lloyd
Eilfuhrten der U
Triest - Laibach
Duinogebirge
Karst
Istrien
Quarnero
Golfo di Fiume
Veglia
Cherso
Lussin
Lussinpiccolo
Lussingrande
Fiume
Abbazia
Volosca
Lovrana
Mattuglie
Sesana
Divazza
Prosecco
Opcina
Servola
Muggia
Capodistria
Isola
Pirano
Portorose
Strugnano
Salvore
Umago
Cittanuova
Parenzo
Orsera
Rovigno
Fasana
Dignano
Pola
Brioni
Promontore
Medolino
Golfo di Medolino
Premuda
Selve
Isto
Melai
Skarde
Zapuntello
Klana
Jelsane
Trsekka
Grossbergell
Sapiane
Lanisce
Sija
Plannik
Matteglie
Jerdani
Castua
Pinguente
Portole
Rozzo
Sovignacco
Montona
Visignano
Villanova
Mitterburg
Pisino
Gallignana
Antignana
Pedena
Cepich
Chersano
Canfanaro
Gimino
Sissano
Barbana
Valle
Zabrunich
Glavica
Peroi
Fasana
Gallesana
Brioni
Vigopiana
Altura
M.S.Daniele
Nissano
Medolino
Porer
C.Promontore
Lovrera
Canale d'Ossero
Ossero
Unie
Neresine
Chiunschi
Canidole
Picc.
Sansego
Lussingrande
Asinello
Grutica
Scardona
Lago Prohibran
Can. di Scardona
Kerka
Cascate Caticola
Rastine
S.Michele
Scogi
Devic
Vrulje
Lozovac
Gulin
Rastan
Ravori
Bertic
S.Vito
Gatera
Gozdenovac
Rakovo selo
M.Tartaro
SEBENICO
Can.S.Antonio
Baska
Punta
Grande
Piccolo
Seegrenze zwischen
Dalmatien u. Ungarn-Kroatien
1:250.000
Kilom.

zusammenfallende Linien beider Gesellschaften ——— Industriebahn

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Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

are somewhat cheaper. Berth 2 *K* or 1½ *K* per night; private stateroom with one berth 10 *K*. For carrying luggage from the steamer to the hotel the tariff is 50 *h* for each trunk (with a minimum of 1 *K*); from steamer to cab 20 *h* per piece. This service is carried on by licensed porters, not by hotel-servants. — The chief Railways run from *Spalato* or *Sebenico* to *Knin* and *Sinj*, from *Metković* or *Gravosa-Ragusa* to *Sarajevo*, and from *Gravosa-Ragusa* to *Trebinje* and *Zelenika*.

Inns. Travellers who do not expect too much will, on the whole, find the inns of Dalmatia very tolerable, though the food is indifferent and the cleanliness insufficient even at some of the largest houses. Among the more up-to-date establishments are the Bristol at Zara and the Impérial at Ragusa. In the tourist-season (comp. below), especially in Easter Week, rooms should be engaged beforehand by telegram.

Passport desirable, though not indispensable.

Plan of Tour. The best seasons for travelling in Dalmatia are from the middle of March to the end of May and from the middle of September to the middle of November. Strong shoes and coloured spectacles are desirable. — The following short tour is recommended to hurried travellers: — (1st Day) Steamer from Fiume or Trieste (viâ Pola) to Zara; (2nd) Zara; (3rd) Sebenico and Excursion to the Kerka Falls; (4th, 5th) Spalato, Salona, and Traù; (6th, 7th) Ragusa, Ombla, Cannosa; (8th) Castelnuovo, Cattaro; (9th, 10th) to Cetinje and back; (11th, 12th) return to Fiume or Trieste.

Language. Italian will carry the traveller along the whole coast; German also, even as far as Montenegro, is fairly well understood. In the interior, on the other hand, it is difficult to get on without some knowledge of the Servian-Croatian languages (practically one and the same Slavonic dialect), though Italian is often understood. An idea of the pronunciation and a few of the commoner words are given at p. 116.

Bibliography. 'Dalmatia, the Quarnero, and Istria', by *Thos. Graham Jackson* (3 vols.; London, 1893); 'Roman Cities in Italy and Dalmatia', by *Arthur L. Frothingham* (London, 1910; 10*s.* 6*d.*); 'Dalmatia', by *Maude M. Holbach* (New York, 1908; $ 1½); 'Dalmatia Illustrata', by *W. Royle* (London; 1900); and 'Dalmatia', by *E. S. Bartlett* (1908).

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63. From Trieste or Fiume to Zara.

a. From Trieste to Zara.

146 Nautical Miles (Knots). Express Steamer of the *Austrian Lloyd* thrice a week in 10½ hrs. (15 *K* 50, 10 *K* 50 *h*) viâ Pola (3¾ hrs.; 6 & 4 *K*) and Lussinpiccolo (7¼ hrs.; 11 & 7 *K*). The steamer goes on to Spalato, Gravosa, and Cattaro. Also Mail Steamers of the Austrian Lloyd (15¾ hrs.; 12 *K* 24, 8 *K* 16 *h*) and of the *Dalmatia Co.*

From Trieste to (59 Knots) *Pola*, see R. 41 b. — On leaving Pola, the Express Steamer steers to the S., passing (l.) Cape Promontore (p. 284) and then traversing the S. part of the *Quarnero*. Farther on are the islands of *Unie* (l.), *Canidole* (l.), and *Sánsego* (r.).

100 Knots. **Lussinpiccolo.** — The steamer-wharves are on the Riva Arciduca Francesco Ferdinando; that of the Austrian Lloyd is at the Mole, that of the Hungarian-Croatian Co. (p. 386) opposite the post-office.

Hotels. *Adria*, R. 3-6, B. 1, D. 3½, pens. 10-13 *K*; *Hofmann*, R. 2½-4½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 7 *K*; *Vindobona*; *Dreher-Central*, with restaurant, R. 2-3, D. 2-3, pens. 6-9 *K*, all four on the Riva Arciduca

Francesco Ferdinando. — *Private Rooms* from 40 *K* per month. — Visitors' Tax (after three days) 8 *K* or 4 *K* per month.

Lussinpiccolo is the chief port of the island of *Lussin* and the busiest trading-place among the islands of the Quarnero (pop. 6000). Its sheltered situation has made it a winter-resort. On the Riva Arciduca Francesco Ferdinando, opposite the Mole, is the Kurhaus, with café, reading-room, and 'inhalatorium'. At the S. end of the Riva is the market-place, a little to the E. of which stands the *Cathedral*. The bathing-place is at *Cigale* (Park Hotel, R. from 3, pens. from 9½ *K*; Pens. Fritzi, pens. 8½-11 *K*; sea-bath 30 *h*), 1 M. to the W. of the market-place (cab 1 *K* 30 *h*, with two horses 2 *K*). About 1 M. to the W. of Cigale is the *Madonna Annunziata Chapel*, with a view of the open sea.

About 3 M. to the S. of Lussinpiccolo (carr. by the Via Arciduca Stefano 4 *K*) lies the smaller town of **Lussingrande** (*Pens. Mignon*, pens. 8-12 *K*; *Pens. Rudy* or *Erzherzogin Renata*, pens. 8-12 *K*; *Pens. Johanneshof*, 7-12 *K*; *Kuranstalt Dr. Simonitsch*; *Café-Restaurant Szalay*). — In the N. part of the island rises the *Ossero* (1930 ft.), ascended from Lussinpiccolo viâ (3½ hrs.) *Neresine* in 6½ hrs. (guide desirable).

Farther on the steamer passes *Selve* (l.) and *Melada* (r.). To the left we have a *View of the rugged *Velebit Mts.* (p. 385). Finally we pass through the *Canale di Zara*, with the island of Ugljan (p. 392) to the right.

146 Knots. *Zara* (p. 389).

b. From Fiume to Zara.

116 Knots. Express Steamers of the *Ungaro-Croata* run 4 times weekly in 6 hrs. (fares 11 *K* 70, 9 *K* 80 *h*); the steamer goes on to Spalato, Gravosa, and Cattaro. Another steamer plies thrice weekly in 5 hrs. to Lussinpiccolo (fare 8 *K*). Mail Steamers run 4 or 5 times weekly direct in 8-9 hrs. (fares 12 *K* 24, 8 *K* 16 *h*); once weekly viâ Cirkvenica and Zengg in 13¾ hrs.; and once weekly viâ Veglia in 13 hrs. — Local steamers ply several times daily from Fiume to Cirkvenica in 2 hrs. (fare 1 *K* 20 *h*).

Fiume, see p. 536. The Express Steamer (no intermediate stops) steers to the S. through the *Quarnero* and then follows the *Canale di Mezzo*, between Veglia (l.) and Cherso (r.), and the *Canale della Corsia*. Farther on we cross the *Quarnerolo*, with a *View of the Velebit Mts. (see above) on the left, pass the islands of *Pago* (l.), *Maon* (l.), and *Ulbo* (r.), and proceed through the *Canale di Zara* to (84 Knots) *Zara* (p. 389).

The Mail Steamer viâ Zengg (an attractive trip) runs between the mainland and the innermost fringe of islands. *Fiume*, see p. 536. In ¾-1 hr. we pass *Portoré* on the left (p. 537). We then follow the narrow *Canale di Maltempo*, between the mainland and the island of Veglia, to (15 Knots; 1¾ hr.) **Cirkvenica** (**Therapia*, also a station of the local steamer, see above, 1 M. from the harbour, R. 3-12, board 5 *K*; *Grand-Hôtel Miramar*; *Klotilde*, R. 2-4 *K*; visitors' tax 1 *K* per week), a popular seaside and bathing resort. — On leaving Cirkvenica we follow the *Canale*

della Morlacca viâ *Verbenico*, on the island of Veglia, to the sea-bathing places of (27 Knots) *Novi* (Lišanj) and (37 Knots) *Zengg* (Ital. *Segna;* Zagreb Hotel), the latter once a notorious haunt of pirates, with a ruined castle to the S. of it. — To the left we have a *View of the Velebit Mts. (p. 385). 64 Knots. *Arbe* (Croatian *Rab;* Grand-Hôtel, R. $2^1{}_2$-6, pens. $7^1/_2$-12 *K*, with café and restaurant), a picturesque little town on the island of the same name, with a 13th cent. cathedral. — 79 Knots. *Novaglia*, on the island of *Pago*. Hence we proceed through the *Canale di Zara* to (115 Knots) *Zara* (see below).

The Mail Steamer viâ Veglia steers from *Fiume* (p. 536) to the S. through the *Canale di Mezzo* and viâ *Smergo*, on the island of Cherso, to (27 Knots; $2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Veglia*, on the island of that name, with an interesting cathedral. — Farther on we proceed through the *Quarnerolo* viâ (47 Knots) *Arbe* (see above) and (66 Knots) *Lussingrande* (p. 388) and through the *Canale di Zara* to (116 Knots) *Zara* (see below).

64. Zara.

Plan, see p. 390. — The express-steamers of the Austrian Lloyd berth at the Riva Vecchia (Pl. B, 1, 2), those of the Ungaro-Croata at the Mole (Pl. A, 3). — Porter, see pp. 386, 387.

Hotels (comp. p. 387). *Hôt. Bristol* (Pl. a; B, 3), Riva Francesco Giuseppe, with a café-restaurant, R. 4-5$^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 4, pens. 9-12 *K*; *Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. b; B, 2), near the cathedral; *Vapore* (Pl. c; B, 2), Piazzetta Marina, unpretending.

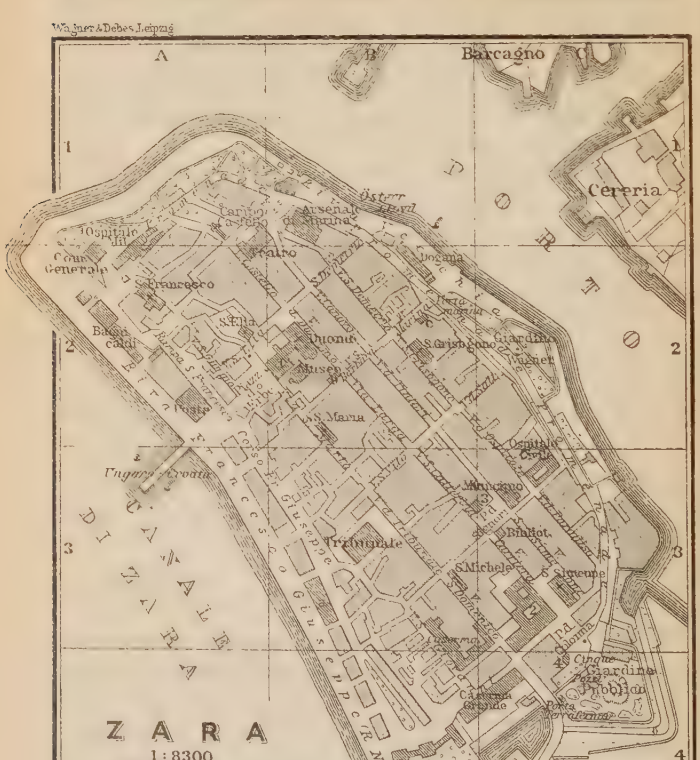
Cafés. *Gran Caffè Centrale*, Via Santa Caterina (Pl. B, 3); *Cosmacendi*, Piazza dei Signori (Pl. C, 3); *Caffè Lloyd*, Riva Francesco Giuseppe, by the Mole (Pl. A, 3).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. A, 2), Riva Francesco Giuseppe. — Lloyd Steamer Office, Piazzetta Marina (Pl. B, 2). — Baths. *Manzin* (Pl. A, 2), Riva Francesco Giuseppe; sea-baths at *Barcagno* (Pl. C, 1; steam-launch).

Zara, Croatian *Zadar*, the Roman *Jader*, the capital of Dalmatia, with 13,000 inhab., a town of thoroughly Italian character, lies on a peninsula stretching from S.E. to N.W., on the *Canale di Zara*. It is a busy, lively place, to which the costumes of the Croatian peasants (comp. p. 386) impart an interesting air of variety. The streets are narrow; the strong fortifications have been converted into promenades. A specialty of Zara is the manufacture of 'Rosolio Maraschino' from cherries ('marasca'; comp. p. 400). The liqueur is distilled in July, August, and September.

On the W. side of the town, along the Canale di Zara, runs the *Riva Francesco Giuseppe* (Riva Nuova), an esplanade backed by large new buildings and forming the chief evening promenade of the townsfolk. A little to the E. is the Piazza delle Erbe (Pl. A, 2). Straight on is the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. 1), behind it San Donato (p. 390) and the cathedral (p. 391); to the left are an

antique Corinthian *Column*, crowned with a griffin, once used as a pillory, and the Servian Church of *Sant' Elia*. The ancient church of ***San Donato** (*'Museo'*; Pl. B, 2) was erected in the



9th cent. on the site of the Roman forum, the pavement of which now forms the flooring of the church, and partly with the materials of sundry Roman buildings. [Thus the stylobate or base of a temple has been brought to light.] The church is a round building in two

stories, each with six pillars and two old marble columns, and is now used as a *Museum* (adm. on application to the janitor in the Piazza delle Erbe, to the right of the Archiepiscopal Palace). On the groundfloor are architectural fragments and inscriptions. The upper story contains relics of the pre-Roman (ornaments, bronzes, amber), the Roman (glass, terracotta, inscriptions), and the Lombard (fragments of sculpture) periods.

The ***Cathedral** (*Sant' Anastasia;* Pl. B, 2), a basilica in the Romanesque style, begun on an earlier foundation in 1247 and consecrated in 1285, has a façade of 1324, with four arcades and two rose-windows. The campanile was completed in 1893. The elevated choir contains finely carved Gothic stalls of the 15th cent., and an altar resting on four ornate marble columns. On the S. side of the church is the hexagonal baptistery, with a Romanesque font. In the sacristy are six panels by V. Carpaccio (SS. Martin, Jerome, Peter, Paul, Anastasia, and Simeon) and an altar-piece by Palma Giovane (St. Blasius). The crypt is early-Romanesque (9th cent.). – To the S. of San Donato is the conventual church of *Santa Maria* (Pl. B, 2), with a campanile of the 12th century.

From the cathedral we follow the Via del Duomo to the S.E., which under various names intersects the town to the Piazza della Colonna (see below), and take the first turning to the left (Via Santa Barbara), which leads to the Porta Marina and Riva Vecchia. In the second side-street to the right is the Romanesque church of *San Grisogono* (Pl. B, 2), a basilica of the 10th cent., restored in 1908. The *Porta Marina*, on the inside of which a Latin inscription records the battle of Lépanto (1571), is partly built of fragments from a Roman arch. Returning to the Via del Duomo, we now follow (to the left) the Via Larga and Via Santa Caterina to the Piazza dei Signori (Pl. C, 3), in which, facing us, is the *Loggia*, formerly a court of justice, with the *Town Library*. To the left are a *Clock Tower* (Pl. 3), in the Venetian style, and the *Municipio*. – At the end of the Via Carriera, to the right, is the *Governor's Residence* (Pl. 2); on the left, the church of **San Simeone** (Pl. C, 3), containing (at the high-altar) the *Arca or reliquary of the saint, made by Francesco da Sesto in 1377-80 and richly adorned with silver-gilt reliefs. It is borne by four angels, two of which were cast at Venice in 1647 with the metal of Turkish cannon, while the other two are of marble. In the choir (r.) is the original sarcophagus of the saint. – In the façade of *San Michele* (Pl. B, C, 3) is an early-Gothic portal of the 13th century.

Beyond San Simeone is the Piazza della Colonna (Pl. C, 3), on the left side of which rises an antique Corinthian *Column*, adjoined by the remains of a Roman triumphal arch, excavated in 1908. To the right is the *Torre di Buovo d'Antona* (Pl. 4), a splendid point of view (key at the commandant's office). Opposite

are the *Cinque Pozzi* ('five fountains'), erected in 1574, probably in part with Roman materials. From this piazza we ascend to the *Giardino Pubblico* (Pl. C, 4).

Following the *Promenade* to the N. from the Piazza della Colonna, past the *Giardino Wagner* (Pl. C, 2; with the *Riva Vecchia* and the *Dogana* below us to the right), we reach the *Campo Castello* (Pl. A, 1) at the N. end of the town, with the *Theatre*. Hard by is the church of *San Francesco* (Pl. A, 2), containing a crucifix of the 9th cent. (chapel to the left of the cloisters) and fine choir-stalls (behind the high-altar). In the sacristy is a Venetian picture of the Virgin with saints. Hence we may turn to the W. to the Riva Francesco Giuseppe (p. 389).

Outside the town, beyond the *Porta di Terraferma* (Pl. C, 4; 'land-gate'), erected by Sanmicheli in 1543, is the *Blaževković Park* (Pl. C, 4), with luxuriant vegetation and a beautiful view of the island of Ugljan and the Velebit range.

From the Porta di Terraferma (see above) we may pay a visit to the Albanian village of *Borgo Erizzo*, founded in 1720. We follow the highroad to the S. and at (1/3 M.) the cross-roads turn to the right and skirt the Canale di Zara to (1/2 M.) the *Pozzo Imperiale*, a rotunda with nine arches, partly antique. Erizzo is 1/4 M. farther on, to the left. — Pleasant trip (5-6 hrs.; boat 6 *K*) to the (1 hr.) island of **Ugljan.** We land at (1 hr.) *Oltre* and ascend to the (1 3/4 hr.) *Fort San Michele*. To the S.W. of Ugljan is the *Isola Grossa* or *Lunga*, with stalactite grottoes. — The steamer-trip from Zara to *Obbrovazzo* (twice weekly, in 8-9 1/2 hrs.) is attractive. Obbrovazzo may also be reached by diligence (thrice a week, in ca. 5 3/4 hrs.).

65. From Zara to Spalato.

a. By the Express Steamer.

73 Knots. *Austrian Lloyd Steamer* thrice weekly in 4 1/2 hrs. (fare 13 or 9 *K*); *Steamer of the Ungaro-Croata* 4 times weekly in 5 hrs. (fare 12 *K* 50 or 8 *K* 10 *h*). The steamers go on to Gravosa and Cattaro. — Those who use the express-steamer must visit Sebenico and Traù from Spalato.

Zara, see p. 389. The steamer (no intermediate stops) steers to the S.E. between the mainland and the islands of Ugljan (see above) and *Pašman*. To the left, on the mainland, is the little town of *Zara Vecchia*. To the right, on Pašman, is the convent of *Tkon*. Farther on are the islands of *Morter* (l.) and *Zuri* (r.) The Lloyd steamer then steers through the *Canale di Solta* (the Ungaro-Croata steamer through the *Canale di Zirona*) and the *Canale di Spalato* to —

73 Knots, *Spalato* (p. 395).

b. By the Mail Steamer viâ Sebenico and Traù.

Austrian Lloyd Steamer once weekly viâ Sebenico (3 3/4 hrs.; fare 6 *K* 12 or 4 *K* 8 *h*) in 11 hrs. (fare 10 *K* 42 or 6 *K* 91 *h*) and once weekly viâ Sebenico and Traù in 12 1/4 hrs. — The route is also served by steamers of the *Dalmatia Co.* (4 times weekly), the *Ungaro-Croata* (6 times weekly; 10 *K* 20 or 6 *K* 80 *h*), and others.

Zara, see p. 389. Beyond the island of Morter (p. 392) the steamboat holds to the left, towards the *Canale di Sant'Antonio*, which is flanked with precipitous rocks. At the entrance, to the right, is the *Fort San Nicolò*, built in 1546.

40 Knots. **Sebenico** (Plan, see p. 387). — The Railway Station is to the S. of the Old Town, 1/2 M. from the harbour. We first turn to the left, then (2 min.) to the right, then (2 min.) left, then again (1 min.) left, and so across the Giardino Pubblico to (2 min.) the harbour. — Hotels. *Hôtel de la Ville* (Pl. b), R. 2-4 *K; Velebit* (Pl. a), R. 2-3 *K; Kerka* (Pl. c), R. 3 *K*.

Sebenico, Croatian *Šibenik*, a town of 10,100 inhab., is picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Kerka*, commanded by the three castles of *Barone* or *Šubicevac* (named after Baron von Degenfeld, its gallant defender in 1647), *San Giovanni* (view), and *Sant'Anna*. Near the pier is the Giardino Pubblico, with a marble statue of *Nicolò Tommaseo*, the author (1802-74), erected in 1896. The broad street to the left of the pier ascends to the (5 min.) **Cathedral*, with its raised choir, tribuna, and three apses, and a dome 100 ft. high. It was erected in 1430-1517, partly in the Gothic and partly in the Renaissance style. To the right of the choir is the *Baptistery*. Opposite the cathedral is the *Loggia* (1522), now a casino.

From Sebenico to the Falls of the Kerka, 10 M. (carr. 10, with two horses 12-14 *K*). The excursion there and back, incl. a halt of 3/4 hr., takes 3 1/2 hrs. (comp. inset-map at p. 387). The shadeless but good road leads to the N. through the impressive solitudes of inland Dalmatia. In the distance to the E. towers the *Dinara* (6007 ft.); on the right rises the *Monte Tartaro* (1627 ft.), and on the left lies the lake of *Prokljan*. Near the village of *Gulin* the road divides, the right branch leading to Drniš and Knin (p. 400), while our road descends to the left. About 650 yds. farther on, at the end of the village, our road again forks; the left branch leads to the bank of the Kerka, opposite Scardona (see below), while the road in a straight direction sweeps down to the falls.

Those who wish to visit Scardona should send their carriage on in advance from the fork to the ferry opposite Scardona and go on themselves on foot (various short-cuts) down to the falls. At the lower mills (small osteria) they ferry across to the right bank. They may then either walk in 3/4 hr. or (better) go by boat in 1/2 hr. (obtainable at the mills; 4 *K;* bargaining advisable) down the Kerka to *Scardona*, situated on a hill amidst rich vegetation (Buljan Inn, in the main street). A ferry (10 *h*) sets us on the left bank at the end of a road ascending in curves, where the carriage is in waiting. Then viâ Gulin (see above) back to Sebenico. A steamer plies daily between Sebenico and Scardona in 1 1/2 hr.

The carriage stops at a small osteria, whence we reach the falls by descending at first in a straight direction and then ascending by a footpath to the right (guide 1/2-1 *K*). The ***Falls of the Kerka** *(Skradinski Slap)* descend in cascades, the main fall in

five leaps, being about 130 ft. high and 330 ft. wide. The banks are covered with willows, poplars, and olives. Adjacent are several fulling-mills (Folatoji), an electric station, and the pumping-house supplying Sebenico with water.

From Sebenico to Spalato, 56½ M., railway (two trains daily) in ca. 3¼ hrs. Views mostly to the right. — 17 M. *Perković-Sliveno* (660 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the railway to Knin (see p. 400; carriages changed). — The train ascends via *Dolac* to (23 M.) *Labin* (1190 ft.), on the S. slope of the *Opor*, whence it descends again through four tunnels to (43½ M.) *Castelvecchio* (300 ft.). The village of Castelvecchio lies 2 M. farther down, on the sea. A diligence runs hence twice daily in 1½ hr. to (7 M.) *Traù* (see below; 1 *K* 10 *h*). — The train then skirts the slope of the *Kozjak Mts.*, traversing the fertile fruit growing country of the *Castelli*, to (48½ M.) *Sućurac* (p. 400) and (51½ M.) *Salona* (p. 398). We then sweep round the *Canale Castelli* in a wide curve and cross the *Jader*. Below, to the right, on a projecting tongue of land, is the village of *Vranjic* (rail. station, see p. 400), once the arsenal of Salona. — 56½ M. *Spalato* (p. 395).

The Steamer to Spalato returns from Sebenico through the Canale di Sant'Antonio (p. 393) to the belt of islands and rounds the *Punta Planka*, the ancient Promontorium Syrtis. In the distance, to the S., are the islands of Lissa and Sant'Andrea. We then steer to the E. through the *Canale di Zirona* to —

70 Knots. **Traù** (plan on the map at p. 401; *Locanda Ćudina*, Pl. a, modest; *Caffè Marina*, on the Canale), the Croatian *Trogir*, a town of 3500 inhab., on an island in the *Canale di Traù*, still quite mediæval in appearance. In the *Piazza dei Signori* stands the *Cathedral (Pl. 4), a basilica of the 13th cent., enlarged in the 15th and 16th cent., with a porch and an elaborate portal by Radovan (ca. 1240). The interior consists of a nave and aisles, with two rows of pillars, four in each. Fine pulpit and choir-stalls (15th cent.). The Chapel of St. Ursinus, to the left of the pulpit, contains the tomb of the saint, by Andrea Alessi da Durazzo (middle of the 15th cent.). The baptistery contains a relief of St. Jerome preaching in the wilderness (l.). The treasury in the sacristy is also noteworthy. The Gothic tower (1422-1598) has windows with exquisite tracery. Opposite the Cathedral, to the S., is the *Loggia* (Pl. 5), with antique columns and a modern ceiling. To the E. is the *Općina* or Town Hall (Pl. 6), restored in 1899. — To the W. rises the old *Fort Camerlengo* (Pl. 1), with its massive tower (1424). About ¾ M. to the S.E. of the bridge across the Canale di Traù, on the island of *Bua*, is the convent of Maria de' Drit, affording a good view.

The steamer skirts the S. side of the island of Bua (see above) and in 1½ hr. more reaches (84 Knots) *Spalato* (see p. 395).

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66. Spalato and Environs.

Arrival. The railway-station and the steamboat-quay lie near each other on the S. side of the town. *Porter*, see pp. 386, 387.

Hotels (comp. p. 387). *Grand-Hôtel Bellevue* (Pl. a), in the Marmontov Trg, on the W. side of the town, 12 min. from the rail. station, R. $2^1/_2$-6 *K*, B. 70 *h*; *Central Hotel Troccoli* (Pl. b), Piazza dei Signori (Gospodski Trg), R. $2^1/_2$-5 *K*, both with good cuisine; *Salonae* (Pl. c), at the S.W. corner of the Palace of Diocletian, new. — Cafés at the hotels, on the Stara Obala, and at the Mole of St. Peter.

Post & Telegraph Office, near the Marmontov Trg, to the N.

Vice-Consuls. Norwegian, *V. Cattalinich*; Swedish, *P. Cattalinich*.

Good Sea Bathing (30 *h* with towels and costume) on the Punta di Botticelle (omn. from the Stara Obala in 10 min., 10 *h*).

Spalato, the ancient *Aspalathos*, Croatian *Spljet*, with 31,450 inhab. (mostly Croatians), the economic centre of the Dalmatian trade in wine, lies picturesquely encircled by lofty hills, in a fertile region, on a peninsula washed on the N. side by the Canale Castelli, and on the S. side by the Canale di Spalato. From 1420 to 1797 it belonged to Venice. Within the precincts of the Palace of Diocletian (see below) is built a great part of the old town (*Stari Grad*), round which have sprung up the suburbs of *Novi Grad* (New Town) and *Borgo Grande* on the W., *Lučac* on the E., and *Manuš* and *Pozzobuon* on the N. From the Punta di Botticelle (Croat. Baćvice) extends a *Molo*, 527 yds. long, which forms a safe harbour.

On the N. side of the harbour lies the quadrangular, wall-girt ***Palace of Diocletian,** built by the Emperor Diocletian (born at Salona, p. 398; emperor 284-305; d. 313) and enclosing the Old Town (3000 inhab.), a web of narrow streets crowded with insignificant houses, the bright-green window-shutters of which form a curious contrast to the ancient walls. Although showing many signs of a somewhat precipitate and superficial preparation for the invalid emperor on his abdication, it is, nevertheless, the most important Roman monument in Austria. An architectural innovation, practised here for the first time on a large building, is the arrangement by which the arches rest directly on the capitals of the columns, as in the Peristyle and the Porta Aurea. The palace resembles a castrum in its ground-plan and is 700 ft. long and 575 ft. broad, the outer wall reaching a height of 60-80 ft. The S. façade, much disfigured by later buildings, with its 38 (formerly 52) quasi-Doric columns, is crowned by an arcade 23 ft. wide. Two gates lead to the interior, the *Porta Ferrea* (Pl. F.), on the W., and the *Porta Aurea* (Pl. Aur.), on the N., with blind arcades, the columns of which rest on brackets. The E. Gate has disappeared. Two streets crossing each other at right angles intersect the interior. The S. half contained the apartments of the emperor, while that on the N. was occupied by his retinue and guards.

The centre of the palace is now occupied by the *Piazza del Duomo*, once the Peristyle, the Corinthian columns of which, six on each side, are partly built into the fronts of the houses (W.), while the S. end is occupied by a *Vestibule* (Prothyron), with four columns of rose granite. On the E. is the cathedral. — Beyond the vestibule opens a dilapidated *Rotunda* (Vestibulum). By the steps in front of the rotunda, to the left, we descend through the vaulted passage known as the Grotta to the Stara Obala.

The **Cathedral,** a fine domed edifice (octagonal on the exterior, circular inside), is enclosed by a dilapidated colonnade, and was originally the mausoleum of Diocletian (see inscription). It is now dedicated to the Virgin. The dome is formed of upright bricks overlapping each other like scales. The roof and the windows, except the lunette over the chief entrance, are modern. On the portal are 28 wooden reliefs, representing scenes from the life of Christ, by Andrea Buvina of Spalato (1214). The interior is 42 ft. in diameter and 70 ft. in height. Eight Corinthian granite columns, 23 ft. high, bear an ambulatory, on which stand eight columns (four of granite, four of porphyry), 11½ ft. high, with restored capitals. Between these columns, above, runs a *Frieze* with hunting-scenes, genii, portrait-heads, etc. The marble pulpit is Romanesque. The carved choir-stalls show Oriental influence. Verger, Ulica Misericordia (No. 423), to the E. of the cathedral. — Over the massive colonnade of the cathedral, in the 12th cent., was erected the *Campanile*, 186 ft. high, restored in 1882-1908. Splendid view from the top (174 steps; key kept by the verger). A little to the S. of it is an *Egyptian Sphinx* of black hornblende (broken), holding in her hands the sun's disk.

At the end of a lane (Ulica Sant' Ivana) to the W. of the cathedral is the Battistero di San Giovanni (Pl. 1; apply to the sacristan of the cathedral), supposed to have been the private temple of the palace, dedicated to Jupiter or Æsculapius. It is an elegant Corinthian edifice, with a coffered ceiling and a fine frieze. To the left of the altar is the marble sarcophagus of the first Bishop of Spalato, Johannes of Ravenna (d. 680). The old font is in the form of a Byzantine cross.

Against the E. front of the palace is built the ***Museum,** most of the antiquities in which are from Salona (p. 398). A new building, to the N.W. of the town, is in contemplation. The custodian is always in attendance.

Vestibule. 13 D. Early-Christian sarcophagus with representation of the Good Shepherd, lid unfinished; tombstone with Greek inscription; statues. — Room I: 8 B. Egyptian sphinx, with inscription (ca. 1500 B.C.); 279 D. Christian sarcophagus with relief (Passage of the Red Sea); 29 D. Large sarcophagus with Hippolytus and Phædra, from Salona, front admirably preserved, ends and lid crudely executed; 188 A. Venus and Cupid; 121 D. Sarcophagus with the hunt of Meleager. — Room II: Idols, trinkets, needles, dice, earrings, brooches, glass vessels, stone

hammers, bronze bowl, scales, mirrors, lamps, urns, pottery. Valuable collection of coins; head of Hercules (a cast; original at Sinj).

Three other sections of the museum are exhibited near the Gymnasium (to the W. of the Town Park). The 2nd section, in the Casa Dimitrović, contains beautiful sarcophagi, interesting Christian inscriptions, mediæval Croat inscriptions, etc. The 3rd section, Casa Brainović, and the 4th section, Casa Gilardi, also contain sarcophagi and inscriptions. The 5th section, with the collections of the Bihać Historical Society, is in the N.E. wall-tower of the Palace of Diocletian.

On the S. side of the Palace of Diocletian stretches the Stara Obala, where, towards evening, the fashionable Corso takes place. — On the W. side of the palace is the Voćni Trg (Fruit Market; Pl. V.), with the octagonal *Hrvoja Tower* (1450-81) on the left. To the N. of the Voćni Trg is the Piazza dei Signori (Gospodski Trg), on the N. side of which stands the *Town Hall* (Općinski Dom; Pl. 4), the old Loggia, built in 1432 and restored in 1891. — To the W. of the Piazza dei Signori lies the Piazza Marmontov (Marmontov Trg). The Bellevue Hotel (p. 395), on the W. side of this square, includes a portion of the old Procuratie; in front of the hotel is a bronze bust of the poet *Luka Botić* (d. 1863), by Meštrović (1905). The church of the Franciscan convent (Pl. 2) contains the tombstone of the Archdeacon Tommaso (d. 1268), the oldest chronicler of the town. A little to the W. rises a warm sulphur spring (Pl. 5), which feeds a bath on the E. side of the Marmontov Trg.

The Environs of Spalato afford several beautiful walks. The lofty churchyard of *Santo Stefano*, with a charming view of the town, lies at the S.W. angle of the harbour (20 min.). — A good road to the W. ascends the (3/4 hr.) **Monte Marjan* (585 ft.): from the Emperor Francis Joseph Fountain we traverse the Ulica San Frane and reach (1 M.) a bastion with a view (rfmts.); continuing (5 min.) along the promenade, we then ascend to the left in windings (view of Santo Stefano to the left, see above) to (20 min.) the top, recognizable by a stone cross, which affords a magnificent view of mountains, sea, and town. — The monastery of *Santa Maria dei Paludi* is reached by a road to the N. of the Marmontov Trg. After 10 min. we diverge to the left (the road straight on leads in 1/4 hr. to the Barcagno) and reach, in 10 min. more, the convent (entrance on the W. side). In the church are several Italian paintings; the treasury contains a famous antiphonarium made by Pater Bonaventura Razmilović in 1675. — To the E. of Spalato is the pilgrimage-church of *Poisan* (20 min.); the height near it affords a charming view.

From Spalato to Salona, Clissa, and the Source of the Jader. — Railway to Salona, see p. 394; to Vranjic-Salona and to Clissa, see p. 400. — Preferable by Carriage (comp. p. 399): to Salona (1/2-3/4 hr.) 6 *K*, with two horses 8 *K* (for the whole day 10 or 14 *K*). A visit to the ruins of Salona takes 2 hrs., and the whole trip by car-

riage 6-7 hrs. at least (provisions had better be taken). The Source of the Jader should be visited first, Clissa second, and Salona last. — Walkers take the railway to (40 min.) Mravince (p. 400), walk thence for 20 min. along the railway, and then descend to the left to the source of the Jader. They next ascend by a stony footpath in 1 hr. 20 min. to Clissa (comp. p. 399); descend thence by the highroad mentioned at p. 399 to (1 hr.) Salona (a visit to which may conveniently begin with the Manastirine), and so go on to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Spalato.

The traveller who walks or drives to ($3^1/_2$ M.) Salona quits Spalato by the Manuš suburb and the Sinj road, which skirts the railway. Just outside the town, on the left, is the *Reservoir* of the Jader water-works. About 2 M. from the town is the *Dujmovača Chapel* (St. Doimo or Domnius), 8 min. to the right of which is the *Ponte Secco* (Suhi Most), an aqueduct of the time of Diocletian, the arches of which, restored in 1878, are again utilized for the Spalato water-works. The road descends into the valley of the *Jader*, which issues from the limestone rocks $2^1/_2$ M. higher up (see p. 399). On the right bank the road divides. The branch to the left goes to the Castelli and Traù (p. 394); the branch straight on leads to —

$3^1/_2$ M. **Salona** (Croatian *Solin*), now a village of 1700 inhab., picturesquely situated at the base of the *Monte Caban* (or *Kozjak*). The ruins of the Roman *Salonae* occupy all the heights around the bay. Once capital of the Roman Dalmatia and a naval harbour with an arsenal, its walls were formerly washed by the sea, which has since receded far from the ruins. After the Goths in 535 and the Avars in 614 had destroyed Salonæ, a number of the inhabitants fled to Spalato and began to disfigure the empty palace of Diocletian with their new dwellings. — Since 1833 the excavations have been carried on under Fr. Bulić, director of the museum in Spalato (p. 396); the keeper of his house (Tusculum; Pl. T) serves as guide to the ruins (fee 1 *K*; rfmts. also obtainable). There is a modest Osteria at the E. end of the town. The fair on Sept. 8th affords an interesting glimpse of national manners and costumes.

Approaching either from the W. or from the E. (the former *Porta Andetria*; Pl. 5), we follow for the most part the stone rampart of the once double *Town Walls*. Coming from the W., we proceed from the railway-station in a straight direction and after 1 min. follow the highroad to the right for 3 min., then turn to the left into a narrow track and after 3 min. more turn to the right and mount the town-walls. We thus first reach the *Amphitheatre* (Pl. 1); farther on (8 min. from the Amphitheatre), somewhat to the left of the path, is a row of 16 sarcophagi in a kind of trench; next (5 min.; r.) the remains of the *Basilica Urbana*, with large columns and a mosaic of Sappho and the Muses. Adjacent are the remains of an octagonal *Baptistery* (Pl. 4) of the 6th cent., with a fine mosaic pavement. Near by stands the above-mentioned Tusculum. On the E. are some Roman baths.

About 275 yds. to the N. of the Baptistery (p. 398) is the extensive Christian necropolis of *Manastirine* (Pl. 3), with a basilica and about 150 early-Christian sarcophagi, most of which, however, were despoiled of their contents by the Avars. To the N.W. (20 min. to the N. of the amphitheatre) is the Christian necropolis of *Marusinac*, with a basilica dedicated to St. Anastasius (Pl. 2), containing a mosaic pavement with a coloured geometric pattern.

To the Source of the Jader (¾ hr.). The road from Salona ascends the right bank of the Jader, through its verdant, grassy valley. Farther on it crosses to a cement-factory on the left bank and after 10 min. more reaches the *Source of the Jader (Vrelo Jadro)*, which gushes copiously out of a lofty cliff.

Walkers, instead of returning by the same route, may cross the stream and go to the W., past a mill, to the valley descending from Clissa; then follow a bridle-path, good at first, but afterwards stony, towards Clissa, which is visible the whole way: at the top of the valley they turn to the left, and ascend to the (1⅓ hr.) first Osteria (see below).

Road from Salona to Clissa (railway, see p. 400). Leaving the ruined town by the E. gate (Porta Andetria, see p. 398), the road winds up the slope of *Monte Caban*, commanding beautiful views of the Campagna of Spalato, the sea, and the islands, to the crest of the rock on which lies —

8 M. **Clissa,** Croatian *Klis* (970 ft.; several modest Osterie, by the roadside, one a little below the station), an old town with 1200 inhab., overshadowed on the W. by the *Monte Caban* (p. 398), on the E. by the bare *Mosor* (4365 ft.). From the first osteria we ascend to (5 min.) the former *Fortress*, for the *View from the terrace in front of it, stretching S. to Lissa, Sant' Andrea, and other islands, with the Dinaric Alps in the distance. — Those who wish to visit the Source of the Jader descend by a steep track through the village, the beginning of which should be enquired for.

From Spalato to Traù, an interesting day's excursion.

We may make this excursion the whole way by Carriage (17 M.; 3 hrs.; 20 *K*), or we may take the train to *Castelvecchio* (p. 391) and go on thence by diligence or carriage. Those who prefer to go by water should make careful enquiry as to Steamboat Connection at their hotel (Lloyd steamer 2 *K* 46 or 1 *K* 64 *h*).

By carriage (20 *K*) Salona and Traù may both be visited in one day. We drive to (½ hr.) the Porta Andetria on the E. side of Salona and walk thence through the ruins to the W. entrance, at the station of the line to Sebenico, where the carriage should be sent to meet us. Hence to Traù is a drive of 2 hrs.; and from Traù we may either drive back the whole way to Spalato or to (1½ hr.) Castelvecchio, whence we may complete the journey by railway.

From Spalato we follow the Salona road to the point where it divides beyond the bridge over the Jader (see p. 398). The road to Traù here turns to the left and skirts the *Canale Castelli*, leading through the luxuriant Riviera of the *Sette Castelli*, seven contiguous villages which sprang up around old Venetian castles. These are,

from E. to W., *Sučurac*, *Gomilica* (or *Abbadessa*), *Kambelovac* (or *Cambio*), *Luksić* (or *Vittori*), *Castelvecchio* (these five are railway-stations, p. 394), *Castelmuovo*, and *Stafileo*. To the N., above Salona, is the conspicuous chapel of *St. George* (2220 ft.). Farther on, to the left, by the mill of *Paludi*, is a deep gorge, about 1½ M. beyond which we reach *Trau* (p. 394).

From Spalato to Knin, 82 M., railway (*Staatsbahn*) in 4½-4¾ hrs. To (39½ M.) *Perković-Slivno*, see p. 394. — Near (67 M.) *Siverić* (1020 ft.), on the S.E. slope of the *Promina Mts.*, are extensive coal-deposits. — 82 M. **Knin** (775 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Knin*, at the station), with 1300 inhab., on the slope of *Monte Salvatore* (1132 ft.), was once a frontier fortress; in the Franciscan convent are some Croatian antiquities. — The valley of the *Kerka* expands here and is exuberantly fertile. About 2 M. to the E., near the source of the Kerka, is the *Topolje Fall* (72 ft.), formed by the *Karsic*, a tributary of the Kerka (the water scanty in midsummer). — From Knin a diligence plies thrice weekly to (40½ M.) Sinj (see below).

From Spalato to Sinj, 36 M., railway (*Staatsbahn*) in 2¼-2¾ hrs. — 3½ M. *Vranjic-Salona*, 1 M. to the S. of the Porta Andetria in Salona (p. 398). — 7 M. *Mravince*: to the source of the Jader, see p. 398. — 15½ M. *Clissa* (p. 399). — 36 M. *Sinj* (1050 ft.), a small town with 2400 inhab. (diligence to Knin, see above; to Livno and Bugojno, see p. 433).

From Spalato to Almissa (15 M.; carr. 20 *K*; also steamboat of the Dalmatia Co.). The road leads through the fertile campagna to *Stobreč*, the ancient *Epetium*, at the entrance to the *Poljica*, which yields the best maraschino cherries (p. 389). This district was once a kind of peasant-republic under Venetian suzerainty. Beyond Stobreč the beautiful road skirts the sea. — **Almissa** (*Hôt. Gubavica*), Croatian *Omiš*, a little town at the mouth of the *Cetina* and at the base of the conical *Dinara* (1840 ft.). Farther back towers the *Borak* (2835 ft.), crowned with the castle of *Mirabella*, once a notorious haunt of pirates. The neighbouring hills yield a famous muscatel wine, the 'Vino Mte. Rosa d'Almissa'.

A visit to the ***Cetina Waterfalls** forms an interesting excursion from Almissa (15½ M.; carr. & pair there and back in 6 hrs., 25 *K*). The road winds up to *Seinišće* and descends viâ *Kučiće* in two large bends to the Cetina. About ¾ M. from the 'Great Fall' (*Velika Gubavica*, 98 ft. high) is *Duare* (inn), with the ruins of a castle on a rocky hill. — The falls may also be reached from Almissa by a bridle-path (4 hrs.), which passes through the grand Cetina gorge, viâ the mills of *Visec*.

From Spalato to Metković, 127 Knots, steamer of the Dalmatia Co. several times a week. — The vessel steers through the *Canale della Brazza*, which separates the island of Brazza from the mainland. 9 Knots. *San Pietro*, on *Brazza* (Croat. *Brač*), the largest of the Dalmatian islands (152 sq. M. in area). — 61 Knots. *Almissa*, see above. — 81 Knots. *Makarska*, a brisk town trading largely in grain, the capital of the *Primorje*. From this point (or better from the village of *Baškavoda*, 6 M. to the N.) we may ascend the *Sveti Juraj* (St. George; 5780 ft.), the highest peak of the *Biokovo Mts.*, commanding a very extensive view (12 hrs. there and back; guide 4-6 *K*). — To the right, farther on, is the island of *Lesina* (p. 401); then the long peninsula of *Sabbioncello*. The steamer enters the *Narenta*, and passes *Fort Opus* and the *Torre di Norino*, the latter built by the Venetians.

127 Knots. **Metković** (105 ft.; *Hôtel Austria*, at the harbour, unpretending), a little town of 1700 inhab. on the left bank of the Narenta, is the chief depôt of imports for the Herzegovina. Splendid view from the terrace of the church. The situation is unhealthy (fever), and travellers should avoid spending a night here. — Railway to Sarajevo or Gravosa viâ Gabela, see R. 72; the railway-station (restaurant) is on the right bank of the Narenta, beside the steamboat-quay. — At the village of *Vid*, to the N. of Metković, are the remains of the Roman *Narona*.

Knin
Tušnica
Sebenico
Dinarische A.
Mosor
Kozjak
Prugovo Dnj.
Visoka
Radunje
Giuvitrac
Trilj
Caporice
Budimir
Vostane
Tovarnica
Arzano
Zapuzane
Grabovac
Zavelim
Studence
Ricice
Katunc
Lovrec
Gradac
Orlijak
Podbo
Zagvozd
Turia
Brisa
Makarska
Tucepi
Podgora
Igrane
Bogomolje
Cosia
Canale
Vallegrande
Racisce
Klupce
Sabbioncel
Lombarde
Smokvica
Lagosta
Lagostini
Scogli Lagostini
Struga
Rosso
Priestap
Marchiara
Cazziol
Canale di Lagosta
Canale di Curzola
Torcola
Scogli Bacile
Canale di Torcola
Canale di Lesina
Cittavecchia
Verbosca
Pte Coperto
Selca
S. Martino
Milna
Nerezi
Pucisce
Baskavoda
Porte di Spalato
Pte Spalato
Vallone di Cittavecchia
C. Pellegrino
Can. di Spalmadori
Sc. Vodnjak
Sc. Clemente
Pte di Spalmadori
Canale di Lissa
Sc. Hosto
Pte Stonciva
Comisa
Busi
Pte Bari vecchi
Pte Manego
Pte Proisd
Sc. Planchetta
C. Comeno
Pte Perna
Pte Serrata
Pte Treporti
Ellinien d. Österr. Lloyd
d. Ungaro Croata
zusammenfallende Linien beider Gesellschaften.
TRAU
1:20000
0 100 200 m
1 Castel Camerlengo
2 S. Marco
3 Castello Piccolo
4 Duomo
5 Loggia
6 Palazzo comunale
S. Francesco
Villa Farfogna
Castelbuono
Seghetto
Canale di Traù
Lazzaro
S. Mat. Diff. 300 m
BUA
ADRIA
M

Gabela
Mesuri
Dobrotero
Kostjerevo
Garnji Trupanj
Kuzido
Nikšić
Trebinjsko Jezero
Leotar
1229
Trebinje
Petrovići
Smila
Kita
1245
Brestice
1215
Ozrinići
Beckovnica
Jasenica
Trum
Duži
Moško
Viljuše
Klobuk
Pusti Lisac
1471
Budoš
Stubica
Malfi
Čkoljin
209
Trstica
Drijeno
Lastva
Zaslap
Rogetići
Dolina Trebišnjice
M O N T E N E G R O
Dnj. Mon. Ostrog
Konjsko
Gruhovo
Kobilji do
Gravosa
Brgat
Ragusa
Brno
Glavska
Kruj
Dragalj
1168
Ubli
Zagorak
Sobajići
Lapadska Luka
Obod
Gratnići
Grub
Hrasnica
Rukovići
Ozrvica
Vojnići
Vlk. Gurać
Prudelj
Ochsenthal
Mihanići
Trbanje
Orjen
1894
Crkvice
Grub
Danilovgrad
Valle di Breno
Ragusa Vecchia
Carnat
Mrcine
Orjenski vrh
1894
Ledenice
Malkljen
Zagarač
Kusovrsi
Ubli
Bisuno
Perusto
Celanovi
Orasi
Gomjenica
Grude
Plotice
Marinjeo
Castelnuovo
Dobrota
1318
Cattaro
Drinovac
Malić
Tihuljina
Zelenika
Perzagno
Tivat
Vjegus
Bajce
Kosijeri
Gradac
Klobuk
Vitina
Ljubuski
Sv. Rok
1068
Verpovac
Dusina
Humac
Rilić
Vlaho
846
Vrtar
770
Brist
Gradac
Bačina
Ljubuski
Bocche di Cattaro
Baja di Traste
Traste
Lovcen
1672
Cetinje
Rijeka
Ljubotin
Lastva
Brčeli
Zeljljak
Zavala
Bečić
Pelgora
Vrpazar
Ljuljani
Katun
Castellastua
Trebinje
Trebišnjica
Dreznica
Dretelj
Pocitelj
Cubelo
Beransko Jezero
Metkovići
Fort Opus
Narenta
Trsteno
Konali
Vid
Torre di Socino
Hrasnica Polje
Rada di Arstivari
Priluka
Arstivari
Bari
Kuna
Rotta
Stivno
Ilici
Zaba
Mlinovo
Drace
Cal Stagno
Porticella Picc.
Ostre
Turkovic
Ravno
Kotezi
Dobravoda
Trstenik
Janjina
Zagorje
Stagno Picc.
Lisac
Zavala
Mrkonjici
Bilek
Giulianova
Stagno Gr.
Tmor
Vjeternica
Volfice
Bjelušica
Vgarci
Cepelici
Canale di Meleda
Doli
Banici
Cal di Slano
Mesuri
Moško
Leotar
1229
Trebinje
Pta Palazzo
Slano
Dulmatovica
Jasenica
Trum
Duži
S. Maria
Meleda
Sc. Oliva
Bocca Palazzo
Jaklan
Babinopolje
Prožura
Lirica
Cannosa Trsteno
Malfi
Čkoljin
209
Pridvorje
Vlamicu
Drijeno
Brno
Glavska
Kruj
Pta Gruj
Giuppana
Mezzo
S. Andrea
Calamotta
Bocca Grande
Gravosa
Ragusa
Brgat
Brotnice
Valle di Breno
Sc. Bobara
Sc. Merkova
Ragusa Vecchia
Carnat
Mihanici
Ilipi
Kamig
Grude
Zelenika
Dnj. - Donji
Gde. - Grande
Picc. - Piccolo
Pl. - Planina
Pta - Punta
Pto - Porto
Sc. - Scoglio
Vlk. - Veliki
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

67. From Spalato to Gravosa-Ragusa. The South Dalmatian Islands.

a. By the Express Steamer.

104 Knots. *Austrian Lloyd Steamer* thrice weekly in $6^3/_4$-$7^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 24 *K* 50, 16 *K* 50 *h*). Passengers are landed by small boat at Lesina, Makarska, and Curzola, at which last place, however, only the Friday boat calls. — *Steamer of the Ungaro-Croata*, calling at Curzola 4 times weekly, in $7^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 23 *K* 50, 15 *K* 70 *h*). The steamers go on to Cattaro.

On leaving *Spalato* (p. 395) the Lloyd Steamers steer (on Wed. & Sun.) to the S. through the narrow *Porte di Spalato*, between *Brazza* (p. 400) on the left and *Solta* (see below) on the right. They make their first halt in the roads of *Lesina* (see below). They then steer to the S.E. through the *Canale di Curzola* and the *Canale di Sabbioncello*, skirting the peninsula of Sabbioncello (p. 400), and finally reach *Gravosa-Ragusa* through the *Canale di Meleda*. — The Friday boat runs E. from Spalato through the *Canale della Brazza*, stops in the roads of *Makarska* (p. 400), passes the E. extremity of Lesina, threads the Canale di Sabbioncello (see above), and stops again in *Curzola* (p. 403). It finally proceeds through the Canale di Meleda to *Gravosa-Ragusa* (p. 403).

The Steamers of the Ungaro-Croata run through the Porte di Spalato (see above) and the *Canale di Torcola*, call at *Curzola* (p. 403), and then steer through the Canale di Meleda and the *Canale di Calamotta* to *Gravosa-Ragusa* (p. 403).

b. By the Mail Steamer.

Austrian Lloyd Steamer weekly from (Trieste) Spalato to Gravosa-Ragusa, viâ Milna, Cittavecchia, Lesina, Lissa, Comisa, Vallegrande, Curzola, Orebić, Trstenik, and Meleda, in $26^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 19 *K* 60, 13 *K* 6 *h*). From Gravosa-Ragusa the steamer goes on to Cattaro and Spizza. Another steamer runs once weekly viâ Milna, Lissa, and Comisa to Gravosa-Ragusa, going on thence to Corfu. — The route is also served by steamers of the *Ungaro-Croata* (fares 19 *K* 60 or 13 *K* 10 *h*) and the *Dalmatia Co.*

The route followed by the steamers from Spalato to Gravosa, round and between the islands, affords a good survey of the beauties of Dalmatian scenery. — From Spalato the vessel steers due S. to the island of **Solta**, the ancient *Olynta* (famed for its honey), with the harbour of *Carober;* then S.E. to *Milnà*, the chief harbour of the island of **Brazza** (p. 400), prettily situated on the W. coast. The steamer next threads its way through the narrow *Porte di Spalato*, between (r.) Solta and (l.) Brazza. To the left we perceive Lesina, in front of us Lissa, with the Hum (p. 402); to the right of the latter, in clear weather, are visible *Sant'Andrea* and (in the distance) the *Scoglio Pomo*. A little later we round the *Capo Pellegrino*, the W. point of the island of *Lésina* (with the lighthouse of *Vodnjak* on the right), and enter the harbour of **Lésina**,

Croat. *Hvar* (*Kurhaus Kaiserin Elisabeth*, by the harbour, R. from $2^1/_2$, D. $2^3/_4$, pens. 7-9 *K*; pop. 2100), sheltered by the *Isole di Spalmadori* and commanded by three abandoned forts: the *Fort Spagnuolo* (290 ft.), erected by Emp. Charles V., connected with the harbour by walls, the *Fort San Nicolò* (765 ft.; constructed by the French in 1813), and the still higher *Velika Glava*. On the quay is the *Loggia*, with seven arcades, built by Sanmicheli(?), thoroughly restored in 1906, and now a 'Kursalon'. In the Piazza, on the right, on the side next the harbour, is the old *Arsenal*, to the left of which rises the Gothic *Fóndaco*, an ancient magazine, both built by the Venetians. On the S.E. side of the Piazza is the *Cathedral*, with its campanile. To the left, on a promontory in the harbour, is the *Observatory*. A beautiful walk leads from the harbour to the S.E. to (1 M.) the *Franciscan Monastery*, the refectory of which contains a brilliantly coloured Last Supper by Matteo Rosselli (1578-1650).

To the E. of Lesina lies **Cittavecchia**, the ancient *Pharia*, at which some of the steamers touch (land-route laborious, 3 hrs. on horseback). To the E. of Cittavecchia lie *Gelsa* (prettily situated) and *Verbosca*, the latter with the fortified church of San Lorenzo, which contains a picture of the saint attributed to Titian.

The steamer rounds the fortified *Scoglio Galesnik* to the lofty island and town of **Lissa** (*Hôtel Vis*; Brit. Consular Agent, *Serafino Topič*), Croat. *Vis*, the ancient *Issa*, the westernmost of the larger islands of the archipelago. The town (pop. 4300) lies in a bay (the *Porto San Giorgio*), sheltered by the *Scoglio Hoste*. A marble *Lion* in the cemetery, $^1/_2$ M. to the N., commemorates the victory of the Austrian fleet, under Tegetthoff, over the Italian under Persano, July 20th, 1866. Another monument, $1^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. of the town (boat in 10 min.), commemorates a naval victory (1811) of the British (under Hoste), who held the island from 1810 to 1815, over the French (under Dubordieu). From the chapel of *San Cosmo* (880 ft.), to the S. above the town, the Monte Gargano is visible to the S., on the Italian coast. — On the W. side of the island (road) lies **Comisa** (*Kuljis Inn*, above the Sanità), also a steamboat-station, at the foot of the *Hum* (1920 ft.), with important sardine-fishery.

To the S.W. of Comisa lies the island of *Busi* (Croat. *Biševo*), with the ***Spelonca di Ballon**, a grotto 34 yds. long and 16-18 yds. broad, which, like the Blue Grotto of Capri, is lighted by means of a submarine rocky gateway (59 ft. high and 34 ft. broad; best light 9-10 a.m.). We may visit it either by sailing-boat from Comisa (12-14 *K*) or by small boat from the Dalmatia steamer, which lies to off the cavern once weekly provided a sum equivalent to the (inclusive) fare for 10 passengers (*i.e.* 40 *K*) is forthcoming. The boat steers into the grotto through an opening 5 ft. high and 8 ft. wide. Calm weather necessary.

From Lissa the steamer turns to the E., round the *Punta Stončica*, with its large lighthouse, into the open sea. It then steers through the *Canale di Cúrzola*, between Lesina on the left (see

p. 401) and Curzola on the right (with a view of the isle of *Cazza* in the distant S.), and through the *Canale di Sabbioncello*, on the S. side of the peninsula of that name (see below), to —

Cúrzola (*Albergo Europa;* pop. 2100), the capital of the partly wooded island of *Cúrzola* (Croat. *Korčula*), the *Corcyra Nigra* of antiquity. Part of the old town-wall and a tower of 1420 are still preserved. The Gothic cathedral of *San Marco* (1438-65) contains a painting attributed to Tintoretto (behind the high-altar). Above the town, to the S.W., rises *Fort San Biagio*, built by the British in 1813. In 1298 the Genoese here captured the Venetian admiral Andrea Dandolo and the famous navigator Marco Polo.

Opposite Curzola, in the peninsula of Sabbioncello (p. 400), is *Orebič*, at the foot of *Mte. Vipera* (*Sant'Elia;* 3153 ft.).

The steamer skirts the coast of Sabbioncello. To the right in the distance rise the steep rocks of the island of *Lagosta*, with a lighthouse on its S.E. point (*Punta Struga;* 330 ft.). To the left, on Sabbioncello, lies *Trstenik;* then *Giuliana*. Farther to the S. we reach **Méleda** (Croat. *Mljet;* anciently *Melita*), an island with numerous chasms. Some of the steamers touch at *Porto Palazzo*, on the N. side, the chief port. On an island to the W. is the Benedictine monastery of *Santa Maria*, now a forester's house.

We steer through the *Canale di Meleda*. To the left lie the 'Stag Islands' of *Jaklan*, *Giuppana*, *Mezzo*, and *Calamotta*. Between the last two rises the *Scoglio Sant'Andrea* (*Donzella*), to which Margherita Spoletano, the 'Dalmatian Hero', used to swim nightly to visit her lover until drowned by her brothers. On the coast are several high-lying villages: *Dubravica*, *Trsteno* or *Cannosa* (p. 407), *Valdinoce*, and *Malfi*. On the right we next observe the *Scoglio Daža;* on the left opens the *Ombla* (p. 407). Then *Gravosa* (see below).

68. Ragusa and Environs.

The steamboat-piers of both lines and the railway-station for Ragusa are at Gravosa.

Gravosa. — Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel Petka*, at the steamboat-pier, 1/2 M. from the railway-station, R. 3-7 *K*, B. 80 *h*, D. 3, pens. from 8 *K;* *Hollmann*, 1/4 M. from the rail. station, R. 1 1/2-4 *K;* *Austria*, opposite the rail. station. — Sea Baths (20 *h*) on the E. side of Lapad, opposite the Petka Hotel.

Cab to Ragusa and Porta Pille (20 min.) 2 *K;* luggage 20 *h* per piece. — Electric Tramway from the railway-station along the harbour to the (2 M.) Brsalje in Ragusa (p. 404), in 17 min. (24 *h*).

Steam Launch of Lloyd's Agent, with room for 36 passengers, 60 *K* per day, 40 *K* per half-day. Also regular trips from Jan. to Oct. from Gravosa to Cannosa (2 *K;* 3 1/2 hrs., there and back); from Ragusa (Porto Casson) to Lacroma and the Source of the Ombla, and back to Gravosa (2 *K;* 3 1/2 hrs., there and back); from Ragusa (Porto Casson) to Lacroma (1 *K;* comp. p. 406). — Small Boat 1 *K* 20 *h* per hour, each additional hour 80 *h*.

Gravosa (1600 inhab.), Croatian *Gruž*, the chief harbour of Ragusa (of which the old harbour was *Porto Cassone*, to the S.E., where some steamers also touch), is charmingly situated. Along the shore lie villas and gardens with cypresses and palms. A road ascends from Gravosa and then descends past the hospital and through the suburb of *Pille* and the Porta Pille (see below) to (1½ M.) *Ragusa*.

Ragusa.

Hotels (comp. p. 387). *Hôtel Impérial* (Pl. a), near the Brsalje, with view of the sea from the upper stories, R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 6½, pens. 12-14 *K* (in early spring rooms should be engaged in advance); *Hôtel de la Ville* (Pl. b), in the market-place, good cuisine; *Central* (Pl. c), in the Placa, entr. in the Ulica Nalješko Vićeva (E.); *Sarajevo* (Pl. d), Piazza del Duomo; *Gradac*, by the Town Park (see below), R. 2½-3 *K*. — *Pens. Adria*, outside the town, on the way to San Giacomo (p. 406), pens. from 6 *K*.

Cafés. *Comunale*, in the Palazzo Comunale; others in the Brsalje.

Cabs in the Brsalje; drive in the town 90 *h*; to Gravosa, see p. 403. — Tramway to Gravosa, see p. 403.

Small Boats from Porto Cassone to the Military Baths 24 *h* (there and back); first hr. 1 *K*, each additional hr. 50 *h*; with two rowers ⅓ more. From Porto Cassone to Lacroma (p. 406) in 25-30 min., 3 *K* (there and back, with 1 hr. of waiting; bargaining advisable). — Steam Launch from Gravosa or Porto Cassone, see p. 403.

Sea Baths at the Military Baths, ¼ M. to the E. of Porto Cassone; stony beach; bath with towels 44 *h*.

Post & Telegraph Office, in the Brsalje.

British Vice-Consul, *W. N. Lucas-Shadwell*.

Ragusa, Croatian *Dubrovnik*, an old walled town of ca. 8000 Croato-Servian inhab. and the headquarters of the 16th Army Corps, lies most picturesquely at the foot and on the slopes of *Mte. Sergio* (*Srdj*; 1350 ft.). It owes its origin to refugees from Epidaurum (p. 408). From the 13th cent. onwards it was an independent republic, first under the protection of Venice, then of Hungary and Turkey, but it lost its independence in 1808 through Marshal Marmont (Duke of Ragusa) and was annexed by Napoleon to the new 'Kingdom of Illyria'. Since 1814 the town has belonged to Austria. Ragusa was seriously damaged by earthquake in 1667. — The word 'argosy' (*i.e.* vessel of Ragusa) still bears witness to the former commercial importance of the town.

Coming from Gravosa, we pass, outside the town of Ragusa, the *Town Park* (Gradac; ½ M. from Porta Pille; fine views) on the right, while to the left is the Hôt. Impérial (see above). Adjoining the Porta Pille is the so-called *Brsalje*, a piazza with a beautiful avenue of mulberry-trees (concerts frequently) and the *Amerling Fountain*, by Rendić (1900). From the S. side of it we obtain a charming view of the sea and of *Fort San Lorenzo* (148 ft.) on an isolated rock. To the E. a bridge and the *Porta Pille* lead into the town; in a niche on the gateway is a statue of San Biagio (Blasius), the patron-saint of Ragusa, at whose festival (Feb. 3rd) the peasants of the surrounding country in their picturesque national costumes take part in the great procession.

Torre Minčeta
Pille
Posta
Conv.
S.Francesco
Pille
Font.
Omaržio
Ploče
Conv.
S.Domenico
Dogana
Porta
Ploče
Font
Porto
Chiesa
Serba
S.Biagio
Palazzo
Comun.
Pal.dei
Rettori
Com.di
Piazza
Erbe
Duomo
Ginnasio
Caserma
Ospitale
Milit.
Casson
RAGUSA
1: 7.200
50 100 150
Metri
1 Guardia 2 Gundulić 3 Orlando 4 Torre dell'Orologio

Kilom. 1 : 150.000 Engl. Miles
Cannosa
(Trsteno)
Osojnik
Slavogostić
Valdinoce
Matkovic
Cirne
S.Ilia
Čelo
Kalagjurgjević
HERCEGOVINA
Močilje
Malfi
Oštra Glavica
Petrovocelo
Donje Čelo
Mokošica
Obuljeno
Rožato
Calamotta
Grn.Celo
Mirinovo
Omble
Komolac
S.Stefano
Rijeka
Omble
Vrastica
Gravosa
Lapad
Gondola
Sc.Daža
Sc.Pettini
Mte Petko
Mte Sergio
Port.Impérial
Pille
Ploče
Bosanka
Brgat
Giuvenello
(Sumet)
Mte delle Grazie
RAGUSA
Casson
S.Giacomo
Lacroma
S.Marco
S.Orsola
MARE
ADRIATICO

Beginning at the Porta Pille, the *Placa*, usually called the *Stradone* and once an arm of the sea, intersects the whole town from W. to E. On the right is the *Onofrio Fountain*, a rotunda of 1437. Opposite, to the left, is the *Franciscan Church* (Croatian *Mala Braća*), with fine Romanesque cloisters (14th cent.; entrance between the chapel and the convent church) and a late-Gothic portal. — In the Ulica S. Barbare, to the right of the Stradone, is the *Servian Church*.

At the E. end of the Stradone is a piazza with a *Clock Tower* (Pl. 4) and the *Guard House* (Pl. 1). To the right stands the church of *San Biagio*, restored in 1715, in front of which is a figure of *Roland* (Pl. 3), erected in 1438(?) and often restored. At the S. end of the Guard House is a fountain of 1438. Behind the clock-tower is the *Porta Ploče*. On the left is the former mint, now the *Dogana* or custom-house, built about 1520 in the Renaissance style, and adorned with a statue of San Biagio (p. 404).

We now proceed to the S., towards the cathedral. To the left is the Palazzo Comunale, erected in 1862, with a café on the groundfloor, the *Theatre*, and (on the 2nd floor) the *Museo Patrio* (open on Sun. & Wed., 10-12; for strangers on other days also, 10.30-12.30), containing antiquities and natural history objects. Adjacent is the ***Palazzo dei Rettori**, now occupied by the district authorities, a fine Renaissance building with colonnades of the end of the 15th cent.; the court contains a bronze bust of Michael Prazatto, a distinguished Ragusan (1638). Near this to the W. is the market-place, with a statue of the poet *F. Gundulić* (d. 1638; Pl. 2), from which a flight of steps ascends to the *Jesuits' Church* and the *Military Hospital* in the old Jesuits' convent.

To the S. of the Palazzo dei Rettori rises the **Cathedral** (*Santa Maria Maggiore*), built in 1671-1713, with a cupola-tower, and containing an Assumption after Titian (the apostles by himself), a Head of Christ by Pordenone (to the right of the door leading to the sacristy), and (opposite) an excellent old copy of Raphael's Madonna della Sedia, on wood (all three usually covered). Rich treasury (for admission apply at the Palazzo Comunale). The old cathedral, destroyed by the earthquake of 1667 (see p. 404), is said to have been founded by Richard Cœur-de-Lion in 1192 (comp. p. 407).

We now return to the Clock Tower (see above), where we turn to the right and then to the left (N.) to the *Dominican Monastery*. The church of this (San Domenico) contains, at the first altar on the left, a painting by Titian (Mary Magdalen with a saint, an angel, and the donor; restored); in a chapel to the left of the high-altar is a Virgin between two saints by Nicolò Ragusano (interesting representation of the old town of Ragusa and the church itself). Fine cloisters of the 14th cent. (entrance to the left, in front of the church).

A walk (¾ hr.) round the massive *Town Walls* (Miri od Grada;

14-16th cent.), with the *Minčeta Tower* (1464) on the N. side, is interesting. Permission may be obtained in the forenoon at the commandant's office (opposite the E. end of the cathedral).

Ascent of Monte Sergio, 1¼ hr. We pass through the outer E. gate of the fortifications (Porta Ploče; p. 405), and follow the road to the left for some hundred paces. We then turn to the right and after 2 min. to the right again, ascending a shadeless path in 27 zigzags to (1¼ hr.) the top (1350 ft.), with the Fort Imperiale (no admission). Splendid *View from the garden outside the fort.

San Giacomo. We follow the Trebinje highroad above the sea to the E. from the Porta Ploče for about 12 min. (passing on the right the Military Baths, p. 404; offshore the island of Lacroma, see below). Beyond House No. 102 the road forks; to the left is the Trebinje road (which may be ascended for about 1 hr. more), affording numerous views; to the right is a road descending to (¼ hr.) the abandoned monastery of **San Giacomo.** Passing through the monastery gate (to the left of the church) and keeping to the right round the monastery, we enter the overrun garden and reach a path above the sea, commanding a splendid *View of Ragusa. Luxuriant vegetation; agaves and date-palms abound. — Below San Giacomo is the *Spila Betina*, a cavern in the steep bank (also accessible from the garden of the Pension Adria). Boat from Porto Cassou 2 *K.*

To the Chapel of San Biagio (40 min.). From the Porta Pille (p. 404) we follow the Gravosa road to the W. to (¼ hr.) the top of the hill, just beyond which we take the Strada Liechtenstein to the left, which intersects the peninsula of *Lapad*. After 4 min. we pass through a rocky gate to the left (to the right the Military Cemetery); after 11 min. more we turn to the left between two stone pillars and follow a path which ascends through pine-forest to (7 min.) the **Chapel of San Biagio** (Croatian *Vlaho*). The chapel, built in 1857, commands a *View of Ragusa, Lacroma, Gravosa, and the sea. Beyond it a path descends to the road, which leads in ¼ hr. to the cemetery-church of *San Michele*, situated in a valley. Thence we may either proceed by the road to the right to (¼ hr.) Gravosa (p. 403), or go straight on, then (at the Villa Bravačić) turn to the left, and ascend by a shady winding path to (¾ hr.) the top of the *Monte Petka* (646 ft.; fine view).

Lacroma. A motor-boat runs from Porto Cassou hourly (return-fare 1 *K*); steam-launch, see p. 403; rowing-boat, see p. 404. Permission to visit the island is obtained at the convent (see below) for a fee of 1 *K.* — About ½ M. to the S. of Ragusa lies the island of **Lacroma,** 1 M. long and ¼ M. broad, with its ericas, myrtles, oleanders, and aloes. We land on the E. side of the island, 250 yds. from the convent of *San Marco*, which was for some time occupied by Archduke Maximilian (Emperor of Mexico), and after being

handed over to the Dominicans in 1889, was again acquired by the imperial family in 1911. The interior offers little of interest, but the tower commands a fine view. According to legend Richard Cœur-de-Lion was shipwrecked on Lacroma island when returning home from Palestine (1192) and out of gratitude for his rescue founded this convent and the cathedral of Ragusa (p. 405). — A little to the W. is the *Mare Morto*, a natural subterranean chamber, connected by a passage with the open sea. On a hill to the N.W. is a deserted French fort (300 ft.).

To the Valley of the Ombla, a pleasant excursion ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs., best in the afternoon; steam-launch, see p. 403; railway, see p. 427). From Ragusa we drive to Gravosa (p. 403; carr. with two horses to the source of the Ombla and back 10 *K*), row thence (1 hr.; 4 *K*) into the **Ombla** (Croatian *Rijeka*, the ancient *Arion*), 155 yds. broad and 3 M. long, and ascend the stream, passing the villages of *Mokošica* (N., with iodine and sulphur baths), *Santo Stefano* (S.), and *Rožato* (near which, on a rock, is a convent), as far as the pumping-house of the aqueduct, driven by the river which here bursts forth copiously from its subterranean channel. Near the spring a bridge crosses to the right bank. Walkers from Gravosa follow the road on the left (S.) bank of the Ombla to the pumping-house (about $4^1/_2$ M.). In returning, the traveller may ascend (somewhat steep) to the conduit and follow it direct to the suburb of *Pille* (p. 404). Splendid views of the coast, the sea, and the islands.

To the Breno Valley as far as the (7 M.) *Molini di Breno* (plain hotel near by), a drive of $1^1/_4$ hr. (carr. 9 *K*, there and back), a favourite afternoon excursion, specially on Sundays. About $4^1/_2$ M. from Ragusa the road leaves the sea and soon after forks, the left branch leading to Trebinje, the right into the Val di Breno.

To Cannosa *(Trsteno)* the easiest route is by road (7 M. from Gravosa; carr. in 3 hrs. 20 *K*); a boat with two rowers takes 2 hrs. (8 *K*). Those to whom economy is not an object may make the trip by water and return by carriage, previously ordered to meet them at Cannosa. Walkers may visit the source of the Ombla on the way back from Cannosa. Steam-launch from Gravosa, see p. 403; also steamboat to Stagno viâ Cannosa. — Those who drive to Cannosa cross the *Ombla* by ferry (ca. 20 *K* for transporting carriage). The beautiful road, called *Strada Marmont* (comp. p. 404), leads, chiefly along the heights (with view of the 'Stag Islands', p. 403), to *Vrbica*, then round the deep bay of *Malfi* (Croatian *Zaton*) to *Valdinoce* (Croatian *Orošac*) and the small village of **Cánnosa** *(Osteria)*. We alight by two gigantic *Plane Trees*, each some 40 ft. in circumference and shading with its foliage a space of 65 yds. in diameter. A somewhat steep road, passing the villa of Count Gozzi (visitors admitted to the house and the beautiful garden; 50 *h*), descends to the (10 min.) small harbour of *Serdupina*.

From Gravosa to Zelenika, $61\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 5-$6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (the drive along the road to Castelnuovo, 31 M., is highly recommended; carriage ca. 25 *K*). — Railway to (13 M.) *Uskoplje* (1150 ft.), where we change carriages, see p. 427. We ascend in long curves (view of the Adriatic Sea to the right) to ($20\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Glavska* (1625 ft.) and cross the Dalmatian frontier to (24 M.) *Brotnice* (1420 ft.). We descend in zigzags and through several tunnels into the *Canali Valley*, watered by the *Ljuta*, the inhabitants of which (Canalesi) have preserved their characteristic dress. — $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cavtat* (415 ft.). About 3 M. to the W. is **Ragusa Vecchia** *(Pension Lonza)*, the ancient *Epidaurum*, a Græco-Roman settlement, and after its destruction by the Avars in 639 A.D. the mother-city of Ragusa. It is now a small town, situated on a tongue of land, from the end of which *(Punta San Rocco)*, and still better from the chapel above, a fine view may be obtained. To the E. is the *Grotto of Æsculapius*. — The railway runs above the Canali valley (to the left) viâ (40 M.) *Cilipi* (435 ft.), with its church, and ($45\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gruda* (260 ft.), and threads a tunnel. After crossing the Herzegovinian frontier at ($49\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Naguma-nac* (605 ft.) we proceed through the Sutorina valley to (52 M.) *Sutorina* (340 ft.), beyond which we once more descend in curves and re-enter Dalmatia (view of the Bocche di Cattaro to the right). — 56 M. *Igalo* (13 ft.). We now skirt the Bocche and pass through a tunnel to ($58\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Castelnuovo* (p. 409) - $61\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Zelenika** (7 ft.; *Pension am Grünen Strande*, on the Bocche, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the rail. station, pens. 8 *K*; boat from Castelnuovo 1 *K* each). Local boat to Cattaro thrice weekly (fare 1 *K* 20 *h*). The ascent of the *Radostak* (4745 ft.; fine distant view) is a day's excursion on horseback.

Railway to *Trebinje*, see pp. 427, 426; by carriage ($18\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (there and back 20 *K*).

Railway to *Sarajevo*, see R. 72.

69. The Bocche di Cattaro.

Express Steamers from Gravosa to Cattaro viâ Castelnuovo. *Austrian Lloyd* thrice weekly in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 9 *K* 50, 6 *K* 50 *h*); *Ungaro-Croata* four times weekly in ca. $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 9 *K* 20, 6 *K* 20 *h*). — Also Mail Steamer of the Austrian Lloyd once weekly from Gravosa to Cattaro viâ Ragusa Vecchia, Castelnuovo, Teodo, Risano, and Perasto in $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 7 *K* 66, 5 *K* 10 *h*); of the Ungaro-Croata (fares 7 *K* 65, 5 *K* 10 *h*), and other lines.

Gravosa, see p. 403. The steamer rounds the peninsula of *Lapad* and steers to the S. through the *Bocca Grande*. On the left rise the *Pettini* ('combs'), a series of cliffs with a lighthouse. Beautiful view of Ragusa. Farther on is *Lacroma* (p. 406); then the rocky islands of *Bobara* and *Merkan*, near *Ragusa Vecchia* (see above). Skirting the steep coast of the *Canali* (comp. above), and rounding the *Punta d'Ostro* (with lighthouse), we next reach the *Bocche di Cattaro*. On the right are the fort on the *Punta d'Arza* and *Fort Mamula* on the rock of *Rondoni*.

****Bocche di Cáttaro** is the name given to a fjord or arm of the sea penetrating far into the mainland of Dalmatia, and in form somewhat resembling the Lake of Lucerne. Bounded on the N. and E. by imposing mountains, rising to nearly 6000 ft., and more open towards the S., the three basins of this bay, connected by narrow straits, afford a series of grand and striking pictures.

BOCCHE DI CATTARO
1:250.000
Kilom.
Engl. Miles
CETINJE
1:20.000
Meter
Obilitsch-Platz
Friedhof
Hercegovina
Crnjena greda
Subra
Bastek
Cedilo
Kabao
Ubli
Dubostica
Lazarevic
Radostak
Snijeznica
Mokrine
Kameno
Ratisevine
Susepan
Sasovic
Kuti
Topla
CASTELNUOVO
Kumbur
Can di Kumbur
Baja di Teodo
Klinci
Kobila
Porto Rose
Zabrdje
Obostnik
Porto Zanjica
Punta d'Osvo
Radovanic
Brgulj
Merdari
Bisanuti
Risano
Perasto
Morinje
Kostanjica
Lepetane
Stolivo
Dobrota
Lastva
Perzagno
Teodo
Bogdasic
Mulla
Skaljari
CATTARO
Njegus
Petrov do
Prcanj
Lovcen
Solar
Mirac
Sutvara
Grbovac
Vranjovic
Kistic
Prijevadi
Kolovir
Braiesic
Gotic
Glavatici
Orlov kuk
Stadt garten
Oktihi
Vanji
Bum
ADRIATISCHES MEER

We steer N., past the *Punta Kobila*, to **Castelnuovo** *(Grand Hôtel Bocca*, new; *Bella Vista*, plain; landing by boat 40 *h*), Croat. *Herceg Novi*, with 1300 inhab. and venerable ivy-clad walls partly destroyed by earthquakes. It is charmingly situated at the foot of the (1/2 hr.) old *Fort Spagnuolo*, for the possession of which the Turks and Venetians had many a struggle (no admission). The *Porta di Terra Ferma* bears Turkish inscriptions. Beautiful walk to the E., through luxuriant vegetation, to the Servian monastery of *Savina* and (3/4 hr.) the harbour of *Meljine*.

A charming drive (fiacre 7 *K*), preferable to the steamboat-trip, may be taken on the N. bank of the Bocche, viâ *Meljine* and *Gjenović*, to (9 1/2 M.) *Andrič*. We may then cross by boat to *Lepetane* (see below) and follow the beautiful road (7 1/2 M.), or go on by boat, along the W. bank of the bay of Cattaro, to *Donji-Stolivo*, *Perzagno* (see below), *Mulla*, and Cattaro (see below).

Railway to *Zelenika* or *Gravosa*, see p. 408.

The steamer turns to the S.E., traverses the *Canale di Kumbur*, and enters the *Bay of Teodo*. Over the flat S.E. bank peep the mountains of Montenegro. We then steer N.E., between green hilly banks, into the narrowest Bocca, called *Le Catene* because once shut off by chains. To the left are the village of *Josica* and the monastery of *Santa Domenica;* on the hill to the right lies *Lepetane*. From the Catene we enter the innermost recess of the Bocche, bounded on the E. by steep limestone mountains. To the N. are the pilgrimage-church of *Santa Maria dello Scalpello* (votive pictures; fête on Aug. 15th), on an island, and the rock of *San Giorgio*. Before us, at the foot of the *Casson* (2865 ft.), lies the small town of *Perasto*. — The express steamer crosses the Bay of Cattaro direct to Cattaro. The mail-steamer turns N. to **Rísano** *(Europa)*, the ancient *Rhizinium*, a little town (1300 inhab.) grandly situated at the N. end of the Bocche. To the N.W. (20 min.) is the *Soput Cavern*, from which a waterfall bursts forth after rain.

From Risano a road leads to (2 M.) the W. side of Perasto (see above; no road through the town, one in construction along the beach). From the E. end of Perasto a road runs along the Bay of Cattaro, viâ *Orahovac*, *Ljuta*, and the long and straggling *Dóbrota*, to (8 1/2 M.) Cattaro (see below).

The steamer returns to Perasto and steers S. into the superb *Bay of Cáttaro*, on the W. bank of which it touches at *Perzagno* and *Mulla*. To the S. towers the *Lovčen* (p. 414).

Cáttaro. — Hotels. *Puhalorić; Stadt Gratz; Stadt Wien*, all plain. — *Café Doimi*, on the Marina. — Photographs at *Fr. Laforest's*, near the cathedral. — *Boat* with two rowers 2 *K* per hr., sailing-boat 3 *K*. — *Military Swimming School*, bath 48 *h*, with towel.

Cáttaro, Croatian *Kotor*, the Roman *Ascrivium*, a closely built frontier-fortress with 6040 inhab. and a considerable garrison, the residence of a Roman Catholic and a Servian bishop, is grandly situated at the E. angle of the bay, at the foot of the lofty mountains

of Montenegro, on alluvial soil deposited by the *Scurda*, a torrent which falls into the bay to the N. of the town-walls. On the E. the walls run up to Fort San Giovanni (see below). The town is entered from the harbour by the *Porta della Marina*, from the N. by the *Porta Fiumera*, and from the S. by the *Porta Gordicchio*. A small market is held outside the Porta Fiumera on Tues., Thurs., & Sat.; this is attended by the Montenegrins, who have to leave their weapons at the frontier. From the Porta della Marina we proceed to the market-place (Piazza d'Armi or Trg od Oružja), with the *Guard House* and *Custom House* to the left; straight on is a *Clock Tower*, in front of which stands a Roman altar. From the E. side of the square we may ascend to *Fort San Giovanni* (920 ft.; adm. on application to the commandant); good view from the chapel of Madonna della Salute. To the S. (right) a narrow street, passing the *Post & Telegraph Office*, leads to the *Cathedral*, with a chapel of the patron-saint Triphonius (whose festival is on Feb. 3rd). — Beautiful walks along the shore, N. to (3/4 hr.) *Dóbrota* (p. 409), W. to (1½ hr.) *Mulla* (p. 409); the former should be taken in the morning, the latter in the evening. To Fort Trinità, see p. 412.

From Cattaro to Cetinje and drive to Njeguš, see p. 411. Local boat to Zelenika, see p. 408.

From Cattaro to (9½ M.) *Budua*, a little town to the S., on the coast of the *Primorje*, diligence daily in 3¾ hrs.

From Cattaro to Corfu, 242 Knots, Austrian Lloyd steamer once a week in 47¼ hrs. (fares 30 *K* 20, 20 *K* 10 *h*). — The vessel sails through the Bocche di Cattaro and beyond the Punta d'Ostro (p. 408) turns to the S.E., passing *Santo Stefano*, *Castel Lastua*, and *Spizza*, the southernmost place in Dalmatia, with the high-lying fortress of Haj-Nehaj. — 14 Knots. *Rada di Antivari* (Marina, on the Punta Volovica, pens. 15-20 *K*, Ital. cuisine), a free port in Montenegro. To Scutari, see below. About 3 M. to the E. (carr. there and back 4 *K*) is the insignificant Turkish town of *Antivari*. — 58 Knots. *Dulcigno* has belonged to Montenegro since 1880. Above the small harbour (N.W.) is the walled old town; to the S.E. is the new town, which rises in terraces. — The coast becomes flat. To the left is the mouth of the *Bojana* (27½ M. long), which is the effluent of the Lake of Scutari and in its lower course forms the boundary between Montenegro and Turkish Albania. — 77 Knots. *Medua*, with a few houses. About 4½ M. to the S.E. is the unimportant place of *Alessio*, on the Drin, where the Albanian prince Scanderbeg (George Castriota) died in 1468. From Medua a Lloyd steamer ascends the Bojana (see above) twice a week to *Obóti*, which is within 2 hr's. ride of Scutari (p. 411). — The steamer turns to the S., and passes the mouth of the Drin. — 114 Knots. *Durazzo*, not far from the ancient *Dyrrhachium*, of which, however, only scanty remains are preserved. The coast is flat as far as (171 Knots) *Valona*, but beyond that the mountains again approach close to the sea. — We now pass through the *Straits of Otranto*, touching at (222 Knots) *Santi Quaranta*, and then through the *Channel of Corfu* to (242 Knots) *Corfu* (see *Baedeker's Greece*).

From Antivari to Scutari: railway to (27½ M.) Virpazar in 3 hrs. (fares 6 or 3 *K*) and steamboat thence to Scutari in 3¼ hrs. (fares 9 or 3 *K*). A passport with the visa of a Turkish consul is necessary. — *Rada di Antivari*, see above; the railway-station is near the steamboat-wharf. The train runs to the N. and beyond (5½ M.) *Zubci* enters the mountains, where it ascends in curves. It penetrates the *Sutorman Pass*

(2770 ft.) by a tunnel and then descends in great loops viâ (22½ M.) *Limljani* to (27½ M.) *Virpazar* (Rail. Restaurant; rooms at Elena Popovič's), on the W. bank of the Lake of Scutari. — From Virpazar the steamboat strikes to the S.E. across the *Lake of Scutari* (30 M. in length) to **Scútari** *(Europa Hotel)*, the most important trading-town in North Albania, with 20,000 inhabitants. The town, which has been rebuilt since the earthquake in 1905, lies on the E. bank of the lake and is bounded on the W. by the *Bojana* (p. 410) and on the E. by the *Kiri*, which here flows into the *Drinasa*. The Kiri, however, dries up in summer. On the S. side of the town, on a spit of land between the rivers, is the *Citadel* (435 ft.: no admission). Below, to the N.W., lies the large *Bazaar*, in which the works in silver filigree are especially noteworthy (market here on Wed.). To Obóti, see p. 410: to Rjeka, see p. 414.

70. Excursion to Montenegro.

The excursion from Cattaro to (28 M.) *Cetinje*, taking 1½-2 days (there and back), is very attractive. A carriage with three horses and seats for two passengers takes ca. 7 hrs., including a halt at Njeguš (fare there and back 50 *K*, with ca. 15 *K* extra if Rjeka be included). There is often a lack of carriages in summer. The fee for a saddle-horse is 15-20 *K*. The trip there and back in one day is fatiguing. Those whose time is limited are recommended to go as far as Njeguš (8 hrs. there and back, with 1 hr.'s stay; 20-24 *K*). — A Motor Diligence (7 places) plies from Cattaro to Cetinje daily in 1¼ hrs. (10 *K*). It is advisable to telegraph (with paid answer) in good time for a seat, and the same remark applies to the hotel-rooms at Cetinje. — Walkers, who should have strong shoes (guide 8 *K*, not indispensable), take ca. 9 hrs. from Cattaro to Cetinje and somewhat less in the reverse direction. From Cattaro they ascend to the E. by the old and very stony bridle-path to (3 hrs.) the head of the first pass. Thence they follow the new road viâ (¾ hr.) Njeguš to (5 hrs.) Cetinje. Beyond Njeguš, to the right, diverges a footpath, which saves 1-1½ hr., but is not passable except in summer.

Montenegro (Serv. *Crnagora*, Turk. *Kara-Dagh*, 'black mountain'), 3195 sq. M. in area, with 250,000 inhab., is a wild mountain-region, the W. half of which is almost destitute of valleys, but contains a few isolated rocky basins, where alone sufficient soil is found for the cultivation of rye and potatoes *(krtola)*. Cetinje, Nikšič, Podgorica, and a few other places lie in the midst of plains of some extent, which are mostly the beds of ancient lakes. The highest mountains in the W. are the *Lovčen* (5770 ft.; p. 414) and, to the N.W. of it, the *Orjen* (6217 ft.; p. 427). The E. part is a vast Alpine region, the highest peaks being the *Dormitor* (8295 ft.), to the N., and the *Kučkikom* (8030 ft.), to the E. In this part of the country occur deep valleys, furrowed by rivers, such as the *Zeta*, descending from the plateau of Nikšič (2130 ft.) and falling into the *Morača*, which last empties itself into the Lake of Scutari, whence the copious *Bojana* (p. 410) descends to the sea. The E. part alone of the country is well wooded (beech, oak, etc.); the W. half is almost entirely bare (save for the beautiful wood at a considerable height on the S. side of the Lovčen); and it is probably the bleak and wild character of this part of the country, with its grey or reddish limestone rocks, that has given rise to the name of 'Montenegro'. — The exports, valued at 55,800 *l.* (£ 279,000) per annum, consist of cattle, hides, cheese, wool, tobacco, 'Dalmatian' insect-powder (comp. p. 385), etc.

Inhabitants. The Montenegrins, almost exclusively of the Greek-Orthodox Church, are Servian fugitives from Turkish sway and speak the same dialect as their compatriots. They are, as a rule, extremely poor. Their thatched huts resemble stables rather than the dwellings of human beings. Yet the men are remarkably dignified in their bearing.

and they generally carry quite an arsenal of weapons in their girdles; the women, though often beautiful, perform most of the menial tasks and soon lose their good looks.

History. In the middle of the 14th cent. Montenegro was an independent hereditary principality, and from 1499 onwards, after the flight of the last ruler of the house of Crnojević, its metropolitan bishops, as 'Vladikas' or prince-bishops, also wielded the highest temporal power. Down to the 19th cent. battles and raids against their neighbours form the sole staple of the history of the people, and at a time when the whole of south-eastern Europe to the very gates of Vienna was trembling before the Turks, the Montenegrins managed to vindicate and maintain their independence. In 1697 *Danilo I.* (d. 1735), the first 'Vladika' of the house of Petrović-Njeguš, assumed the government. — With the reign of *Peter II.* (1830-51) begins a new era in Montenegro; for that prince, himself one of the foremost Servian poets of his time, energetically devoted himself to the task of civilizing his people. His successor *Danilo* (1852-60) separated the supreme temporal from the spiritual power, and founded an absolute principality. His nephew and successor *Nicholas* or *Nicola* (Serv. *Nikita*) waged successful wars against the Turks, and by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 not only obtained full recognition of his sovereignty, but gained an important addition to his territory, which afforded the country a long wished-for access to the sea (Antivari-Dulcigno). Nicholas has the further merit of having introduced a new civil (1888) and penal (1906) code of laws and of having granted a parliamentary constitution in 1905. In 1910 he assumed the title of king. He is also known as a dramatist ('The Empress of the Balkans').

Inns exist in the chief towns only. Elsewhere travellers are dependent on private hospitality, in which case they should offer adequate gratuities (introduction desirable).

Passports for Montenegro, although desirable, are not absolutely necessary; they are, however, requisite for Scutari. — **Money.** The coinage consists of copper pieces of 1 (jedna) para or heller and 2 (dwe) paras; nickel pieces of 10 (desset) and 20 (dwadesset) paras; silver pieces of 1 (jedan) perper or krone and 5 (pet) perpera; and gold pieces of 10, 20, and 100 perpera. Austrian money is universally current.

Post & Telegraph Offices in the larger towns only. Letters to Austria 10, post-cards 5 and 10 paras (more to other countries).

British Minister, resident at Vienna, see p. 14. — **United States Minister,** *Geo. H. Moses*, Athens (also Minister to Greece).

Comp. 'The Land of the Black Mountain', by *R. Wyon and G. Prance* (London, 1903) and the books mentioned at p. 417.

The magnificent *Road to Cetinje (28 M.; a walk of about 9 hrs., or drive of ca. 7 hrs.) leads from the *Porta Gordicchio* at Cattaro, past the village of *Skaljari*, and through a beautiful valley wooded with oaks. Straight at first, it afterwards ascends in windings to the (3/4 hr. by carriage) '*Hotel*' and *Fort Trinità* (760 ft.). The road straight on leads through the *Župa* to *Budua* (p. 410); to the right a path diverges to *Fort Vermac* (1590 ft.). We follow the road to the left, skirting the imposing *Fort Gorazda*, at first towards the S., then to the E., and cross the torrent *Zvironjak*. Thence a steady ascent in many windings to a (1 1/4 hr.) road-mender's house (2040 ft.) and the (3/4 hr.) Montenegrin frontier (2965 ft.), indicated by an Austrian boundary-post by the roadside. Thence to the N.E., past a cavern on the right, to the top of the pass (3050 ft.), at the foot of the Lovčen (p. 414). The whole route affords striking

**Views of the Bocche, which resemble an inland lake, commanded on the N. by the Orjen (p. 427), and of the Adriatic to the N.W., a scene almost unsurpassed in Europe.

The road next leads through a bleak district past (¼ hr.) the guard-house of *Kerstac*, where a direct path diverges to (2 hrs.) Bajce (see below), to (½ hr.) **Njeguš** (2955 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel Niegosh*, R. 3 *K*), the ancestral home of the reigning family. The locality, situated in the old basin of a lake on the N.E. slope of the Lovčen, consists of two parts; to the left by the roadside is the plain country residence of the King. Luggage is examined here.

From Njeguš the road ascends to the E. in windings to the head of the pass (3715 ft.), which affords a striking *View of the mountains to the N.E., towards Niksič, and, to the S.E., of the Lake of Scutari and the Albanian Alps; on the right rises the Lovčen (p. 414). The road then descends towards the S., and the red-roofed houses of Cetinje soon become visible in a green basin. The cultivated floor of the valley is reached at *Bajce* (direct path from Kerstac, see above). A drive of 2½-3 hrs. from Njeguš brings us to —

Cetinje. — Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel (Vuko Vuletić;* Pl. a), at the S.E. end of the town, R. 3-6, D. 2¾-5 *K*, good cuisine; *Reinwein* (Pl. b), R. 2-4, D. 2½ *K*, both unpretending but clean; *Jadron*, Katunska Ulica 14, new. — *Cigarettes* (a government monopoly) 4 paras or more each. — Weapons, costumes, etc., sold by *Risto Mišković* and *Spaso Mihaljević*, in the Katunska Ulica, near the Dvorska Ulica.

Key to the Plan (p. 409): 1. Bank of Montenegro; 1a. Biljarda; 2. Ministerial Office, with the Post and Telegraph Office. Embassies: 2a. German; 3. French; 4. Austrian; 5. Russian; 6. Turkish. 7. Mortuary Chapel of Danilo I.; 8. Court Chapel; 9. Barracks; 10. Hospital; 11. Girls' Institution; 12. Stables; 13. Monastery of the Virgin; 14. Palace of the Crown Prince; 15. Palace of the King; 16. Cartridge Factory; 18. Prefecture; 19. Tablja; 20. Court Theatre.

Cetinje (2100 ft.), the capital of Montenegro, with 4400 inhab., is the residence of the King, and seat of his government. In some respects the place resembles a clean little country-town, but it has several distinctive features of its own. It may be seen in an hour, but a whole day may be pleasantly spent in observing the natives and their ways.

As we enter the town from Cattaro, we drive through the Katunska Ulica, the main street, which intersects Cetinje from N.W. to S.E., and skirts the N.E. side of the Palace Square. At the end of the street is a square, in which, to the left, is the *Girls' Institution* (Pl. 11), founded in 1870 by the Empress Maria Feodorowna of Russia; somewhat farther on, also to the left, is the *Public Park* (band on Sun. afternoons), and to the right the *Palace of the Crown Prince Danilo* (Pl. 14).

We return from the public park by the main street and reach (on the left) the Palace Square (Dvorska Ulica). Here, on the right, is the *House of Prince Mirko*, on the left the *New Palace of*

the King (Pl. 15), a plain building (not shown). The sentinels in front of it wear a becoming uniform. Near by are the *Court Chapel* (Pl. 8; to the S.W.) and the *Old Palace* or *Biljarda* (Pl. 1 a), resembling a fortress, now a grammar-school. To the N. of the latter are the *Ministerial Offices* (Pl. 2), containing also the *Post & Telegraph Office*. To the S.W., behind the Old Palace, lies the *Monastery of the Virgin* (Pl. 13), with its quadrangular tower (Kula) and small church. On the right is the sarcophagus of Peter I. (St. Peter Petrović; d. 1830), founder of the present dynasty. On the outside of the church-wall are tombs of the princely families of Njeguš and Karageorgevitch. To the N.W., above the monastery, rises the round tower of *Tablja* (Pl. 19), to which the skulls of fallen Turks used to be affixed; to the S.W. is the *Mortuary Chapel of Prince-Bishop Danilo I.* (see p. 412; Pl. 7), with a gilded cupola.

In the Baja Pivljanina Ulica are the *Court Theatre* (Pl. 20), which also serves as the meeting-place of the 61 Deputies of Montenegro, and a chapel; behind this is a drill-ground, adjoined by barracks and a small church with rock-hewn tombs. — To the N.W. of the theatre is the market-place (market-days Mon. & Frid.).

The road to Rjeka (see below), ascending gently to the E. from the *Hospital* (Pl. 10), passes (1½ hr.) the *Belvedere* (2560 ft.), affording a superb *View of the Lake of Scutari, of the Albanian Alps (Prokleti Gori or 'accursed mountains'; the Bebii Montes of the Romans), and of the mountains round Antivari. At *Lipa*, 1 M. farther on, is a stalactite cavern.

The drive from Cetinje to (8½ M.) Rjeka may be recommended (carr. there and back 20 *K*; outward journey 1½ hr., return 2½ hrs.; horse 7 *K*). Motor-omnibus daily from Cetinje viâ Rjeka (2 *K* 80 *h*) to Podgorica (3 hrs.; 8 *K*) and thence to Nikšić (4 hrs.; 8 *K*). — The road descends from the Belvedere (see above) in zigzags through a 'Karst' region, with the luxuriant valley of *Dobrskoselo* and the village of that name (1195 ft.) far below us. We then pass through a narrow valley to **Rjeka** (100 ft.; *Milo Čakić's Inn*), which chiefly consists of one street stretching along the river *Rjeka*. To the S., above the town, are the remains of the old fortress of *Rjekigrad*. From Rjeka a steamer plies on week-days across the lake of Scutari, calling at *Virpazar* (p. 411) and *Plavnica*, to (5¼ hrs.) *Scutari* (p. 411; fare 15 *K*; small boat, in 15 hrs., 25 *K*). — To the W. of Cetinje rises the **Lovćen** (5770 ft.), with a fine and extensive view and the mortuary-chapel of Vladika Peter II. (p. 412), for the ascent of which the permission of the Minister of War is necessary (5 hrs., with guide; on horseback to the foot of the mountain in 3 hrs., 10 *K*, incl. return to Cetinje or descent to Njeguš, p. 413); provisions should be taken.

About 12 M. to the N.E. of Rjeka (motor-omnibus, see above) lies the little town of *Podgorica* (Europa), on the *Moračа* (p. 411). At *Dukle*, 3 M. to the N., the ruins of a Roman town (*Dioclea?*) have been unearthed. The road (motor-omnibus, see above) proceeds thence viâ *Spuž*, *Danilovgrad*, and *Bogetici* (6 M. to the E. the interesting convent of *Ostrog*), to the fortress of *Nikšić* (Hôt. America; 3900 inhab.).

VIII. BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA.

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74.	From (Agram) Doberlin to Banjaluka viâ Novi and to Sarajevo viâ Travnik From Novi to Ogulin. Ključ, 431. — Bugojno, 433.	431

General Remarks. Bosnia-Herzegovina, with an area of 19,702 sq. M., belongs, like Croatia and Montenegro, to the system of the Dinaric Alps. It is bounded on the N.W. and N. by Croatia and Slavonia, on the E. by Servia, Turkey (Novibazar or Novipazar), and Montenegro, and on the S. and W. by Dalmatia. This territory, formerly belonging to Turkey, was placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary in 1878, and formally incorporated with the Dual Monarchy on Oct. 5th, 1908. The Austro-Hungarian occupation has been of untold benefit to the country and its inhabitants. All the more important places are now connected by good roads, and 1017 M. of railways (including forest lines) are in operation. The Oriental character of the district has been admirably preserved. — Bosnia *(Bosna)*, 16,181 sq. M. in area, consists, with the exception of the fertile Posavina on the Save, of a mountainous limestone plateau, th· main ranges of which stretch from N.W. to S.E. The intervening valleys are known as 'polja' (*i.e.* fields; sing. polje). More than half the area is covered with forest. The chief rivers are the Narenta on the S. and the Save and its tributaries (Una, Sana, Vrbas, Bosna, and Drina) on the N. Iron, coal, and salt are among its chief products. — The Herzegovina (*Hercegovina, i.e.* the dukedom, from Herceg or Herzog), 3521 sq. M. in extent, consists mainly of Karst-like formation (comp. p. 248). The vegetation is subtropical.

Inhabitants. The population of Bosnia-Herzegovina numbered 1,895,673 in 1910; their nationality is almost exclusively Slavonic (Croato-Servian). About 824,020 are Servian Orthodox Christians, 611,885 Moslems, 433,480 Roman Catholics, 6245 Protestants, and 11,850 Jews. The chief occupations are agriculture (maize, oats, barley, wheat, and potatoes) and stock-raising (sheep, goats, cattle, and swine). The principal exports are timber, live-stock, grain, chemicals, iron, prunes, skins, eggs, and meat.

History. The aboriginal inhabitants of Bosnia were *Thracians*, who were afterwards absorbed by the *Illyrians* and the *Celts*. Bosnia is men-

tioned in history for the first time in the Roman period (34 B.C.), and in close connection with Dalmatia. The Roman sway over these lands was repeatedly shaken and finally destroyed (end of the 4th cent.) by the invasions of the Germans and the Avars. In the beginning of the 7th cent. began the great immigration of the Croats and Servians from their original home to the N. of the Carpathians. The S.W. part of the country embraced Christianity under *Justinian* (527-565), and the rest of it was converted by the Servian apostles *Cyril* and *Methodius* about the year 880. From 910 onwards Bosnia was governed by elective princes or 'Bans', who afterwards became feudatories of the Hungarian kings. In 1377 the ruling Ban assumed the title of *King Stephen Tvrtko I.* In the reign of his eighth successor, *Stephen Tomashevitch*, Bosnia was conquered by Sultan Mohammed II. (1463). In 1528 the banat of Jajce, and in 1592 the N.W. part of Bosnia, were incorporated with the Ottoman Empire. Bosnia became the chief theatre of the long wars between Austria and Turkey, which were at length ended by the peace of Sistova in 1791. But the land was seldom long at peace, as the oppressive sway of the Turks caused the Christians to revolt repeatedly. The Russian and Turkish war of 1878 did not directly affect Bosnia at the time, but by the Treaty of Berlin Austria-Hungary was allowed to occupy Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The Austro-Hungarian troops under *General von Philippovich* marched into the country on July 30th, 1878, but it was only after conflicts of several months that the country was subjugated.

Plan of Tour. The best se sons for a tour in Bosnia-Herzegovina are the months of May, June, and September. July and August are apt to be oppressively hot in the Herzegovina, though this is not the case in Bosnia. The following short tour will afford some idea of the district. 1st Day. From Agram to Banjaluka (R. 74). 2nd Day. Motor-diligence or carriage to Jajce (p. 432). 3rd Day. Jajce and the Pliva Lakes. 4th Day. Train to Sarajevo (pp. 433, 434). 5th and 6th Days. Sarajevo (p. 418). 7th Day. Train to Bosna-Brod (pp. 418, 417) or train to Mostar (pp. 423, 424; source of the Buna). 8th Day. Train to Ragusa (R. 72). The railway-journey from Sarajevo to Višegrad (R. 73) is also very attractive. — The *Motor Diligence* from Banjaluka to Jajce has 12 seats; the *Post Vehicles* on other routes have usually room for two passengers only. For excursions of any length a carriage should be hired (16-20 *K* daily, with fee of 1 *K*). — A well-organized corps of gendarmes provides for the public safety.

Inns. At Sarajevo, Ilidže, Mostar, Banjaluka, Jajce, and other towns which contain the residences of the district-authorities and quarters for a garrison, there are good hotels. Off the beaten tracks the traveller must put up at the unpretending but clean quarters of the gendarmes.

Passports are convenient, though not necessary, in Bosnia-Herzegovina. For a visit to the Turkish territory of Plevlje (R. 73) a passport and the visa of a Turkish consul (Vienna, Budapest, Trieste, Fiume, Sarajevo, or Ragusa) are necessary. — Bosnia-Herzegovina has its own Postage Stamps.

The **Language** of Bosnia-Herzegovina is the Croato-Servian, which belongs to the S.E. group of the Slavonic dialects, but contains a sprinkling of Turkish words. For all ordinary purposes, however, German suffices, as it is spoken by officials, inn-keepers, and many of the tradesmen. The following hints about the pronunciation will often be useful: *c* = ts, *ć* = ty (consonantal y), *č* = tsh, *š* = sh, *ž* = the French j. A few words of frequent occurrence are: *gostiona*, *gostionica*, inn; *kuća*, house; *ulaz*, entrance; *izlaz*, exit; *zahod* (Slav.), *čenifa* (Turk.), water-closet; *krevet*, bed; *svjetlo*, light; *svijeća*, candle; *vatra*, fire; *kruh*, bread; *mlijeko*, milk; *vino*, wine; *kava*, coffee; *kavana*, café; *rakija*, spirits; *pivo*, beer; *voda*, water; *šljive*, plums; *jaja*, eggs; *meso*, meat; *riba*, fish; *sir*, cheese; *sol*, salt; *nož*, knife; *viljuška*, fork; *boca*, bottle; *čaša*, glass; *srebro*, silver; *zlato*, gold; *skupo*, expensive; *jutro*, morning; *sutra*, to-morrow; *dan*, day; *večer*, evening; *ulica*, street; *put*, road (lead me to –,

vodite me u —); *crkva*, church; *kula*, tower; *džamija*, mosque; *gora*, *brdo*, or *brijeg*, mountain; *planina*, alp; *dol*, *dolina*, valley; *rijeka*, river; *potok*, brook; *most*, *ćuprija*, bridge; *ostrvo*, island; *hamal*, porter; *konj*, horse; *mazga*, mule; *kola*, carriage; *pošta*, post-office; *drvo*, tree; *šuma*, a wood; *kiša*, rain. — *Desno*, to the right; *lijevo*, to the left; *pod*, under; *od*, from; *za*, behind; *blizo*, near; *daleko*, far; *kasno*, late; *dobro*, good; *pol*, half; *kako*, how; *je*, is; *da*, yes; *ne*, no; *mali*, small; *veliki*, large; *visok*, high; *gornji*, upper; *donji*, lower. — 1-12: *jedan*, *dva*, *tri*, *četiri*, *pet*, *šest*, *sedam*, *osam*, *devet*, *deset*, *jedanaest*, *dvanaest*; 15, *petnaest*; 20, *dvadeset*; 21, *dvadeset i jedan*; 30, *tridcset*; 50, *pedeset*; 100, *sto*, *stotina*; 1000, *hiljada*.

Among **Books** on Bosnia-Herzegovina may be mentioned 'Bosnia and Herzegovina', by *Maude M. Holbach* (illus.; New York & London, 1909; 5*s*.); 'My Balkan Tour', by *Roy Trevor* (illus.; London, 1911; 21*s*.); 'Rambles and Studies in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia', by *R. Munro* (2nd edit.; London, 1900); 'Through Bosnia and Herzegovina', by *Whitwell* (London, 1909); 'The Balkans' ('Story of the Nations' series; London, 1896) and 'Travel and Politics in the Near East' (London, 1898), both by *W. Miller*.

71. From Bosna-Brod to Sarajevo.

From Agram (*Zágráb*) to Bosna-Brod, 131 M., railway (*Ungarische Staatsbahn*) in 4 hrs. (express) viâ Sziszek and Sunja; to Sarajevo in 16 hrs. — From Budapest to Bosna-Brod, 236 M., railway (*Staatsbahn*) viâ Ujdombóvár or Szabadka (Maria-Theresiopel) and Dálja in 9-9½ hrs.; to Sarajevo in 18¾-19¼ hrs. — At Bosna-Brod carriages must be changed for the narrow-gauge Bosna Line. — From Bosna-Brod to Sarajevo, 167 M., railway in 9-11¼ hrs. (fares 21 *K* 52, 16 *K* 14, 10 *K* 76 *h*).

Bosna-Brod (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 524. 3 M. *Sijekovac*, on the Save. The Bosna Line quits the Save and ascends along the *Ukrina* to (15½ M.) *Derventa* (370 ft.), a town of 5350 inhabitants. It then winds up to (22½ M.) *Vrhovi* and (30½ M.) *Lupljanica*, on the saddle of the *Krnin Planina* (970 ft.), passes (37½ M.) *Velika*, and descends to (44 M.) *Kotorsko* (445 ft.), in the valley of the *Bosna*, which the train follows as far as Sarajevo. At (52 M.) **Doboj** (470 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hotel*, opposite the station, R. 2¼ *K*), a small town with 3380 inhab., the *Spreča* descends from the left to the Bosna. On a rocky pinnacle to the right stands a ruined castle, captured from the Turks by Prince Eugene of Savoy in 1697.

From Doboj to Tuzla, 38½ M., railway in 3¼ hrs. The line crosses the Bosna and ascends the valley of the *Spreča*. — 11 M. *Karanovac*, whence a branch-line runs to the N.E. to (3 M.) *Gračanica* (590 ft.; Sokol), a small town with 4230 inhab. and the ruined castle of Sokolgrad (3 M. to the N.). — 17½ M. *Bosna-Petrovo-Selo*, 5½ M. to the S.E. of which is the ancient Servian Orthodox convent of *Ozren*. Beyond (28 M.) *Puračić* we enter the valley of the *Jala*. — 38½ M. **Tuzla** (770 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel*), a town of 11,335 inhab., with coal-pits, a distillery, and a brewery. The line goes on to the salt-works of (3 M.) *Siminhan*.

From Tuzla to Zvornik, 34 M., diligence daily in 6 hrs. (fare 8 *K* 80 *h*). The road leads viâ Siminhan (see above) and then to the S.E. viâ (18½ M.) *Kalesija* and (24 M.) *Han Zapardi*, two military posts. — 34 M. **Zvornik** (*Stadt Wien*, R. 2-3 *K*), a straggling town with 3200 inhab., is prettily

situated on the *Drina*, the boundary between Bosnia and Servia. At the S. end of the town is the old citadel. Diligence to (30 M.) *Vlasenica* (p. 428). — A road leads to the S.E. from Zvornik (diligence in $6^1/_2$ hrs.; 8 *K* 48 *h*) to ($33^1/_2$ M.) *Srebrenica* (1215 ft.; Osatica), with 1615 inhab., dominated by a ruined castle. Numerous mineral springs. In the vicinity lay the Roman *Domavia*.

Beyond ($53^1/_2$ M.) *Usora*, with its sugar-factory, we cross the Bosna, and we recross it near ($67^1/_2$ M.) *Maglaj* (580 ft.), a little town with the Kuršumli Mosque (15th cent.; newly decorated in 1900) and an old castle, picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Ozren*. — The valley contracts. The train winds round the wooded hills rising to the W. and enters the defile of (90 M.) *Zepče* (805 ft.), which was stormed by Prince Eugene in 1697. Here we recross the stream. 99 M. *Han Begov* (to the right of which is *Golubinje*, on the hill); $109^1/_2$ M. *Vranduk*, an ancient fortress most picturesquely situated on a peninsula. — 118 M. *Zenica* (1075 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with productive coal-mines, iron-works, and a large prison. — 127 M. *Lašva* (1175 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; junction for *Jajce*, see p. 433). — 136 M. *Kakanj*, with a coal-mine. About 2 M. from the railway-station is *Zgošća Donja*, with a fine mausoleum of the Bogmilo family. — $138^1{}_2$ M. *Catići*, $7^1{}_2$ M. to the N.E. of which, in the valley of the *Trstivnica*, lie the large Franciscan monastery of *Sutjeska*, founded in the 14th cent., and the remains of the royal castle of *Bobovac*. — 148 M. *Visoko* (1380 ft.), with large tanneries. Diligence hence in $1^1{}_2$ hr. to the S.W. to the mineral springs of ($8^1{}_2$ M.) *Kiseljak* (1540 ft.; Schwab). — From (152 M.) *Podlugovi* (1460 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to ($15^1{}_2$ M.) *Vareš* (2715 ft.; Werk Hotel, R. 2 *K*), with an iron-mine and two blast-furnaces. — $156^1{}_2$ M. *Vogošća* (1540 ft.), where the *Sarajevsko Polje*, more than 2 M. broad, begins. A mining railway runs hence to the N.E. to ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Čevljanović*, with important manganese deposits. — 167 M. *Sarajevo*.

Sarajévo.

Arrival. The *Main Station* (Pl. B, C, 4) is about 2 M. to the W. of the town-hall (Rathaus; Pl. H, I, 3). Electric Tramway, see p. 419. Carriage to the town 2 *K*, at night 2 *K* 40 *h*; luggage 40 *h*. — The *Bistrik Station* (Pl. H, 4), for Vardište and Uvac, is on the S. side of the town. The *Tabak-Fabrik Station* of the local line to *Ilidže* (Pl. E, 3; p. 421) lies at the entrance to the town.

Hotels. Europe (Pl. a; H, 3), Franje Josipa Ulica 40, with electric light and central heating, R. 4-5 *K*, light 40 *h*, motor-omnibus 1 *K*; Central (Pl. b; H, 3), Franje Josipa Ulica 55, R. $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_4$, D. 2 *K*, these two very fair, and with cafés-restaurants; Kaiserkrone (Pl. c; G, 3), modest.

Restaurants. *Vereinshaus* (Pl. 11; G, 3), with garden; *Friedrich*, Jeftanovićev Gliše Ulica (Pl. H, 3), near the Hôtel d'Europe.

Cafés. *Lohner*, Čemaluša Ulica 134, opposite the National Bank (Pl. G, 3); *Marienhof*, opposite the Tobacco Factory (Pl. E, 3, 4). — Turkish Café: *Bendbaši*, Bendbaša Ulica (Pl. I, 3), with garden, below the castle.

Cab, per 1/4 hr. 1 *K*, each additional 1/4 hr. 50 *h*; at night (11-5 or 10-6), 25 per cent more; whole day 16 *K*. — **Electric Tramways** from the Railway Station (Pl. B, C, 4) to the Cathedral (Pl. H, 3), every 1/4 hr., and also on the arrival and departure of the trains; and from the town-hall (Rathaus; Pl. H, I, 3) along the embankment to the Tobacco Factory (Pl. E, 3, 4; near the station for Ilidže).

Post Office (Pl. 8; G, 3), opposite the Cathedral. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 9; H, 3), Konak Ulica 15.

British Consul, *F. G. Freeman*, Kučerina Ulica 11.

Shops. The largest shops are in the E. part of the Franje Josipa Ulica (Pl. G, H, 3). — Metal Work in the *Government School of Industrial Art* (open daily, except Frid., 8-12 & 2-6), Šljivina Ulica 4 (Pl. G, 3), a little to the N. of the Military Casino. — Embroidery and Textile Fabrics, at the *Government School of Weaving*, Hulusina Ulica 8 (Pl. H, 3), week-days 8-12 & 2-6 (men not admitted). — Carpets at the *Government Carpet Factory*, Bistrik Ulica 13 (Pl. H, 3, 4), open week-days 7-12 & 1.30-6, holidays 8-12, closed on Sunday. — Filigree Work, Embroidery, Carpets, etc., at *Elias B. Kabilio's*, at the corner of the Franje Josipa Ulica and Rudolfova Ulica (Pl. G, H, 3).

Principal Attractions. Visit the *Bazaar* and the *Husref Beg Mosque*, the *National Museum*, and the *Government Workshops*, ascend to the *Castle* (passing the *Town Hall*), and make an excursion to the *Goats' Bridge*, the *Koševo Valley*, *Miljevići*, etc. — Mon., Tues., Wed. (market-day), and Thurs. are the best days for visiting the town; on Frid., Sat., and Sun., being Mohammedan, Jewish, and Christian holidays respectively, the town is less lively. — *Guides*, furnished by the hotel-keepers, 80 *h* per hr. For longer excursions, however, it is better to apply for information to *Director Julius Pojman* in Ilidže (p. 421) or to the *Tourists' Club* in Sarajevo (president, Franz Brodnik).

Sarajévo (1740-2240 ft.), the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina, seat of the provincial government, headquarters of the 15th Army Corps, and residence of a Roman Catholic Archbishop, of a Servian Orthodox Metropolitan, and of a Mohammedan Reis-ul-Ulema, with 51,870 inhab. (18,460 Mohammedans and 6400 Jews) and a garrison of 5000 men, lies in a narrow valley watered by the *Miljacka*, at the foot and on the slopes of partly wooded hills rising to a height of 5250 ft. The numerous minarets and the little houses standing in gardens give the widely scattered town a very picturesque appearance, which, however, the numerous modern buildings unfortunately threaten to obliterate. The river, which bursts forth from a gorge just above the town, is crossed by nine bridges. In the modern part of the town trade and business are mostly in the hands of Jews and Christians; the Moslems have their shops chiefly in the bazaar, and their houses on the hillsides. — Between the railway-station and the town lie the large *Barracks* (Pl. C, D, 3) and the unfinished buildings of the new *National Museum* (Pl. D, 4). Farther on, to the right, at the intersection of the electric tramways, is the *Tobacco Factory* (Pl. E, 3, 4; visitors admitted on application on week-days, except at the noon dinner-hour).

The three main streets on the right bank of the Miljacka, the Franje Josipa Ulica (*Francis Joseph Street;* Pl. G, H, 3), con-

taining the *Servian Orthodox Church*, the Čemaluša Ulica (Pl. G, H, 3; with the interesting *Old Servian Church*, and the Ferhadija (Pl. G, H, 3; with the *National Bank* and a *Market Hall*) all lead E. to the ***Bazaar** (*Čaršija;* Pl. H, 3), the focus of business, most lively on Wed., when the natives come from long distances to attend the market. The bazaar consists of a labyrinth of more than 50 lanes, flanked with wooden booths, behind which are warehouses of solid stone. Shoemakers, tailors, greengrocers, saddlers, coppersmiths, second-hand dealers, and in fact every trade and handicraft, have their own allotted part of the bazaar. The copper wares, the silver filigree-work, the linen interwoven with threads of gold and silver, and the carpets are particularly attractive, though many of the so-called Oriental goods are of Austrian make. A little to the E. of the Hôtel d'Europe is the *Bezistan* (Pl. 2), a large vaulted market-hall dating from the early Turkish period (entrances in the Franje Josipa Ulica).

In the W. part of the bazaar rises the **Husref Beg Mosque** (*Begova Džamija;* Pl. 3), erected in the first half of the 16th cent., to which even non-Mohammedans may gain admission, but not during prayers, on application to the keeper at the main entrance (fee $^1/_2$-1 *K* for unlocking the door and for the use of the overshoes which the visitor must put on). The forecourt contains a fine fountain for religious ablutions, shaded by a venerable lime. The bodies of deceased Mohammedans are placed here for a short time, covered with a green cloth, those of men being indicated by turbans. To the left of the mosque is the *Tomb of Husref Beg*, its founder (40-60 *h*); adjacent is the *Sahat Kula*, a clock-tower. — Opposite the mosque (N. is the old *Kuršumli Medreseh* (*i.e.* 'leaden school'; Pl. H, 3), a theological seminary for the training of 'Hodžas'.

In a square a little to the N. of the Orthodox church (see above) rises the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (Pl. H, 3), with its two towers. Beside it is the ***National Museum** (Pl. G, 3; open free on Frid., Sat., & Sun., 10-1; to strangers at other times also), containing on the groundfloor and first floor a large natural history collection; on the second floor prehistoric antiquities, weapons, ornaments, embroideries, and Bosno-Herzegovinian costumes with lifesize figures; on the third floor Greek and Roman antiquities, coins, and cameos. New building, see p. 419.

A little to the N. is a *Roman Catholic Seminary* (Pl. G, H, 2), and $^1/_4$ M. farther to the E. is the *Sheriat School* (Pl. H, 2), in the Oriental style, with a fine colonnade, erected by the Austro-Hungarian government as a law-school for 'sheriat' judges (cadis). About 5 min. to the S.E. of this point, on the Miljacka, is the *Town Hall* (*Rathaus;* Pl. I, 3; 1892-95), with a glass-roofed arcaded court and fine council-rooms, one of which is at present used the Diet as a meeting-place of the Diet (shown by the portier; fee).

On the left bank of the Miljacka is the Francis Joseph Square, with the *Francis Joseph Barracks* (Pl. H, 3). The old Turkish *Konak* (Pl. H, 3) is now the residence of the Governor-General and Inspector General of the Forces. Towards the E., near the river-bank, extends the *Careva Ulica (Imperial Street)*, in which, on the right, is the *Careva Džamija* or *Imperial Mosque* (Pl. H, 3), dating from the early 16th century.

A road, beginning near the Café Bendbaši (p. 418) and passing a swimming-bath (on the right), ascends in windings from the river to the **Castle Hill** (*Kastell*; Pl. I, K, 2), which is occupied almost exclusively by Moslems. At (1/4 hr.) a gateway we either turn to the right, pass a reservoir (left), and reach (5 min.) the so-called *Yellow Bastion*, with the 'Romantic View Inn'; or we proceed straight on to (1/4 hr.) the *Višegrad Gate* (Pl. K, 2; two Turkish cafés close by). Here we turn to the right and go to the (1/4 hr.) *White Bastion* (2240 ft.; Pl. K, 3; no adm.), outside which we obtain a splendid *View of the town, the ravine of the Miljacka, the steep Kapa (p. 422), and the Mount of Trebević.

To Ilidže, 7 M., a pleasant excursion either by local train (station, see p. 418) in 1/2 hr. (fares 25 & 15 *h*, on the train 5 *h* more; return-tickets, obtainable from tramway-conductors and covering tramway-fares, 70 & 50 *h*) or by carriage (15 *K*, incl. 2 hrs.' stay). ***Ilidže** (1640 ft.; *Austria, Bosna, Hungaria*, Pl. a, b, & c, three very fair houses belonging to government, R. 2 3/4-7 1/4, D. 3 1/4, pens. from 8 *K*, closed in winter; *Igman*, Pl. d), prettily situated on the *Željeznica*, is a watering-place with thermal sulphur-springs (136° Fahr.), a well managed bath-establishment (bath 1-1 1/2 *K*; also swimming-bath), and pretty gardens. Horse-races in June. — An omnibus (20 *h*; motor-car 50 *h*) plies every afternoon in 20 min. from the station of Ilidže to the ***Source of the Bosna**, 2 M. to the S.W. (Turkish café; restaurant); view-tower and fish-breeding establishment. The *Bosna* rises in several springs at the base of the wooded *Igman* (4095 ft.), and within a few hundred yards of its source attains a

breadth of over 30 yds. A bridle-path ascends to (4 hrs.) the Alpine pasture of *Veliko Polje*, on the Igman (guide 7 *K*).

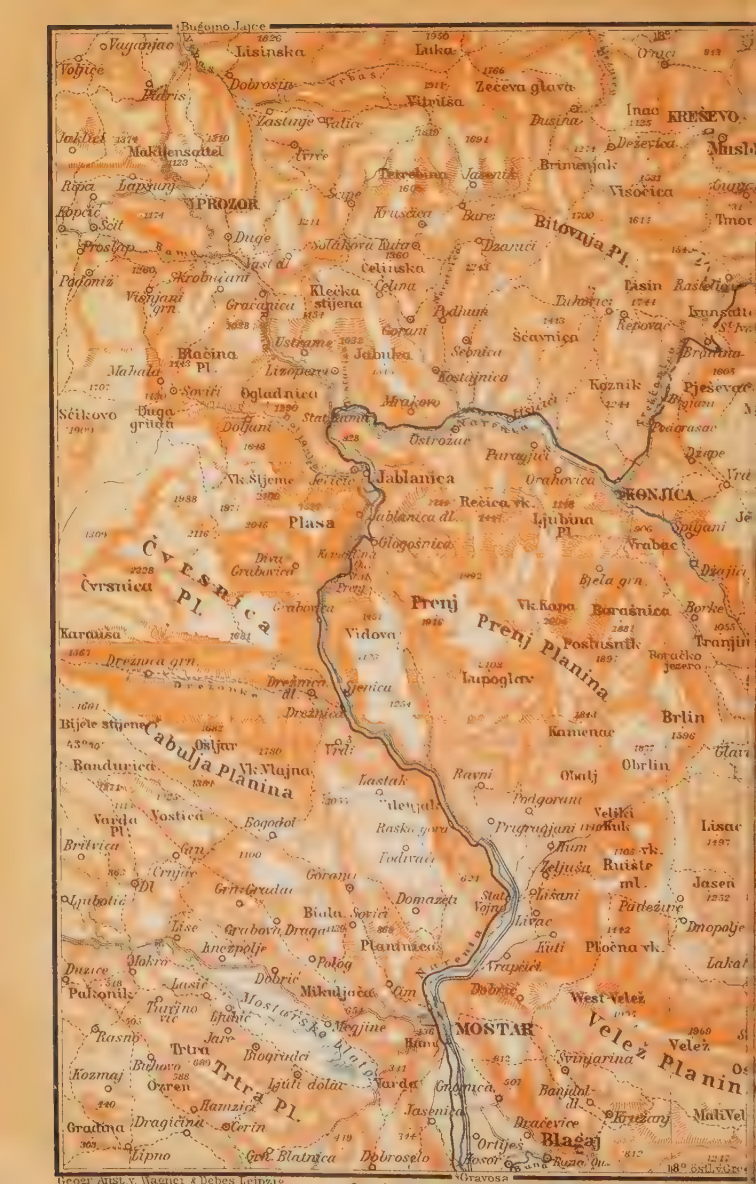
The following Excursion of about 3 hrs. (guide advisable: 4 *K*) is recommended. From the E. end of the Careva Ulica (Pl. H, I, 3) we either ascend direct, or follow the winding road to the right: at the top of the hill we pass several Turkish burial-grounds; farther on we pass an octroi station, and in ¾ hr. reach the so-called *Goats' Bridge* (*Kožija Ćuprija*), which spans the river in a single arch built about 1600. Retracing our steps a little, we next ascend a steep footpath to the ***Kapa** (3180 ft.), an old Turkish guard-house, opposite the castle, affording a charming view, and descend thence steeply to the W. to the (35 min.) town.

In the W. part of the Čemaluša Ulica the *Koševo Ulica* (Pl. F, 2, 3) diverges to the right (N.). Ascending the latter, passing the *Hospital* (Pl. F, 1), and the Christian cemetery, we reach a café close to the *Koševo*. Thence following the crest of the *Gorica* to the S., we come to (20 min.) one of the finest points of *View near the town. We descend by a footpath; or return to the café, descend the valley, turn to the S., and go through the camp to the town (½ hr.).

Another excursion (guide necessary) is by the steep paved road behind the Francis Joseph barracks (Pl. H, 3) and by a footpath to (1½ hr.) the houses of **Miljevići**, where we get an extensive view of the heights of the Trebević, of the Lukavica valley, and of the Treskavica and the Bjelašnica (see below). We return by the old *Burying Ground of the Spanish Jews* to the Skender Pasha Bridge, in the town (about 3 hrs. in all).

Mountain Ascents (comp. p. 419). A bridle-path ascends the **Trebević** (5318 ft.: refuge-hut, bed 80 *h*), to the S., in 4 hrs. Guide (desirable to the beginning of the windings and for the direct descent) or horse 5 *K*. From the bank of the Miljacka we follow the Isevića Ulica (Pl. H, I, 3), take the first lane to the left, and then ascend the next lane to the right (way marks at first blue, red, and blue, then white, red, and white). Farther on, at a pumping-work, we turn to the right and pass a Turkish cemetery, which we leave to the right. At the finger-post marked 'Draguljac' we begin the zigzag ascent. The summit commands a fine and extensive view. — The *Skakavac Waterfall* (300 ft.), 11 M. to the N., may be visited on foot (guide 5 *K*) or (better) on horseback in 4 hrs. — Through the 'Kastell' (p. 421) to the *Han Vraso* and on to (2½ hrs.) the source of the *Mošćanica*, with the reservoir of the Sarajevo waterworks (guide 4 *K*). — From Ilidže (p. 421) walk or (better) ride to the S. (horse 11 *K*; provisions should be taken; guide 9 *K*), viâ the source of the Bosna and the *Alberi Hut* (blue and red way-marks), to the (9 hrs.) top of the **Bjelašnica** (6780 ft.: p. 423), on which is a meteorological station (quarters, bed 1 *K* 60 *h*). The view is fine and extensive. The descent to Pazarić (p. 423) may be made in 4 hrs. — The ascent of the **Treskavica** (6820 ft.) takes 2 days (provisions should be brought from Sarajevo). From Sarajevo a diligence (6 *K*) runs to the S. in 4 hrs. to (22½ M.) *Trnovo* (2770 ft.: Tourists' Hotel, R. 2 *K*), a village with 500 inhab., where guides may be heard of (1 day 3, 2 days 5 *K*). Hence we proceed through wood either on foot or on horseback (4 *K* per day) viâ the (3 hrs.) *Vratlo Pass* to the (1 hr.) *Anna Hut* (no rfmts.). Thence we cross the *Ljupor* (5810 ft.) and the *Oblik* (6160 ft.) to the (5 hrs.) *Katharine Hut* (also empty; ascent of the Bjelašnica, see above, from this point, 6½ hrs.) and on to the (1 hr.) *Barice* (6820 ft.), the highest peak of the Treskavica, commanding a splendid distant view. — The ascent of the *Gola Jahorina* (6275 ft.; shelter-hut; provisions necessary) takes 10½ hrs.

To *Pale*, see p. 427.


Bugarno Jajce
Lisinska
Luka
Vagnjac
Volijce
Dobrosin
Zečeva glava
Vitnjša
Inac
KREŠEVO
Makljenšattel
Brimenjak
Visočica
PROZOR
Bitovnja Pl.
Tmor
Prostor
Vasal
Celinska
Celina
Krobnjani
Klečka
Gračanica
Pidhum
Ščavnica
Blačina
Pl.
Jablanica
Ogladnica
Mrakovo
Ostrožac
Plasa
Jablanica dl.
Rečica vk.
PRONJICA
Ljubina
Pl.
Vrabac
Čvrsnica Pl.
Čvrsnica
Prenj
Prenj Planina
Vidova
Lupoglav
Brlin
Kamenar
Bijele stijene
Cabulja Planina
Vlajna
Ravni
Obrlin
Bandurica
Vostica
Pl.
Bogodol
Raska gora
Veliki
Kuk
Lisac
Britvica
Ruište
ml.
Jasen
Ljubotić
Domazeti
Biala
Sovići
Livac
Dmopalje
Planinica
Kuti
Pločna vk.
Lakat
Pukovnik
Mikuljača
West-Velež
MOSTAR
Velež Planina
Rasno
Trtra
Trtra Pl.
Srnjarina
Kozmaj
Ozren
Igali dolar
Jasenica
Banjalučki dl.
Gradina
Dragičina
Blagaj
Buna
Dobroselo
Ortijes
Gravosa
Geogr. Anstv. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Travnik
Bioca
Rakovica
Miševići
Drozyometre
Blažuj
Ilijaš
Ilijaš Pl.
Debelino brdo
Vlakina
Bjelašnica Pl.
Bjelašnica
Krvavac
Vaganj
Umoljani
Sabića
Dežojino b.
Treskavica
Barice
Kuoci
Toholj
Ljeljen
Kom
Janjina
Jasika
Ilum
Ravno javorje
Seljani
Ledenica
Rosca
Vrela polje
Krupac
Vojkovici
Kobilje
Hrasnica
Ilidže
Bosna
Tilman
Lukavac
Dejčići
Sirug
Umčani
Vrutci
Sabića
Dijmovici
Katharinen hütte
Anna hütte
Kljušina
Vrtlopass
Krbljani
Vrbovina
Ruženik
Zelunici
Gradina
Golubići
Kaltenbrunn
Horufa
Obalj
Kačuna
Vis
Jelasca
Jelec
Borja
Poljica
Mosorovići
Vlaholje
Živolje
Jasenovo
Rudanjgrad
Danićici
Ockavlje
Ruda
Zakuce
Krbljani
Sijerca
Kolakovici
Smjeca
Jabuka
Kolun
Krstine
Igriste
Trnovo
Šušici
Deljas
Golu Jahorina
Jahorina
Vrhgaca
Vidoljevici
Crni vrh
Schutzh.
Madzari
Pasatlici
Trnova Vis
Vides
Boljanovici
Krbljani
Sijerca
Jasenovo
Rudanjgrad
Danićici
Ockavlje
Poljica
Ruda
Zakuce
Jelec
Vis
Jahorina
Sjelina
Karolinen Sattel
Pale
Romanija Pl.
Crni vrh
Orlova stijena
Colubac
Brezovici
Molyo
Orlova
Rogatica
Rakovac
Ilidžija
Barc
Lukavo
Tvrdnici
Hlanovo
Medjuše
Trebević
Dolar
Bulovo
Hodidjed
Orlic
Kobilja glava
Koseva nil.
Humi
Gorice
Kasa.
Dragulje
Mojmilo
Muljevici
Lukavica
Trebevic
Rozarovici
Reinplatz
Bosna Quellen
Batmir-grn.
Ilidže
Luzane
Osijek
Brijesce
Dolar
Dragodi
Karaulici
Bojnik
1 : 200.000
Kilom.

72. From Sarajevo to Mostar and Gravosa-Ragusa.

177½ M. Railway (partly rack-and-pinion) to (84 M.) *Mostar*, three trains daily in 6¼-7 hrs. (fares 11 *K* 68, 8 *K* 76, 5 *K* 84 *h*); from Mostar to (93½ M.) *Gravosa*, two trains daily in 6¼-6½ hrs. (fares from Sarajevo to Gravosa 21 *K* 36, 18 *K* 32, 12 *K* 18 *h*; two trains daily). This interesting line traverses a fine mountain-district. The best views as far as Konjica are to the right and thereafter to the left (except for a short time beyond Jablanica). Enquiry should be made beforehand as to the connection of the trains with the steamers at Gravosa.

Sarajevo, see p. 418. — The railway runs for some distance near the Bosna-Brod line (pp. 418, 417) and then diverges to the left, crossing the *Miljacka*, to (5 M.) *Ilidže* (branch of 1¾ M. to the baths, see p. 421). It then crosses the *Željeznica* and the *Bosna*, which rises 2 M. to the S.W. (see p. 421). We next proceed past the base of the *Igman* (p. 421) to (7 M.) *Blažuj*, a group of houses, and past *Križanje*, where a road diverges to *Travnik* (p. 433). 11 M. *Hadžići* (1830 ft.), with two saw-mills. We then ascend a beautiful wooded valley to (15½ M.) *Pazarić* (2115 ft.), whence the *Bjelašnica* (p. 422) may be ascended in 5½ hrs. — Crossing the saddle of *Vilovac* (2305 ft.), the line descends to (19½ M.) *Tarčin* (2115 ft), on the *Lepenica*, with a saw-mill. To the W. rises the *Bitovnja*.

Here the line begins the ascent of the *Ivan Planina*, a transverse ridge separating the valleys of the Lepenica and the Narenta, and it is therefore provided at intervals with toothed rails (11½ M. in aggregate length between Tarčin and Konjica), for which the locomotive is fitted with an adjustable toothed wheel. The gradient is still steeper between (21½ M.) *Raštelica* (2295 ft.) and (24 M.) *Ivan* (2875 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). The ridge of **Ivan Planina** (3320 ft.), the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, and also the boundary between Bosnia and the Herzegovina, is pierced by means of a tunnel 710 yds. in length, beyond which the train rapidly descends the romantic valley of the ***Treščanica**, traversing six tunnels, crossing the *Lukas Ravine*, and passing the stations of *Bradina*, *Brgjani*, and *Podorašac*.

35 M. **Konjica** (915 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with two bedrooms), a town of 2380 inhab., situated in a picturesque basin on the *Narenta* (trout), which is crossed by an old Turkish stone bridge. The temperature here is already about 14° Fahr. warmer than that of Sarajevo. About 12½ M. to the S., beyond *Borke*, lies the mountain-girdled *Borke Lake* (*Boračko Jezero;* 1320 ft.), ½ M. in length.

The railway now runs through the wild and romantic ***Narenta Valley**, bounded on the right by the *Cvrstnica* and the *Čabulja*

Planina, and on the left by the *Prenj* (see below), the *Porim*, and the *Velež* (see below). To the left is the river. — 49 M. *Rama*, at the entrance to the valley of that name (r.). We cross the *Doljanka Gorge.*

53½ M. **Jablanica** (650 ft.; *Jablanica Hotel*, near the station, R. 2½, B. ¾, D. 2½ *K*) is a military station with 300 inhab. and barracks on a height. The *Krstac*, 1 hr.'s walk to the E., commands a fine panorama.

Mountain Ascents. [Climbers should come provided with an alpenstock and nailed shoes; guides, 4 *K* per day, should be engaged and paid through the landlord of the hotel: provisions should be taken.] The *Prenj Planina* (6285 ft.; horse 8 *K*) is ascended to the S. viâ the village of *Glogošnica*, the (4 hrs.) *Poldirnhe*, and the (2 hrs.) *Ida Refuge Hut* (1265 ft.), whence the summit is reached in 2 hrs. more (extensive view of the mountains of the Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Bosnia); descent to Jablanica in 5 hrs. From the peak of *Veliki Prenj* to the *Maria Theresa Hut* 6 hrs.; thence to Konjica 7 hrs., to Borke 6½ hrs. (p. 423). — The ascent of the *Plasa Mts.* (edelweiss; part of the way may be done on horseback; horse 8 *K*), to the W., takes 6½ hrs., viâ the (4½ hrs.) refuge-hut to the (2 hrs.) summit of the *Veliko Šljeme* (6890 ft.); descent in 5 hrs. — The *Cerstnica* (7310 ft.), the highest summit of the Herzegovina, is ascended viâ the Bessy Hut (no rfmts.) in 9½ hrs.

From Jablanica to Bugojno, 46 M., carr. 36 *K*. Pedestrians, who require two days for this attractive excursion, find the best night-quarters at Prozor (provisions should not be forgotten). The road follows the railway almost to *Rama* (see above), then turns to the N.W., and ascends the valley of the Rama (diligence from Rama to Prozor 4 *K* 16 *h*). To the left are the gentle slopes of the *Bočina Planina*, to the right is the river. Farther on a stalactite cave is passed (right). — 19½ M. **Prozor** (2405 ft.; *Krauss*, unpretending), a town with 1100 inhab. (chiefly Mohammedans), is commanded by a ruined castle. — The road now winds up to the *Makljen Saddle* (3685 ft.; fine view), whence it descends through wood to (34 M.) *Gornji-Vakuf*, noted for its Turkish coffee-mills (3 *K* each); thence across the plain to (46 M.) *Bugojno*, see p. 433.

The train crosses the Narenta, passes through a tunnel, and enters a most picturesque defile, on the opposite (r.) bank of which is the highroad. We then cross the *Glogošnica Valley*, with a view to the left of the Prenj Mts. (see above). 57 M. *Prenj.* — Short tunnel. Below the road, on the right, the fine waterfall of the *Praporac* or *Komadina* descends into the Narenta, a little beyond which the railway and road change sides. From this point to Raškagora the narrow, rocky *Gorge of the Narenta is known as the 'Great Defile'. Tunnel. 60½ M. *Grabovica.* The mountains to the left are grotesque in form. 66 M. *Drežnica* (365 ft.), at the mouth of the *Drežanka*, which issues from a wild gorge (r.); 72½ M. *Raškagora;* 77 M. *Vojno.* To the left are the precipices of the *Velež* (6460 ft.).

84 M. **Mostar.** — Hotels. *Narenta* (Pl. a; C, 1), on the left bank of the Narenta, R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 3 *K*, omn. 40 *h*, very fair, with garden-restaurant; *Bristol* (Pl. b; C, 1, 2), on the right bank of the Narenta, with café and terrace; *Post* (Pl. c; C, 2, 3), Rudolf-Platz; *Railway Hotel Mostar*, opposite the station, R. 1½-2½ *K*, new. — *Café Herzegovina* (Pl. d; C, 2), in the main street.

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipz.

Cabs. Within the town, per 1/4 hr. 1 *K*, each addit. 1/4 hr. 1/2 *K*; outside the town, per 1/2 hr. 2 *K* 80, each addit. 1/2 hr. 1 *K* 40 *h*.
Post Office (Pl. 9), Rudolf-Platz; Telegraph Office (Pl. 11), to the W. of the Konak. — *Military Swimming Baths*, at the N. Camp, 40 *h* (cold water).

Mostar (195 ft.), with 16,385 inhab. (about half of them Mohammedans) and a garrison of 3500 men, is the business-centre of the Herzegovina, and seat of a Rom. Cath. and a Greek bishop and of a mufti. The town stretches from N. to S., between the hills of *Hum* to the W. and *Podvelež* to the E., on both sides of the *Narenta*, the banks of which are here rugged and rocky. Of the 30 mosques only the *Karadžozbegova Mosque* (Pl. 2; C, 2) in the Sauerwaldgasse deserves a visit. — Turning to the right on quitting the *Railway Station* (*Bahnhof;* Pl. B, 1), we reach in 3 min. a bifurcation. The road straight on (S.), following the railway, leads to the (10 min.) *Franciscan Convent* (Pl. B, 3); the Stephanie Allée, with its villas, leads to the W.; to the left (E.) we follow the Franje Josipa Ulica (Franz-Joseph-Str.; Pl. B, 2), cross the Narenta (with a view of the old town to the right), and beyond the Sauerwaldgasse reach the (7 min.) Carina or main street (Pl. C, 1, 2). In the last, to the right (S.), lies the *Bazaar*, which is inferior to that of Sarajevo, though Oriental carpets, embroidery, inlaid silver-work from Livno, etc., may be obtained comparatively cheaply (market-day Wed.). We follow the main street to a square beside the (10 min.) *Telegraph Office* (Pl. 11; D, 3), whence we cross the **Stone* or *Old Bridge* (Pl. C, 3; view; 16th cent.), with two gate-towers and a single span of 92 ft., to the right bank of the Narenta (65 ft. below), and follow the Čarsija (Market St.) to the Franciscan Convent (see above). The main street leads on to the S. to the government *Tobacco Factory* (beyond Pl. D, 3; adm. on application) and the *South Camp* (*Südlager;* see Map). — A street diverging to the left from the Carina, at the shop of Dokić, Bilić, & Pesko, leads to (5 min.) the *Servian Orthodox Church* (Pl. D, 3) and (3 min. higher up) the *Old Servian Church* (Pl. 1; D, 3).

Pleasing view from the second or third bend of the Hum road (from the station by the above-mentioned Stephanie-Allée, thence across the bridge over the *Radobolje*, and ascend to the left); grander from the top of the hill (1130 ft.; 1 1/4 hr.), with its small fort. — About 1 hr.'s drive to the N.W. of the Radobolje bridge is the *Source of the Radobolje* (inn), which yields the town water-supply; carr. there and back 4 *K*.

An attractive excursion may be made to the ***Source of the Buna** (best in the afternoon; carr. to Blagaj in 1 hr., 10 *K* there and back). We follow the dusty road to the S. through a fertile plain surrounded by rocky mountains, past the South Camp (see above), and bear to the left where the road forks. We now pass on the left a government *Station for Fruit and Vine Cultivation* and *Jelačić's Wine Cellars*, and reach (7 1/2 M.) *Blagaj* (210 ft.), an important place in the 13-14th cent. and now a Mohammedan village. Thence on by a footpath between the considerable ruins of the castle of *Stjepangrad* (fatiguing ascent) on a rock to the left, and the Buna on the right, past a mill, to a half-ruined mosque, and the (10 min.) shrine of a Turkish saint; in front of this

is a veranda (fee to attendant 50 *h*), affording a view of the stalactite grotto (close to us) from which the Buna issues.

From Mostar to Avtovac, 59½ M.: diligence (two seats) to Nevesinje daily in 6 hrs. (fare 6 *K* 40 *h*), and thence to Avtovac once weekly in 7 hrs. (fare 8 *K* 95 *h*). The road ascends in windings to a monotonous plateau, crosses it to the *Grebak Saddle* (3640 ft.), and descends to (25 M.) *Nevesinje* (2950 ft.), with a military station. — Skirting the left bank of the *Zalomska*, we traverse a solitary region to (46½ M.) *Fojnica*, with a military station and a Franciscan convent (interesting archives), and then cross the *Gacko Polje*, a fertile plain 9½ M. long, to (56½ M.) **Gacko** (3150 ft.; *Government Inn:* bridle-path to Foča, see p. 428). About 3 M. to the N.E. is the *Klinje* dam across the valley. — 59½ M. *Avtovac* (3170 ft.; military station). Hence a road leads to the S. viâ (28½ M.) *Bilek* (p. 427) to (46 M.) *Trebinje* (see below).

The railway runs along the right bank of the Narenta at the foot of the Hum; to the left, near Blagaj, is the ruin of Stjepangrad (p. 425). The mountains become lower. 91½ M. *Buna* (115 ft.); the Buna (see above) pours into the Narenta over a low face of rock. — 95½ M. *Žitomišlići* (on the right bank), opposite the monastery of that name (founded in 1585). — 103 M. *Dretelj* (40 ft.), station for *Počitelj*, on the left bank, with an interesting old castle. — 105 M. *Čapljina*, 1¼ M. to the S. of which lies *Mogorelo*, with the well-preserved remains of a Roman camp close to the Narenta (to the left of the railway).

108 M. **Gabela** (30 ft.), a little town, formerly fortified, between two hills. A branch-line runs to (2½ M.) *Metković* (p. 400).

The railway to Gravosa diverges to the left, crosses the Narenta and the *Krupa*, and ascends the N. slope of the *Žaba* (3125 ft.). Metković (p. 400) is visible on the right. Two tunnels, then a wide curve (view, on the left, of the line just traversed), and another tunnel. — 115 M. *Dubravica* (490 ft.), a village in a desolate Karst-like plateau. Wide view to the left. — Seven tunnels. 118½ M. *Hrasno* (805 ft.). — 122¼ M. *Hutovo* (1015 ft.), with the ruins of a castle above the station (r.). To the left below us lies the *Popovo Polje*, a valley intersected in summer by the scanty *Trebinjčica*, but under water in winter and spring; it extends to (25 M.) Jasenica-Lug. — The line now makes a wide curve, descends to (129 M.) *Turkovići* (915 ft.), then re-ascends to (138½ M.) *Ravno* (1045 ft.; the village lies to the right). — Tunnel. 142½ M. *Zavala* (875 ft.), with a Greek convent (to the right, above the station). — Beyond (149 M.) *Poljice* (885 ft.) the valley gradually contracts. 154½ M. *Jasenica-Lug.* — 158 M. *Hum* (885 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

A branch-line runs to the E. from Hum viâ (4½ M.) *Duži* (925 ft.) to (10½ M., in ¾ hr.) **Trebinje** (915 ft.; *Hôt. Naglić*, Careva Ulica, R. 1½-4 *K*, with garden: *Weisses Haus*, opposite the Naglić, R. 2 *K*; *Vienna Café;* cab within the town 1 *K* 60 *h*), a little town of 3800 inhab., in the Herzegovina, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Trebinjčica*. On the surrounding hills are forts. The old part of the town is surrounded by walls, and contains a powder-tower, a square clock-tower, and two mosques. In the new town, to the N., is the Kallay Park. The cigarette tobacco of Trebinje is noted. — About 3½ M. to the E. of

the town (carr. in 1/2 hr., 4 *K* there and back) is the *Arslan-Agič-Most*, a four-arched stone bridge dating from the Turkish rule and spanning the Trebinjčica. The government station for fruit and vine cultivation at *Laštva* lies 5¼ M. farther to the E. (carr. from Trebinje and back 10 *K*). — The **Orjen** (*Gora Bianca*; 6217 ft.) may be ascended from Trebinje (horse and guide 5-6 *K* per day). We drive to the S.E. viâ the village of *Grab* to the (18 M.) gendarmerie barracks at *Vrbanje*, whence a bridle-path ascends to (3 M.) the saddle of the Orjen (view of the Adriatic Sea and of the mountains of Montenegro and Albania). The summit, marked by a simple Emperor's Jubilee Monument (1910), is reached on foot in 1/2 hr. more. The descent may be made in 5 hrs. to Castelnuovo (p. 409), or in 6 hrs. to Risano (p. 409). — Diligence from Trebinje in 4 hrs. (N.) viâ (16 M.) *Neu-Bilek*, a fortified military camp, to (17¼ M.) *Bilek* (1560 ft.; pop. 4590).

The railway turns towards the S. 164½ M. *Uskoplje* (1150 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). Branch-line viâ *Castelnuovo* to (48½ M.) *Zelenika* on the Bocche di Cattaro (see p. 408).

Beyond a tunnel the Adriatic Sea at Ragusa Vecchia (p. 408) comes into view on the left. We cross the Dalmatian frontier. 168 M. *Brgat* (970 ft.; the village lies below, farther on to the left). The railway descends rapidly in windings to the Ombla Valley and traverses three tunnels. 171½ M. *Šumet-Gionchetto* (575 ft.). The source of the Ombla is visible in the distance (r.). — From (174½ M.) *Rijeka-Ombla* (335 ft.) a footpath descends to the (20 min.) road. The Ombla flows far below (r.). Tunnel.

177½ M. *Gravosa* (p. 403), ¾ hr. to the N.W. of the Piazza del Duomo in Ragusa (p. 404).

73. From Sarajevo to Vardište or to Uvac.

From Sarajevo to Vardište, 79½ M., *Bosno-Herzegovinian Railway* in 6¼ hrs. (fares 11 *K* 20, 8 *K* 40, 5 *K* 60 *h*); to (86½ M.) Uvac in 6¼-6½ hrs. (11 *K* 92, 8 *K* 94, 5 *K* 96 *h*). The Bistrik station (see below) is nearer than the Main Station to the hotels of Sarajevo. Those who have only one day at their disposal should go as far as Višegrad and back. As far as Mesići the best views are to the left, then to the right. The railway, constructed in 1902-1906 at a cost of 8 15,625,000 or 3,125,000*l*., has 100 tunnels, 31 bridges, and numerous viaducts and cuttings. The trip through the wooded and hilly district is very picturesque. — Passport for the excursion into Turkish territory (Priboj, Prijepolje, and Plevlje), see p. 416.

Sarajevo, see p. 418. — From the Main Railway Station the line at first runs parallel with that to Gravosa; it then turns to the E., crosses the *Miljacka*, and threads a tunnel, at the exit of which we have a view of Sarajevo to the left. — 4½ M. *Bistrik*, the station for the S.E. quarters of Sarajevo; view of town from the road outside the railway-station. — We then ascend along the mountain-slope through seven tunnels and cross the *Miljacka* three times. 12½ M. *Pale* (2730 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), situated among pine-woods, is a favourite summer-resort of the Sarajevans (special trains on Sun. and holidays). — The railway penetrates

the *Jahorina*, the watershed between the Bosna and the Drina, by a tunnel upwards of $^1/_2$ M. long, stops at (17$^1{}_2$ M.) *Stambulčić* (3085 ft.), and then descends through four tunnels into the valley of the *Prača*. 23 M. *Sjetlina* (2600 ft.). — A little to the S.E. of *Prača*, a village with 300 inhab., is the ruined castle of *Pavlovac*. — The valley now contracts. Numerous tunnels, bridges, and viaducts. — 43$^1{}_2$ M. *Mesići-Rogatica* (1610 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

A highroad (diligence in 1$^1/_4$ hr.; fare 1$^1/_2$ *K*) runs to the N. to (6 M.) **Rogatica** (1730 ft.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*), a small town of genuine Bosnian character, with 2900 Moslem inhab., situated on the *Rakitnica*. To the N. is a military station. — The road goes on across the upland plain of *Glasinac*, with numerous tumuli of the Hallstatt period (comp. p. 157), to (54$^1{}_2$ M.) *Vlasenica* (2190 ft.; Zalukovik), a small town with 2300 inhabitants. A diligence runs hence to (39 M.) Zvornik (p. 417). — From Rogatica a road runs to the E. to (27 M.) Višegrad (p. 429).

The train crosses to the left bank of the Prača and passes through six tunnels. — 52 M. *Ustipača-Goražda* (1115 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

From Ustipača to Foča, 28$^1{}_2$ M., diligence (4 seats) once daily in 5$^3/_4$ hrs. (fare 7 *K* 36 *h*). — The road runs along the left bank of the *Drina* to (7$^1/_2$ M.) **Goražda** (1130 ft.; *Oleida*, R. 2-3, D. 1$^1{}_2$ *K*), a straggling village on both banks of the Drina, with 1900 inhab. (market on Thurs.). Good surveys from the bridge and from the Württemberg-Warte, 20 min. to the N.W. Goražda possesses a pomological school and a government stud. To Metalka, see below. — The road continues to ascend the left bank of the Drina, through tobacco-plantations and orchards. 22 M. *Ustikolina*, with a mosque of the 15th century. — 28$^1{}_2$ M. **Foča** (1295 ft.; *Gerstl's Inn*, R. 2 *K*), a prettily situated little town (1500 inhab., mostly Mohammedans), at the junction of the *Čhotina* and the Drina, has a fortified camp. The *Aladža Džamija* ('painted mosque'; 1549) on the right bank of the Čhotina is worth a visit. Tasteful inlaid work in gold and silver. Saturday is market-day. A bridle-path (ride of 8 hrs.) leads hence to the N.E. to Čajnica (see below).

The following excursion from Foča to Gacko is recommended (2 days; horse 15 *K*; provisions should be brought; carriage-road in construction). 1st day: viâ *Mješaići*, *Marinkovići*, *Kosman*, and *Bastaći* (gendarmes barracks), and through the **Sutjeska Gorge* to the (31 M.; ride of 10-11 hrs.) gendarmerie station of *Suha*, where the night is spent (shelter hut adjacent). 2nd day: over the *Čemerno Pass* (4360 ft.; gendarmes barracks) to *Gacko* (p. 426).

A voyage on a Raft (ca. 20 *K*) down the Drina from Goražda to *Višegrad* (p. 429), in 4-6 hrs., is interesting. Apply to the posting-master.

From Ustipača to Metalka, 27$^1{}_2$ M., diligence (4 seats) once daily, spending the night at Goražda (fare 7 *K* 20 *h*). — 7$^1/_2$ M. *Goražda*, see above. The road crosses the Drina, turns to the S.E., winds up through wood to the *Kozara Saddle* (2335 ft.), and then sinks again into the smiling valley of the *Janjina*. — 20 M. *Čajnica* (2625 ft.; Weida), a clean little town, picturesquely situated in an expansion of the valley, with 1500 inhab., a Servian Orthodox pilgrimage-church (fête on Aug. 28th), and a fine mosque. The Albori Park is full of shady trees (Tues. is the market-day). — Farther on we ascend in windings through pine-forests to the (27$^1/_2$ M.) *Metalka Saddle* (4085 ft.; Austrian military-station; inn), the boundary between Bosnia and the Turkish district of Lim (passport examined). From the saddle a road leads down to (25 M.) Plevlje (p. 430).

The train now follows the valley of the *Drina*, passing through 6 tunnels. $60^1/_2$ M. **Megjegje** (1070 ft.) is the point where the lines to Vardište and to Uvac diverge from each other.

The Railway to Vardište runs through the valley of the *Drina* for $1^1/_2$ M. more, then threads three tunnels and crosses the river at its confluence with the *Lim*. Just beyond the bridge the railway forks; our line (to the left) continues to follow the valley of the Drina and passes through two tunnels. Just short of Višegrad we have a view to the left of the stone bridge mentioned below.

69 M. **Višegrad** (990 ft.; *Schreiber's Inn*, Pl. a, R. 2-3, D. 2 *K*), a little town of 2000 inhab., charmingly situated above

the influx of the *Rzava* into the Drina and surrounded by wooded mountains. From the railway-station we keep to the right. After 5 min. we may either take a few steps to the left and then ascend to the left to (3 min.) the *Albrechtsruhe*, commanding a view of the mountains; or we may descend the footpath to the right to the Moslem Café Luft (Pl. b). Farther on we either keep to the right, crossing the Rzava, to the gipsy quarter, or follow the main street (Glavna Ulica) to the left to (5 min.) the stone bridge over the Drina, with its eleven arches, built by Vizier Sokolovitch in 1571. To the S. of the Servian Orthodox Church are the scanty ruins of the castle of *Starigrad*.

From Višegrad roads lead to the W. to (26½ M.) Rogatica (p. 428), and to the S.E. (carr. & pair 20-24 *K*) viâ the saddle of *Bijelo Brdo* (2725 ft.; inn) to (25 M.) Priboj (see below).

The railway now ascends to (7½ M.) *Dobrun* (1445 ft.), with a Servian Orthodox pilgrimage-church and a ruined castle. Several tunnels and bridges are passed. — 79½ M. *Vardište* (1445 ft., with 310 inhab. and a gendarme-station, situated about 550 yds. from the Servian frontier.

The Railway to Uvac coincides with that to Vardište until the crossing of the Drina (see p. 429). It here diverges to the right and passes through a tunnel, thenceforward following the right bank of the *Lim*. 79 M. *Rudo* (1180 ft.), the chief place in the valley of the Lim, with 500 inhabitants. — 86½ M. *Uvac* (1255 ft.; inn. 8 min. from the railway-station), a small place with a gendarme-station, on the right bank of the river Uvac, close to the Turkish boundary.

From Uvac to Prijepolje viâ Priboj, 27½ M. Saddle-horse from Priboj to Prijepolje in 8-9 hrs., including stop (1-6 *K*). Provisions must be taken. — From the railway-station (carr. 5 *K*) a road leads along the right bank of the *Lim* to (1½ M.) **Priboj** (1295 ft.; *Priboj*, R. 2-4 *K*), a Turkish town of 650 inhabitants. The shadeless bridle-path from Priboj to Prijepolje follows the right bank of the *Lim* through a narrow and uninhabited valley, enclosed by lofty wooded mountains. The first inhabited place reached is the village of (2½ M.) *Banja*. After a ride of 4 hrs. we arrive at (12½ M. from Priboj) the *Bistrica Bridge* (Turkish café). Farther on, on a cliff rising from the left bank, is the ruined castle of *Jerina Grad*. In 3 hrs. more we are in (27½ M.) **Prijepolje** (1495 ft.; *Lim*), a prettily situated Turkish town, on the right bank of the Lim, consisting of one long street. Above the old Austrian military cemetery we obtain a good view of the town. About 3½ M. to the E., in the beautiful valley of the *Miloševa*, is the Servian Orthodox convent of *Miloševo*.

From Prijepolje to Plevlje, 20½ M., saddle-horse in 8 hrs. (4-6 *K*; provisions necessary). The path leads at first to the S. through the valley of the Lim, ascending viâ *Han Seljačnica* (1610 ft.) and the (10½ M.) lonely village of *Jabuka* (1235 ft.) to the pass of *Mihajlović Planina* (4520 ft.), which affords a superb view, with the mountains of Montenegro in the distance. — We then descend to (20½ M.) **Plevlje** (2525 ft.; unpretending inn; beer at the brewery, with garden), a pleasant little Turkish town covering a good deal of ground in proportion to its population (8000 inhab., 6500 of whom are Moslems). It contains the konak of the Pasha, numerous mosques, and an interesting bazaar. In the N.W. part of the town are various relics of the Roman period. At the E. end of the town is a barrack, where a band plays daily at the guard-mounting, 1½ hr. before sunset. — About ½ M. to the E. of the town is the source of the *Brezuica*, and 1½ M. farther off is the Servian Orthodox *Convent of Trojitza*, where visitors are shown the coffin of St. Sava, old ecclesiastical vestments, and Slavonic books. The remains of a Roman town have been found on the Veležnica, ca. 2 M. from Plevlje. To the Metalka Saddle, see p. 428.

74. From *(Agram)* Doberlin to Banjaluka viâ Novi and to Sarajevo viâ Travnik.

Military Railway from Doberlin to *Banjaluka*, 68½ M., in 3½-4½ hrs. (fares 8 *K* 80, 6 *K* 60, 4 *K* 40 *h*). — From Banjaluka to *Jajce*, 45½ M., Motor Diligence twice daily in ca. 3¾ hrs. (10 *K*; trunk 1 *K*). The cars start at the rail. station and run to the Grand-Hôtel at Jajce. In good weather an open carriage-and-pair is preferable (21 *K*). — From Jajce to *Lašva*, 58½ M., Railway in 4¾-6 hrs. (fares 8 *K* 8, 6 *K* 6, 4 *K* 4 *h*); thence by rail in 2-3¾ hrs. to *Sarajevo*.

Doberlin (400 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 526. Near the rail. station is a large saw-mill. The line follows the right bank of the *Una*. 9½ M. **Bosna-Novi** (400 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Novi;* pop. 3300), the first Bosnian town, on the Una, above the influx of the *Sana*.

From Novi to Ogulin, a highly attractive excursion of 3 days by carriage, the nights being spent at Krupa and at the Plitvica Lakes (carr. and pair from Novi to Bihać, 12-14 *K*; from Bihać to Ogulin, 63½ M. in 12-13 hrs., 28-34 *K*). A motor-diligence also plies daily in 5½-6½ hrs. from Novi to Bihać (12 *K* 42 *h*; four seats). — The road leads through the pretty wooded valley of the *Una* (numerous mills) viâ (14½ M.) *Otoka* to (21 M.) *Krupa* (525 ft.; Krupa), with its ruined castle, and then winds up the slope of the *Debeli Oklinjak* (to the left) to the *Drenovo Pass* (1580 ft.), beyond which it descends, with a fine view of the *Plješivica* (5410 ft.; shelter-hut), to (39 M.) **Bihać** (745 ft.; *Central Hotel*, R. 2½-3½ *K*; pop. 5200), a district-town on the Una. The *Fethija Mosque*, originally a Gothic church, was converted to its present use on the capture of the town by the Turks in 1592. The interesting ruin of *Sokolac* lies 4½ M. to the S.E. (tickets of admission at the district-office of Bihać). At *Ripač*, 6 M. to the S.E. of Bihać, is a prehistoric lake-dwelling. — From Bihać the road ascends in serpentines viâ *Zeyar*, a military post, and past a monument to Austrian soldiers who fell in 1878 (comp. p. 416; behind us, the ruin of Sokolac, see above), to (3 M.) *Zavalje* (1390 ft.), the first Croatian village, with an abandoned frontier-post. We then skirt the E. verge of the plateau of Plješivica to the N.W. to (13½ M.) *Petrovoselo* (1210 ft.), and ascend in windings towards the S.W. to *Priboj* (2210 ft.). Here we diverge to the right from the road in order to visit the (25 M.) beautiful **Plitvica Lakes* (p. 535). Thence to *Ogulin*, see p. 535. [From Priboj we may ascend the Plješivica (see above) in 5 hrs. (guide 2-4 *K*).]

The train turns to the E. into the valley of the Sana. 13 M. *Blagaj* (405 ft.), with a ruined castle to the left. — 28½ M. **Prijedor** (470 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Prijedor*), a district-town (pop. 5000).

A carriage-road (diligence thrice a week in 8½ hrs.; 10 *K* 14 *h*) ascends the valley of the *Sana*, viâ (18½ M.) *Sanskimost* and (28 M.) *Vrhpolje*, to (41½ M.) **Ključ** (825 ft.; *Communal Inn*), a small town picturesquely situated on the Sana, with a fine old castle. In 1463 the castle was taken by the Turks, and Stephen Tomashevitch, the last king of Bosnia, was captured and put to death at Jajce. Splendid view, particularly of the passage which the Sana has forced through the rocks below the town.

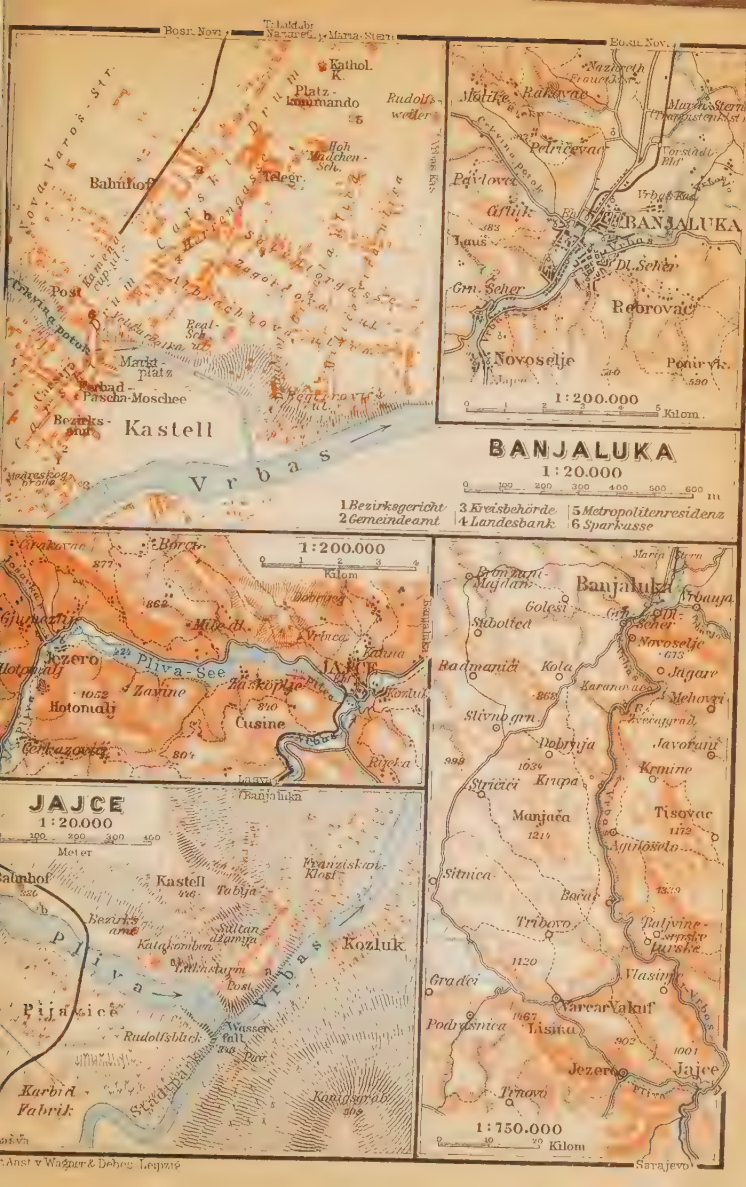
We quit the Sana and follow the *Gomjenica* through the *Omarska Plain* to (39 M.) *Omarska* (550 ft.); we then cross the saddle of *Kukovica*, the watershed between the Una and the Vrbas,

with the small station of *Ivanjska* (960 ft.). 59½ M. *Dragočaj* (480 ft.). To the right is the nunnery of *Nazareth;* to the left is the Trappist monastery of *Maria-Stern*, founded by the Teutonic Order (1 hr. from the station of Banjaluka). Farther on (r.) is the Franciscan convent of *Petričevac*.

68½ M. **Banjaluka** (550 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Bosna*, Pl. a, Carski Drum, R. 3-6 *K*, fair; *Balkan*, Pl. b, Herrengasse, with café), a district-town and the second in population in Bosnia, with 14,795 inhab. (one-half Mohammedans), lies on the left bank of the *Vrbas*, in a broad valley enclosed by mountains. Numerous Moslem burying-grounds. There are 46 mosques; that of *Ferhad-Pasha*, on the S. side of the town, dates from the end of the 16th century. In the S. part of the Carski Drum is the bazaar (Carsija; market-day, Tues.). On the right bank of the Vrbas, ca. 2 M. above the town, in *Gornji Seher*, on the road to Jajce, are remains of Roman baths.

To Jajce, 45½ M. (motor-diligence and carriages, p. 431), an attractive drive up the *Vrbas*. Pedestrians require two days, and should carry provisions. The road leads through a smiling district and crosses the Vrbas to (7½ M.) *Karanovac*, where it recrosses the river. It then traverses the wild and picturesque *Tjesno Gorje*, 2 M. in length, at the exit from which is the ruin of *Zvečaj-Grad*. Beyond (15 M.) the village of *Krupa*, with the ruined castle of that name, we pass through a rocky gorge 5½ M. in length and then enter the broad valley of *Agimoselo*. 25 M. **Bočac** (*Inn*, very fair, R. 2 *K*; halt of ¾ hr.) is commanded by a massive ruined castle. The next part of our route lies amidst grand mountain-scenery. We finally pass through two tunnels, cross two iron bridges, and reach —

45½ M. **Jajce** (1235 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel*, Pl. a, ½ M. to the E. of the railway, R. 3, B. 1, D. 3½ *K*, omn. 60 *h*, very fair; *Pliva*, Pl. b, at the rail. station), an old town with 4000 inhab. (half Mohammedans), picturesquely situated between the *Vrbas* and *Pliva* (the outlet of the Pliva Lakes) and overlooked by an old fortress. A ticket of admission for the waterfall, the catacombs, the royal tomb, and the Franciscan church is obtained at the Grand Hôtel for 1 *K*. The hotel-keeper or guide will also obtain the permission of the Commandant for a visit to the fortress. Guide to all the above points (not indispensable) 80 *h* each, or less in proportion for a party (bargain advisable). — To the S. of the town, ⅓ M. from the Grand-Hôtel, is the *Pliva Waterfall, which falls in several arms into the Vrbas from a height of 100 ft. (illumination 24 *K*). Good views are obtained from the '*Rudolfsblick*' (pavilion) on the left bank of the Vrbas and from another pavilion on the right bank, reached by a bridge. From the Rudolfsblick steps descend to a cavern in the tufa rock below the falls (cloak or


Bosn. Novi
Tekelija
Nazaret
Maria-Stern
Kathol.
Platz-kommando
Rudolfs-weiler
Hoh. Mädchen-Sch.
Bahnhof
Telegr.
Nova Varoš - Str.
Carska Strana
Zagorska Ulica
Post
Markt-platz
Serbad - Pascha-Moschee
Bezirks-amt
Kastell
Vrbas
Bes. Nov.
Nazareth
Maria-Stern
Malike
Rakovac
Petričevac
Pavlovci
Crkvina
Vrbas
BANJALUKA
Jaus
Gr. Scher
Kl. Scher
Rebrovac
Novoselje
Ponirak
1:200.000
Kilom.
BANJALUKA
1:20.000
Meter
1 Bezirksgericht
2 Gemeindeamt
3 Kreisbehörde
4 Landesbank
5 Metropolitenresidenz
6 Sparkasse
1:200.000
Kilom
Borci
Mlječ
Jezero
Pliva-See
JAJCE
Hotomalj
Zavine
Čusine
Pliva
Rijeka
Banjaluka
JAJCE
1:20.000
Meter
Bahnhof
Kastell
Tabija
Franziskaner-Kloster
Bezirks-amt
Sultan Ahmeds-Moschee
Katakomben
Pliva
Kozluk
Pliva
Vrbas
Pliščica
Rudolfsbrücke
Wasser-fall
Post
Karbid-Fabrik
Kanalisirung
Anst. v. Waagner & Bebec, Leipzig
Marija Stern
Banjaluka
Trnjani
Majdan
Arbanja
Golesi
Stabolted
Gr. Scher
Novoselje
Badmanići
Kola
Jagare
Karanovac
Mehovci
Slivno gr.
Javorani
Dobrinja
Kmine
Stričići
Krupa
Manjača
Tisovac
Sitnica
Bačvi
Tribovo
Paljvine
Vlasinje
Gradci
Varcar Vakuf
Podrašnica
Tisina
Jezero
Jajce
Tinavi
1:750.000
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Sarajevo

umbrella necessary). The way to the fortress (12 min. from the hotel) passes the *Tower of St. Luke*, the Romanesque campanile of a church which has been burned down. A little way off are the foundations of the *Tower of the Bears* (13th cent.) and the so-called *Catacombs*, a subterranean church with tomb-niches and altars, dating in its present form from the beginning of the 15th century. The *Fortress* (345 ft. above the Vrbas), the object of many contests and captured by the Turks in 1528, commands a fine panorama (from the Tabija bastion). In the N.E. part of the town (12 min. from the citadel) is the *Franciscan Church*, in the S. aisle of which is a glass coffin with the remains of King Stephen Tomashevitch (p. 431; the original 'Royal Tomb' was on the Hum, to the S.E. of the town). A little above is the church of the *Bazaar* (market-day, Wed.). — Jajce has large chemical works (carbide and chlorine).

A good road (carr. there and back 6 *K*) leads from Jajce to the W., along the N. bank of the two **Pliva Lakes*, to (6 M.) the Moslem village of *Jezero* (1395 ft.; Touristenhaus or Thea Hut, R. 2 *K*; trout and cray-fish). A road diverging to the left about halfway leads to the ridge (fine views) separating the Lower and Upper Lakes and bearing the ruins of the castle of *Zaskoplje*.

From Jajce to Lašva. The railway (see p. 431; views to the left) crosses the cataracts of the Pliva and ascends the picturesque valley of the Vrbas (two tunnels). 7½ M. *Vinac* (1110 ft.), a village with an old castle; 15 M. *Babinoselo* (1580 ft.). — 21 M. **Dônji-Vakuf** (1685 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a pleasant little town, with 2300 inhab. and six mosques.

A Branch Railway runs hence in ½ hr. to (7 M.) **Bugojno** (1865 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel Grôf*, R. 2-2½, D. 2¼ *K*), a town with 2000 inhab. and a large Roman Catholic church. Carriage from Bugojno to Jablanica and railway thence to Mostar, see p. 424.

From Bugojno to Spalato. A diligence plies daily in 9½-11¼ hrs. (12 *K*), running at first through wood, then across a Karst region, to (46½ M.) *Livno* (2650 ft.; Kaiser von Oesterreich), a small town (5300 inhab.) pict uresquely situated on the verge of the wide *Livanjsko Polje*. A diligence runs thence daily in 7½ hrs. (7 *K* 60 *h*) to (35 M.) *Sinj* (p. 400), whence a railway runs to *Spalato* (see p. 400).

The railway now ascends the wooded valley of the *Jablan* to the N. to (25½ M.) *Oborci* (2025 ft.), and thence (rack-and-pinion line in places) to (30 M.) *Komar* (2460 ft.). Just beyond the station we cross the watershed between the Bosna and the Vrbas by a tunnel ¾ M. long. Thence we descend, skirting the *Lašva*, viâ *Goleš* and *Turbe*. — 40 M. **Travnik** (1690 ft.; *Vlašić; Travnik*, opp. the rail. station, with good cuisine), a town of 6300 inhab., the seat of the Viziers of Bosnia from 1700 to 1852, rebuilt after repeated fires. From the rail. station we follow the main street, passing two Moslem Mausoleums (turbeh) and the (¼ hr.) bazaar. Farther on we pass under the railway and then ascend to (7 min.) the *Citadel*, dating from the time of Tvrtko II. and still occupied

(view). About 4 hrs. to the N. is the high-lying alp of *Vlašić* (6295 ft.).

Beyond Travnik the railway continues to follow the broad valley of the Lašva *(Travanjsko Polje)* viâ (41½ M.) *Dolac*, (46 M.) *Bjela*, (50½ M.) *Vitez* (1325 ft.), and (54 M.) *Busovača* to (58½ M.) *Lašva* (1180 ft.; p. 418). Hence to (40 M.) *Sarajevo*, see p. 418.

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General Remarks. The Hungarian Crown Lands (*Magyarország*), viz. *Hungary* (including *Transylvania*), *Fiume* and its territory, *Croatia*, and *Slavonia*, cover an area of 125,170 sq. M., with a population, according to the census of 1910, of 20,850,700. Of these inhabitants less than half (8,740,000) belong to the Hungarian or Magyar race, the other dwellers in Hungary being Roumanians (2,800,000), Germans (2,135,000), Slovakians (2,019,000), Croats (1,679,000), Servians (1,052,000), Jews (851,000), and Gipsies. The Magyars dwell chiefly in the great plains on both sides of the Danube and the Theiss (Tisza), and in the 'Szeklerland' in Transylvania; the Germans in the borderlands towards Lower Austria and Styria, in the 'enclaves' near Pécs (Fünfkirchen) and Temesvár, at Ofen, in the Zips, and in the Transylvanian 'Sachsenland'; the Slovakians in the N.W., the Croats and Servians in the S.W. and S., and the Roumanians

in the S.E. districts. The most singular mingling of races occurs in the S.E. regions (the former Banat), where Germans, Servians, Roumanians, Magyars, Slovakians, Bulgarians, Bohemians, and Armenians dwell together. The German element is more or less present in all the Hungarian towns, but is now becoming rapidly assimilated.

The N. portion of the country, intersected by the Carpathian Mts., and the former Banat possess mineral treasures in abundance (including rock-salt and the precious metals), as well as an immense supply of timber. The S. slopes of the Carpathians, particularly the Hegyalja near Tokaj, yield large quantities of excellent wine, while the great plains of the Danube and the Theiss stock the markets of Central Europe with their surplus produce.

History (comp. p. 539). — In antiquity the S.W. part of Hungary was occupied by the Pannonians, and the E. part by the Dacians. Tiberius, during the reign of Augustus, subjugated the Pannonians (B.C. 12-9) and formed the Roman province of Pannonia; in 101-107 A.D. Trajan conquered the Dacians and established the province of Dacia. During the period of the Great Migrations Pannonia was occupied in turn by Huns, Ostrogoths, Gepidæ, Lombards, and Avars. In 895-897 the *Magyars*, who had migrated from the Central Ural to the Danube, under their legendary leader Árpád, destroyed the great Moravian kingdom and penetrated as far as the Leitha. Their inroads on the German Empire were put an end to by the battle of the Lechfeld near Augsburg in 955. Christianity was introduced under *Duke Geisa* (972-995) and his son, *Saint Stephen I.*, the patron saint of Hungary, who received from Pope Sylvester II. in 1001 the crown used at the coronation of all later kings of Hungary. Stephen also sought to elevate his country by the encouragement of German settlers, and under *Geisa II.* (1141-62) still other German colonies were established.

In 1307, after the death of *Andreas III.* (1301), the last of the Árpád dynasty, *Charles Robert of Anjou* (d. 1342), whose mother belonged to the Árpád family, was recognized as King of Hungary. His son, *Lewis I.* (1342-82), extended his sway over a large part of the Balkans and also became King of Poland in 1370. The reign of *Sigismund* (d. 1437) was filled with incessant contentions with rebellious grandees, the Turks, and the Hussites. In 1438 the first member of the Hapsburg family, *Albert II.* (d. 1439), the son-in-law of Sigismund, became King of Hungary. Under his son, *Ladislaus Posthumus* (d. 1457) *John Hunyadi* defended the kingdom valiantly against the Turk. The reign of *Matthias I. Corvinus* (1458-90), the second son of Hunyadi, was one of the most brilliant in the history of Hungary. This prince, the first royal patron of the arts and sciences on this side of the Alps at the dawn of the Renaissance, carried on successful wars against the Turks, the Bohemians, and Emp. Frederick III., and transferred his residence to Vienna. The decline of Hungary began under his feeble successors, the Bohemian *King Ladislaus II.* (d. 1516; see p. 289) and *Lewis II.*, the latter of whom lost his life in 1526 after the battle of Mohács (p. 526). The fate of the country was sealed by the struggle between the rival kings, *Ferdinand I.* of Hapsburg, elected by the German party, and *John Zápolya*, the last 'National' ruler, who was supported by the Turks. In 1527 Transylvania became a vassal state of Turkey; in 1529 the Turks penetrated to the gates of Vienna; and in 1541, after the fall of Ofen, they extended their power over the plains of the Danube, which remained in their hands for about a century and a half, while the Hapsburgs maintained their sway in the N. and W. parts of the country. Under *Maximilian II.* (1564-76) Protestantism pervaded the whole country. The counter-reformation which soon ensued gave a fresh impulse to the feuds to which the arrogant and turbulent nobles were already too prone.

The failure of the second Turkish siege of Vienna (1683) resulted in the final independence of Hungary, to secure which Leopold I., along with the Polish King John Sobieski, Pope Innocent XI., and the Venetian Republic, formed, in 1684, the 'Holy League'. The most important events in the struggle were the reconquest of Ofen (1686) and the brilliant

victories of the Imperial troops under Margrave Lewis of Baden (1691-92) and Prince Eugene of Savoy (1697 et seq.). The boundary between Hungary and the Balkan States, fixed by the Peace of Belgrade in 1739, remained unaltered until Bosnia and the Herzegovina were incorporated with the Dual Monarchy in 1908.

The Diet of Pressburg in 1687 made the throne of Hungary hereditary in the male line of the Hapsburgs, and in 1723 *Charles VI.* (in Hungary Charles III.) secured the succession of his daughter *Maria Theresa* (1740-80), by the so-called Pragmatic Sanction. In return for its loyalty this empress rewarded Hungary by improving the condition of the peasantry, by raising the standard of education, and by planting new colonies of Germans in the S. part of the country. The attempt of *Joseph II.* (1780-90) to make German the administrative language and to govern the country through German officials failed, as did that of *Francis II.* (1792-1835) to make himself an absolute monarch. The growing national opposition reached its height in 1848 in the rising against Austria and in Kossuth's declaration of independence (comp. p. 503). It required the help of Russia in 1849 to overcome the 'Hungarian Republic'. The reign of *Francis Joseph I.*, who succeeded to the throne in 1848, has been marked by the wars of 1859 and 1866, which, though unsuccessful, led to a better understanding with Hungary, where the Liberal Party under Deák had already paved the way for a reconciliation. The so-called 'Ausgleich' or Agreement was effected in 1867.

The Kingdom of Hungary and the Empire of Austria together form the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The two countries have in common the ruling dynasty, the administration of foreign affairs, the army (with the exception of the Hungarian militia, or Honvéd), the navy, and the financial measures connected with these departments. The customs regulations and the currency are independent, but are coördinated on general principles agreed to from time to time. In all other respects Hungary is independent both in legislative and administrative matters. Its own parliamentary representatives meet in the Hungarian Diet at Budapest, while the connecting link with the Conjoint State is formed by the so-called Delegations.

Railways. As only the Hungarian names of the stations are announced, travellers ignorant of the language should apply beforehand to the guard for information. The express trains run more slowly than in

	Zone	Kilo-mètres	Ordinary trains I	Ordinary trains II	Ordinary trains III	Express trains I	Express trains II
a) Local trains.	1	1-10	—.60	—.30	—.20	—	—
	2	11-15	—.80	—.44	—.30	—	—
	3	16-20	1.—	—.60	—.40	—	—
b) Long distance trains.	I	21-27	1.50	1.—	—.60	1.80	1.20
	II	28-40	2.40	1.60	1.—	3.—	2.—
	III	41-55	3.60	2.40	1.50	4.50	3.—
	IV	56-70	4.80	3.20	2.—	6.—	4.—
	V	71-85	6.—	4.—	2.50	7.50	5.—
	VI	86-100	7.20	4.80	3.—	9.—	6.—
	VII	101-115	8.40	5.60	3.50	10.50	7.—
	VIII	116-130	9.60	6.40	4.—	12.—	8.—
	IX	131-145	10.80	7.20	4.50	13.50	9.—
	X	146-160	12.—	8.—	5.—	15.—	10.—
	XI	161-175	13.20	8.80	5.50	16.50	11.—
	XII	176-200	14.40	9.60	6.—	18.—	12.—
	XIII	201-225	16.20	10.80	7.—	21.—	14.—
	XIV	226-300	18.—	12.—	8.—	24.—	16.—
	XV	301-400	21.—	14.—	9.—	27.—	18.—
	XVI	401 and upwards	24.—	16.—	10.—	30.—	20.—

most countries, have no third-class carriages, and are often crowded. The ordinary trains are often late, especially on branch-lines.

Fares are reckoned according to the *Zone Tariff* given on p. 438 (in crowns and hellers). The tariff of Zone XVI is the maximum; but if Budapest be touched a new ticket must be taken for the remainder of the journey beyond Budapest. The tickets for long distance trains hold good for 24 hours: but if the time for which a ticket is valid expires before the completion of the journey, a new ticket (at the ordinary tariff) must be taken for the remaining distance to be traversed. The journey may be broken once on application to the stationmaster. — Much higher tariffs prevail on the South Railway Co.'s lines from Wiener-Neustadt to Nagy-Kanizsa and Bares, from Budapest to Pragerhof, etc. — On the Hungarian State Railways and on the Hungarian parts of the Kassa-Oderberg line circular tickets are issued. Between the terminal sections named on each coupon travellers may break the journey once only.

Luggage Tariff. All luggage must be paid for. For every 10 kilogrammes (22½ lbs.) up to a distance of 50 kilomètres (31 M.) 10 *h*, 51-100 kilom. 20 *h*, 101-200 kilom. 40 *h*, 201-300 kilom. 60 *h*, 301-450 kilom. 80 *h*, 451-600 kilom. 1 *K*, above 600 kilom. 1 *K* 20 *h*. The minimum charge is that paid for 50 kilog. (*i.e.* 50 *h*).

Plan of Tour, see p. xv.

Language. The Magyar tongue belongs, like Turkish and Finnish, to the Finnish-Tartaric family (early Asiatic), and is not allied with the European or Indo-Germanic languages. A slight acquaintance with Magyar is desirable for a tour in Hungary, though German is generally understood at the larger hotels and shops and by almost every educated person. – In the pronunciation of Consonants the following peculiarities should be observed: *c*, *cz* = ts; *cs* = tsh; *ds* = j; *j* = consonantal y; in *ly*, *ny*, and *ty* the y is consonantal; *gy* = j; *ng* and *nk* are pronounced as in English; *s*, *ss* = sh; *zs* = z (zh) in azure; *sz*, *ssz* = ss. Double consonants between vowels should be distinctly pronounced as such, *e.g.* Kassa, pron. Kŏsh-shŏ. The Vowels are pronounced in the Italian way (except the short *a* which resembles the short English ŏ in lot) and are short if not marked by the accent (′); *ö* and *ü* have the value of the short German modified o and u (ŏ, ŭ), *ő* and *ű* represent the corresponding long sounds (ō, ū). Diphthongs are unknown in Magyar, each vowel being pronounced separately. The Accentuation of the word is generally on the first syllable.

Some of the words of most frequent occurrence are: *szálloda*, hotel; *vendéglő*, *fogadó*, inn; *sörház*, beer-house; *czukrászda*, confectioner's shop; *kávéház*, café; *szoba*, room; *étterem*, dining-room; *ágy*, bed; *lepedő*, sheet; *tiszta*, clean; *víz*, water; *szappan*, soap; *törülközö*, towel; *gyertya*, candle; *szobaleány*, chambermaid; *pinczér*, waiter; *tányér*, plate; *pohár*, glass; *findzsa*, cup; *palaczk*, bottle; *villa*, fork; *kés*, knife; *kanál*, spoon; *kávé*, coffee; *téa*, tea; *tej*, milk; *kenyér*, bread; *vaj*, butter; *hus*, meat; *tojás*, egg; *bor*, wine (*fehér bor*, white wine, *vörös bor*, red wine); *sör*, beer; *só*, salt; *szivar*, cigar; *dohány*, tobacco. — *Vaspálya*, railway; *gyorsvonat*, express train; *személyvonat*, ordinary train; *női szakasz*, ladies' compartment; *nemdohányzók*, non-smoking compartment; *pályaudvar*, station; *váróterem*, waiting-room; *bemenet*, entrance; *kimenet*, exit; *állomásfönök*, stationmaster; *pénztár*, ticket-office; *ruhatár*, left luggage office; *podgyász-vevény*, luggage-ticket; *kapus*, station-attendant; *hordár*, porter; *kalauz*, guard or conductor; *panaszkönyv*, book of complaints; *férfiak* or *uraknak*, men's water-closet; *nök* or *nöknek*, women's water-closet. — *Gözhajó*, steamer; *csolnak*, boat; *komp*, ferry; *evezö*, oar; *evezölegény*, boatman; *vitorla*, sail. — *Bérkocsi*, cab; *ló*, horse; *paripa*, riding-horse; *nyereg*, saddle; *vezetö*, guide; *kocsis*, driver; *szekér*, carriage, waggon. — *Város*, town; *falu*, village; *vár*, castle; *sziget*, island; *út*, street; *körút*, boulevard; *utcza*, narrow street; *tér*, square; *kapu*, gate; *ház*, house; *palota*, palace; *templom*, *egyház*, church; *zárda*, monastery; *pósta*, post-office; *táviró*, telegraph office; *városház*, town-hall; *színház*.

theatre; *gyógyszertár*, chemist's shop; *fürdö*, bath; *iskola*, school; *tanács*, magistrate; *falusi bíró*, justice of the peace; *rendör*, policeman; *orvos*, doctor. — *Híd*, bridge; *kert*, garden; *fa*, tree; *erdö*, a wood; *liget*, a small wood; *rét*, meadow; *mezö*, field; *hegy*, hill; *völgy*, valley; *esö*, rain; *hó*, snow; *köd*, mist; *patak*, stream; *folyó*, river; *tó*, lake. — *Reggel*, morning; *est*, evening; *nap*, day; *délelött*, forenoon; *dél*, noon; *délután*, afternoon; *éj*, night; *naponként*, daily; *óra*, hour. — *Vasárnap*, Sunday; *hétfö*, Monday; *kedd*, Tuesday; *szerda*, Wednesday; *csütörtök*, Thursday; *péntek*, Friday; *szombat*, Saturday. — *Ur*, sir, Mr., man; *asszony*, *nö*, woman; *gyermek*, child. — *Nagy*, large; *kis*, small; *magas*, high; *alacsony*, low; *közel*, near; *messze*, far; *korai*, early; *késö*, late; *lassú*, slow; *gyors*, quick; *jó*, good; *rossz*, bad; *drága*, dear; *ó*, *régi*, old; *alant*, below; *fenn*, above; *balra*, left; *jobbra*, right; *fél*, half; *egész*, quite; *szent*, holy, saint; *tilos*, forbidden; *van*, is; *kérem*, I beg, please; *hol van*, where is; *igen*, yes; *nem*, no; *köszönöm*, thank you; *ez nagyon drága*, that is too dear; *meunyibe kerül a vezetö — töl — ig*, what is the charge for a guide from — to —?; *beszél itt valaki németül*, does anyone speak German here?; *kérem vezessen hozzá*, please take me to him. — *Csikós*, horse-boy; *csordás*, cow-herd. - - *Amerikai*, American; *angol*, English; *magyarál*, Hungarian; *német*, German; *osztrák*, Austrian; *lengyel*, Polish; *erdélyi*, Transylvanian. — Numerals. 1-12: *egy*, *két* or *kettö*, *három*, *négy*, *öt*, *hat*, *hét*, *nyolcz*, *kilencz*, *tiz*, *tizenegy*, *tizenkét*; 15, *tizenöt*; 20, *húsz*; 30, *harminczː* 40, *negyven*; 50, *ötven*; 100, *száz*.

Money (comp. p. xiii). Gold pieces are rarely met with. The small coins are the same as in Austria, but with a Hungarian legend (*korona* = crown, *fillér* = heller, *forint* = florin, *krajczár* = kreutzer).

Hotels (comp. p. xix). The larger towns contain good hotels, suited to modern requirements. At many of the large watering-places and summer-resorts the visitors live in lodging-houses and take their meals at a restaurant. The prices of rooms are posted up on the walls. The best restaurants are those of the hotels or at the railway-stations of the larger towns. A national custom that prevails at many hotels is that of having gipsy-music every evening, often prolonged until a late hour.

Among the characteristic Hungarian dishes are 'Gulyás' and 'Paprikahuhn', see p. xix; 'Kukuruz', corn on the cob, eaten as in America; 'Gefülltes Paprika', paprika pods filled with minced meat; 'Pörkölt', a variety of gulyás; 'Tarhonya', a kind of macaroni; 'Halászlé', chowder.

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75. From Vienna to Budapest viâ Marchegg.

172½ M. Railway (*Oesterreichische Staatsbahn* to *Marchegg*, thence *Ungarische Staatsbahn*) in 4¼-8½ hrs. (fares 24 *K* 10, 15 *K* 60 *h*, 10 *K* 10 *h*; express fares 30 *K* 40, 19 *K* 70 *h*). — Corresponding with the trains on this line are others from the *Nord-Bahnhof*, viâ Gänserndorf, to Marchegg (p. 441). — *Orient Express* in 4¼ hrs. (fares 40 *K* 40 *h*). — Return-

tickets to *Pressburg (Pozsony)*, available for 3 days, are issued for 6 *K* 20 *h* (by express 7 *K* 70 *h*), allowing the journey to be made by steamboat (1st cl.) and the return trip by railway (2nd cl.).

Vienna (Hung. *Bécs*), see p. 2. The train starts from the *Staats-Bahnhof*, passes the *Arsenal* (p. 92) on the left, crosses the Danube Canal, intersects the Prater, and then crosses the *Danube*. — 7 M. **Stadlau** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, junction of the Vienna and Prague line (p. 346). Our train turns to the right and traverses the *Marchfeld* (p. 113) in a N.E. direction. — 28½ M. **Marchegg** (465 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the line from Vienna (Nord-Bahnhof; 31 M.) viâ (20 M.) Gänserndorf (p. 346). To the right is the former imperial château of *Schlosshof*, now an institute for training riders and drivers for the Field Artillery. We cross the *March*, the boundary between Austria and Hungary. — 32½ M. *Dévényujfalu* (525 ft.), Ger. *Theben-Neudorf*, at the N. base of the *Dévény Hill* or *Thebner Kogel* (p. 443).

From Dévényujfalu to Szakolcza, 18 M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. — 11 M. *Detrekőcsütörtök*, with a ruined castle. — 31½ M. *Kutti*, whence branch-lines run to the N.W. to (11 M.) Lundenburg (p. 345) and to the S.E. to (12½ M.) Nagyszombat (p. 179). — 43½ M. *Holics* (p. 361), with a porcelain-factory (1743). — 48 M. *Szakolcza*, Ger. *Skalitz* (Ungarische Krone), is a small town, with the house in which King Béla the Blind (1131-41) is said to have been born. Branch to Wessely, see p. 345.

At (37½ M.) *Lamacs*, Ger. *Blumenau*, we reach the *Little Carpathians*, which here approach the Danube. Tunnel.

40½ M. **Pressburg.** - Railway Stations. *Staats-Bahnhof*, Hung. *Államvasúti Indóház* (Pl. B, C, 1; Restaurant), for Vienna, Budapest, and Zsolna; *Neustädter Bahnhof*, Hung. *Újvárosi Indóház* (Pl. D, 3), for Szombathely, Sopron, and Komárom. — Steamboat, see R. 77.

Hotels. **Grüner Baum* (Pl. a; B, 4), Kossuth-Platz, R. 4-15 *K*, with café-restaurant; **Savoy* (Pl. b; B, C, 4), Kossuth-Platz, R. from 3 *K*; *König von Ungarn* (Pl. c; B, C, 1), near the steamboat-quay, R. 2-4 *K*; *Goldener Hirsch* (Pl. f; C, 3), in the market-place. - Wine at *Schmidt Hansl's* ('Zum Reichspalatin'), König-Ludwig-Platz 12 (Pl. B, 3), and in the *Weingärtner-Keller*, Franziskaner-Platz 7. - Beer at *Udvorka's*, Andrássygasse 9, at the theatre, with garden, and at *Jaklitsch's*, Michaelergasse 5. — Cafés. *Strössner*, Haupt-Platz; *Stahl*, Kossuth-Platz 14.

Cabs. To the railway-station *(Staats-Bahnhof)* 1 *K* 40, at night (11-6) 2 *K* 10 *h*; in the town, ½ hr. 1 *K*, each additional ¼ hr. 40 *h*. With two horses to the station 2 *K* 40, at night 3 *K* 60 *h*; ½ hr. 1 *K* 60, each additional ¼ hr. 60 *h*. — Electric Tramway from the Staats-Bahnhof (Pl. B, C, 1) through the town to the Danube (20 *h*), and from the Markt-Platz and the König-Ludwig-Platz to the Neustadt; from the Baross-Str. to the Neustadt Station.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), in the market-place. — Baths. *Pozsony Fürdö* (Bad; Pl. C, 4), with swimming-tank; also river baths.

Pressburg, Hung. *Pozsony* (pron. Pózhony; 425-585 ft.), with 78,000 inhab. (35,000 Ger.), the headquarters of the 5th Army Corps, and once the capital of Hungary, where the coronation of the kings of the Hapsburg race took place, lies beautifully amid the spurs of the Little Carpathians.

In the Haupt-Platz (Pl. B, C, 3) in the Altstadt is a fountain of

1573. On the E. side of the square is the *Town Hall* or *Rathaus*, begun in 1288, and frequently altered. On the first floor is the *Municipal Museum* (open 9-12; free on Sun. and holidays, Tues. 60 *h*, at other times 1 *K*). The *Column of the Virgin*, in front of the contiguous Jesuit church, was erected in 1672. — To the N. of the town-hall is the *Franciscan Church*, founded in 1272, and afterwards altered (the tower rebuilt in 1897). On the N. side is the Gothic *Chapel of St. John*, with a double crypt.

In the *Landhaus*, to the W., erected in 1753, now a court of justice, the Hungarian diets were held from 1802 to 1848.

The Gothic *Cathedral of St. Martin* (*Dom*; Pl. B, 3), formerly the coronation-church, begun in 1204, and reconsecrated in 1445, was restored in 1861-80. The tower is surmounted by a pyramid bearing a gilded Hungarian royal crown. The late-Gothic *Chapel of St. Anna*, in the N. aisle, dates from the 14th century. The *Chapel of St. Elemosinarius* was built and decorated by Raphael Donner (1734), who also executed the leaden equestrian statue of St. Martin, in Hungarian costume, outside the choir (1734; under glass).

From the cathedral we proceed past the *Synagogue* into the Schlossgrundgasse (r.) and almost immediately turn to the left into the Schloss-Stiege, which leads to the *Schlossberg* (Pl. A, B, 3). A massive late-Gothic gateway gives access to the walled-in plateau (270 ft. above the Danube), with the ruins of the royal palace, which was burned down in 1811. Superb view from the terrace, embracing, to the N., the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians, with the city at our feet; to the S., beyond the winding Danube, the villages of Karlburg and Kittsee, the ruin of Wolfstal, etc., and to the W., Hainburg and Dévény.

At the E. end of the Kossuth-Platz, planted with trees, is the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 3), in front of which are a pretty *Fountain* and a bust of the composer *Hummel* (born at Pressburg in 1778), both by Tilgner. — To the S. on the Danube, on the coronation hill, is the marble **Monument of Maria Theresa*, by Fadrusz (1897).

The iron *König-Franz-Joseph Bridge* (Pl. C, 4), a favourite evening-promenade, leads to the *Au-Park* (small screw-steamer, 6 *h*), on the right bank of the Danube, with café, a German summer-theatre, and fine grounds, much frequented on summer-evenings.

Another favourite excursion is that to the three *Batzenhäusel* (Hung. *Bimbóház*; Pl. A, 2), on the verge of the *Gebirgs-Park* (Pl. A, 1), about $1^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. of the town (restaurants; best in the third Batzenhäusel).

The Environs afford many beautiful excursions. The ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Calvarienberg* (853 ft.), to the N., affords a fine view; descent thence to the *Weidritz-Tal* and (1 hr.) the *Eisenbrünnl* (725 ft.), a small mineral bath (inn; railless trolley from Pressburg, $3^1/_2$ M.); then through fine woods to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Gemsenberg*, the highest point of which, the *Széchenyi Hill* (1437 ft.; view-tower), is an admirable point of view; back to the

town by the *Gemsgraben* in 1¼ hr. more. Longer excursion to (12 M.) *Mariental*, with an old abbey, now a château of Count Schaffgotsch, and to (¾ hr.) the ruin of *Ballenstein*, and back by the *Kupferhammer* and the ruin of *Weissenstein* to (9 M.) *Szentgyörgy*, a station on the Nagy-szombat railway (p. 479). To *Dévény* (p. 447) by steamboat; ascend to the ruin and to the (1 hr.) top of the *Dévény Hill* or *Thebner Kogel* (1685 ft.; distant *View); thence to *Hainburg* (p. 447), picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Danube, or to the latter direct from Pressburg viâ *Wolfstal* (right bank) and the ruin of *Mädchenburg*.

From Pressburg to Szombathely *(Steinamanger)*, 90½ M., railway in 5½-7½ hrs. Railway-station, see p. 441. The train crosses the Danube by the König-Franz-Joseph Bridge (p. 442). — 5½ M. *Ligetfalu* (p. 444); 22½ M. *Hegyeshalom* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 445; 46½ M. *Csorna* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 445; 81 M. *Porpácz* (p. 529). — 90½ M. *Szombathely* (p. 528).

From Pressburg to *Komárom* (p. 448), 61½ M., railway in 4¼-5 hrs. — To *Nagyszombat* and *Zsolna*, see R. 81; to *Pándorfalu*, see p. 444.

Beyond Pressburg we skirt for a short time the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians and then descend into the plain. 51 M. *Czeklész*, Ger. *Lanschütz*, with a château and park of Count Esterházy. — 66½ M. *Diószeg*, with a sugar-factory. — 71 M. **Galánta** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, with the ancestral château of the Esterházys.

From Galánta to Lipótvár, 18½ M., railway in ½-¾ hr. — 8 M. *Szered* (435 ft.), a market-town on the *Vág* or *Waag*, with a château of the Esterházys, whence a branch-line runs to (9½ M.) Nagyszombat (p. 479). — 18½ M. *Lipótvár*, see p. 480.

This side of (81 M.) *Tornócz* the train crosses the *Vág*. — 90½ M. *Tótmegyer*, a village with the castle of Count Károlyi.

97 M. **Érsekújvár,** Ger. *Neuhäusel* (390 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 16,175), on the *Nyitra (Neutra)*.

From Érsekújvár to Privigye, 71½ M., railway in 5½-6¼ hrs. — 22½ M. *Nyitra*, Ger. *Neutra* (625 ft.; Arany Szarvas or Goldener Hirsch), with 16,420 inhab. (2300 Germans), the seat of a bishop, with an old cathedral, lies at the S. foot of the vine-clad hills of *Nyitra*. Large millennium monument (1896) on the *Czobor Hill*. — 27½ M. *Üzbégh*, whence a branch-line runs to (18 M.) Lipótvár (p. 480). — 53½ M. *Nagy-Bélicz*, with warm sulphur-springs. — 71½ M. *Privigye*. Near by is a château of Count Pálffy.

100½ M. *Udvard*, a large village with a Gothic church. — 105 M. *Perbete* (450 ft.), the property of the chapter of Esztergom. Fine scenery as we near the Danube, which flows from Esztergom to Vácz through a picturesque valley between the spurs of the *Mátra*, on the left, and the *Bakony Forest*, on the right. — 115½ M. *Köbölkut* (475 ft.), with extensive vineyards. — 124½ M. **Párkány-Nána** (365 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*) is also the station for (3 M.) *Esztergom (Gran;* p. 448; carr. & pair 3 *K*). Branch-railway to Garamberzencze, see p. 475. — Beyond Párkány-Nána we cross the *Garam* (pron. Gőrőm), Ger. *Gran*, and then skirt the Danube. 128½ M. *Garamkövesd*. — 129 M. *Esztergom (Gran)* is the station for the town of that name (express trains do not stop here; steam-launch meets each train, 60 *h*). — Near (133½ M.) *Szob* the

Ipoly, Ger. *Eipel*, is crossed. Opposite (140½ M.) *Nagy-Maros* the ruin of Visegrád (p. 449) comes prominently into view.

152 M. **Vácz** (pron. Vâts), Ger. *Waitzen* (365 ft.; *Hôt. Curie*, an episcopal see, with 19,000 inhab. and a cathedral erected in 1761-77. The episcopal palace and garden contain Roman votive tablets and gravestones and mediæval relics. In the upper town is a triumphal arch, commemorating the entry of Maria Theresa. On the Danube rises a prison, with a church in the Gothic style.

The line traverses a flat and fertile tract. 159 M. *Göd*, with the adjacent villages, belongs to Count Károlyi. — 168 M. *Rákospalota-Ujpest*, a favourite resort, frequently visited from Budapest.

To the N.E. (2¼ M.) lies *Fóth*, an estate of Count Károlyi, with a large park and a fine Romanesque church built by Ybl in 1845-56.

Passing *Uj-Pest* (p. 449) on the right and the *Town Park* (p. 463) on the left, we enter the West Station of (172½ M.) *Budapest* (p. 450).

76. From Vienna to Budapest viâ Bruck and Györ *(Raab)*.

163½ M. Railway (*Oesterreichische Staatsbahn* to Bruck and thereafter *Ungarische Staatsbahn*) in 4¾-5½ hrs. (fares 24 *K* 10, 15 *K* 60, 10 *K* 10 *h*; express fares 30 *K* 40, 19 *K* 70 *h*).

Vienna, see p. 2. The train starts from the *Staats-Bahnhof* (p. 2). To the left, the *Arsenal*. Beyond (2 M.) *Simmering* the *Central Cemetery* lies on the left. 5 M. *Schwechat-Klederling*, with Dreher's extensive brewery; to the right, the Schneeberg in the distance. 6 M. *Lanzendorf-Rannersdorf*. The train crosses the Schwechat. 12½ M. *Grammat-Neusiedl*, junction for (11 M.) *Pottendorf-Landegg* (p. 107). To the left, on the *Fischa*, lies *Ebergassing*, with a château of Count Schlossing. 17 M. *Götzendorf*; to the right, the *Leitha Mts.* We approach the Leitha.

26 M. **Bruck Királyhida**, Ger. *Bruck an der Leitha* (515 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Grüner Baum*; pop. 5100), with a château and park of Count Harrach, has two railway-stations (Austrian and Hungarian). Near it is the interesting *Camp of Bruck*. The Leitha is here the boundary between Austria and Hungary, dividing the empire into Cisleithania and Transleithania. A branch-railway runs hence to *Hainburg* (p. 447), 12½ M. to the N., viâ (8 M.) Petronell (p. 447) and (10½ M.) Deutsch-Altenburg (p. 447).

31 M. *Pándorfalu*, Ger. *Parndorf* (Rail. Restaurant).

Branch-lines run N. to (16 M.) *Ligetfalu* (p. 443) and (22 M.) *Pressburg* (p. 441); S., viâ (1½ M.) *Nezsider* or *Neusiedl* (on the N. side of the lake of that name; p. 528), to (35 M.) *Esterháza* (p. 445) and (68½ M.) *Czelldömölk* (p. 529); and S., also viâ Nezsider, to (22 M.) *Kismarton* (p. 445) and (36½ M.) *Sopron* (*Oedenburg*; p. 527).

46 M. *Hegyeshalom* (p. 443); 53 M. *Moson-Magyaróvár*, Ger. *Wieselburg*, on an arm of the Danube. At the confluence of the Leitha and the Danube, 3/4 M. to the N., lies *Magyar-Óvár*, Ger. *Ungarisch-Altenburg*, with an agricultural school. — 62 1/2 M. *Lébeny-Mosonszentmiklós*, with an interesting Romanesque church of ca. 1208.

74 1/2 M. **Győr.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — HOTELS. **Royal*, Vásár-Tér, near the rail. station, with café, R. 3-10, D. 4 *K*; *Bárány* or *Lamm*, Királyi-Út; *Fehér Hajó* or *Weisses Schiff*, adjoining the Royal, R. from 2 *K*. — *Café Kisfaludi*, cor. of the Vásár-Tér and Deák-Út.

CAB from the rail. station to the town 1 *K*, with two horses 1 *K* 40 *h* (at night 1 *K* 10 *h*, 2 *K*); for 1/4 hr. 60 *h* & 1 *K*, each 1/4 hr. more 40 & 60 *h*.

Győr (pron. Jör), Ger. *Raab* (390 ft.), the Roman *Arabona*, is a busy town with 43,850 inhab., at the influx of the *Rába* (Ger. *Raab*) and the *Rábcza* into the *Little Danube*. From the station we follow the Deák-Út (with the handsome Rathaus on the right), cross the Vásár-Tér, pass the Carmelite convent (l.), and reach (9 min.) the Carmelite Square. Hence we may proceed a short way to the left to an island in the Rába, with pleasant *Promenades* and a bronze statue of the poet Kisfaludy, by Mátrai, and a café; or we may go straight on to the *Bishop's Palace*, with the Dóczi Chapel (15th cent.). A little to the right of the palace, on the Little Danube, is the *Cathedral*, founded in the 12th cent. and rebuilt in 1639-45. The Héderváry Chapel contains stained-glass windows and a silver bust of St. Ladislaus (15th cent.). — Steamboat to *Gönyü*, see p. 448.

FROM GYÖR TO EBENFURTH, 73 1/2 M., railway in 3 3/4-4 1/4 hrs. We cross the *Rába* and traverse the plain which ends, to the N., in the *Hanság* (p. 528). — 20 M. *Csorna* (Rail. Restaurant), a large village, with a Premonstratensian abbey. To Pressburg or Szombathely, see p. 443. — At (30 M.) *Kapuvár-Garta* (Rail. Restaurant) we cross the Little Rába. — 37 1/2 M. *Eszterháza*, with a fine château of Prince Esterházy in the French Renaissance style (1764-66). The large park formerly contained the theatre in which most of the compositions of Haydn, who was conductor of Prince Esterházy's orchestra from 1760 till 1790, were performed for the first time. To Pándorfalu or Czelldömölk, see p. 444. — The train rounds the S. end of Neusiedl Lake (p. 528). 53 1/2 M. *Sopron* (*Oedenburg*; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 527. We traverse a hilly district. — 68 1/2 M. *Szárazvám* or *Mühlendorf*. About 3 1/2 M. to the E. (omn. 60 *h*, cab 4 1/2 *K*) is **Kismarton** (pron. Kishmörton), Ger. *Eisenstadt* (*Arany Sas*, R. from 1 *K* 60 *h*), at the foot of the Leitha Mts., with a château (2/3 M. to the N. of the station, p. 444) of Prince Esterházy, erected in 1683, and enlarged in 1805. The beautiful gardens on the slopes of the hill command a view of the Neusiedl Lake. Joseph Haydn (1732-1809; see above) is buried in the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Einsiedel*, to the W. of the château. Railway to Pándorfalu, see p. 444. — 73 1/2 M. *Ebenfurth* (p. 116).

FROM GYÖR TO ÚJDOMBÓVÁR, 125 1/2 M., railway in ca. 9 1/2 hrs. — 3 1/2 M. *Győrszabadhegy* (p. 529). — On a spur of the Bakony Forest, 1 1/4 M. from (13 1/2 M.) *Pannonhalma*, lies the Benedictine abbey of **Pannonhalma**, Ger. *St. Martinsberg*, one of the oldest and wealthiest in Hungary, founded in the 10th cent. by Geisa, father of St. Stephen. The *Church*, consecrated in 1225, is a pillared basilica with a square choir-ending.

Parts of the cloisters date from the 15th century. The throne of St. Stephen, in red marble, is said to have been used by the saint when hearing mass. In the *Library* (158,000 books; valuable documents of the 11th cent., etc.) is preserved the cloak of St. Stephen (d. 1028), made of a material resembling crape, with drawings. The tower commands an extensive view. About 1/4 M. to the S.W. of the abbey is a Millennium Monument, with frescoes by K. Lotz. — 36 1/2 M. *Zirez*, in the Bakony Forest, with a Cistercian abbey; 49 1/2 M. *Jutas* and (55 1/2 M.) *Hajmáskér*, both also stations on the railway from Székesfehérvár to Czell-dömölk (p. 530); 74 M. *Lepsény* (p. 530). — 125 1/2 M. *Üjdombóvár* (p. 525).

From Raab to *Gratz*, see R. 94.

98 M. **Komárom**, Ger. *Komorn* (365 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), connected with *Komárom* (p. 448; omn. 60 *h*, cab 1 *K* 20 *h*) by an iron bridge, 472 yds. long, across the main arm of the Danube.

To Székesfehérvár (*Stuhlweissenburg*), 51 M., railway in 2 1/4-2 1/2 hrs. The line runs to the S. and traverses a wooded region. — 22 M. *Kisbér*, with a large stud-farm of English thoroughbreds. Near it is *Bábolna*, with a stud of Arab horses. — 44 M. *Moha*, with a mineral spring. — 51 M. *Székesfehérvár* (p. 530).

The train quits the Danube and nears the hills. 100 1/2 M. *Szöny*, station for *Ószöny* (p. 448). From 105 1/2 M.) *Almás-Füzitö* a branch-line runs to (26 M.) *Esztergom* (*Gran*; p. 448). — 111 M. **Tata-Tóváros**, or **Totis**, on the *Nagy Tó*, a lake 2 3/4 M. long, with an old château of Count Esterházy. Warm springs in the park. — 122 M. *Felsögalla*, with coal-mines. 133 1/2 M. *Bicske*; branch-line to (31 1/2 M.) *Székesfehérvár* (*Stuhlweissenburg*; p. 530). — 152 M. *Budaörs*, in a fertile fruit and wine growing district. — Beyond (155 1/2 M.) *Budapest-Kelenföld* (pp. 525, 529) the train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge, 440 yds. long, to (159 1/2 M.) *Budapest-Ferenczváros* (where express trains do not stop) and to the *East Station* at (163 1/2 M.) *Budapest* (p. 450).

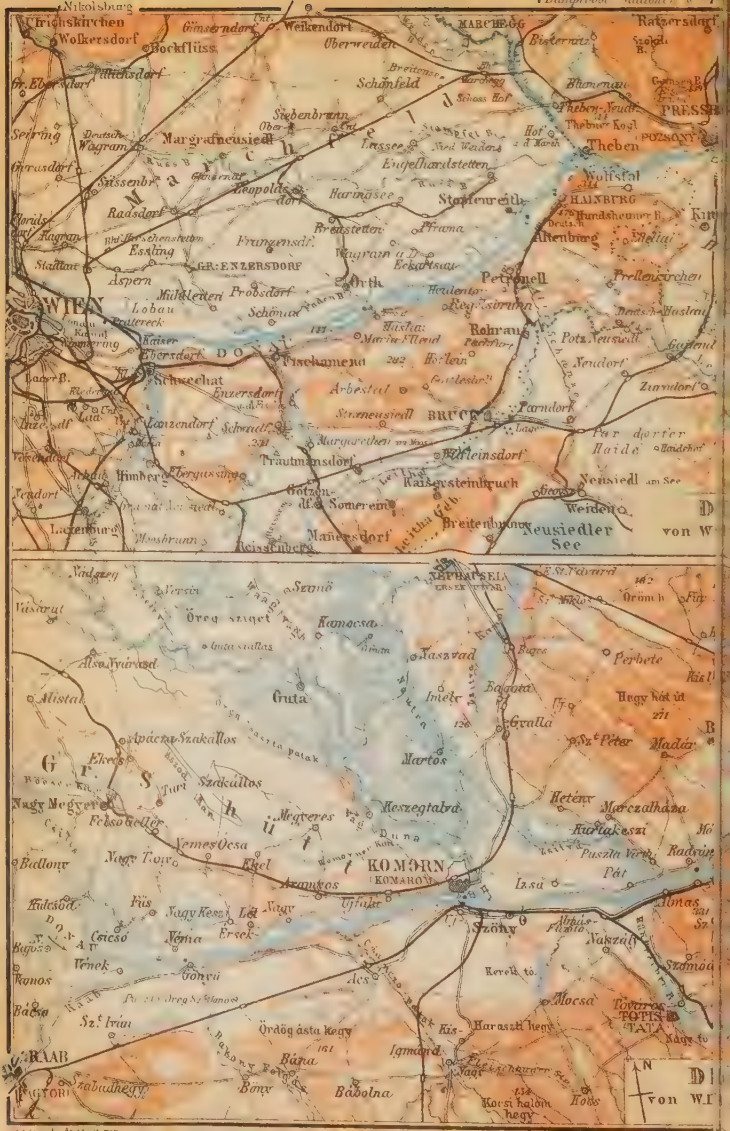
77. The Danube from Vienna to Budapest.

Steamboat to Budapest in 13 hrs. — In the reverse direction the Railway (RR. 75, 76; 4 1/4-9 hrs.) is preferable, as the steamers take 21 hrs. to ascend the stream. Return-ticket, valid for 14 days, 28 *K* (steamboat 1st cl., railway 2nd cl.).

A small steamboat, starting at 7 a.m. from the Steamboat Office (Dampfschiff-Gesellschaft; Pl. F, 3, 4, *I*), conveys passengers to the larger vessel, which starts from the Prater-Kai below the Kronprinz-Rudolf-Brücke (Pl. G, H, 2; *I*), also at 7 a.m., and awaits their arrival at the Pratereck, in the main arm of the river. Passengers may go on board the night before (berth 2 *K*, stateroom for 1-3 pers. 10 *K*). Fare to Budapest 12 *K* or 7 *K* 50 *h*. The journey may be broken once (ticket stamped by local official). Luggage over 25 kilog. (55lbs.) in weight must be paid for. — Restaurant on board; table-d'hôte at 12 noon, 2 *K* 60 *h* (2nd cl. 1 *K* 60 *h*), at 2 p.m. 4 *K*.

A Local Steamboat plying between Vienna and Pressburg (Pozsony; 3 hrs., upstream 5 3/4 hrs.) also starts from the Steamboat Office (fares *K*, 2 *K* 20 *h*).

The names of steamboat-stations are denoted in the text by •. The usual hours of arrival are given, provided the steamer starts at 7 a.m.


Nikolsburg
Hrichskirchen
Wolkersdorf
Bockfliess
Gänserndorf
Weikendorf
Oberweiden
MARCHEGG
Ratzersdorf
Breitensee
Hr. Ebersdorf
Schönfeld
Blumenau
Gänserndorf
Süssenbrunn
Margrafneusiedl
Theben
Wolfstal
Raasdorf
Leopoldsdorf
Harmannsee
Stillfried
HAINBURG
Altenburg
Stallau
Essling
GR. ENZERSDORF
Aspern
Orth
Petronell
WIEN
Lobau
Probsdorf
Schönau
Rohrau
Tischamend
Arbesthal
Zurndorf
Schwechat
Bruck
Lanzendorf
Trautmannsdorf
Kleinsdorf
Hundsheim
Götzendorf a. d. Sommerein
Kaisersteinbruch
Neusiedl am See
Weiden
Breitenbrunn
Neusiedler See
Leitha
Mannersdorf
Reisenberg
Nádszeg
Szamó
Vásárut
Öreg sziget
Komocsa
Also Ivánsad
Guta
Imely
Baguta
Gralla
Perbete
Hegy kőt út
Szpáca Szakallos
Martos
Szakallos
Ekecs
Nagy Megyer
Meszegtabra
Hetény
Marczalháza
Vemes Ocsa
Ekel
Pusztu Vérk
Radvány
Bullony
Nagy Tuvo
KOMORN
KOMAROM
Izsa
Pát
Füs
Nagy Kesz
Nagy
Ujfalu
Szöny
Almás
Naszád
Csicso
Vena
Ersek
Venek
Ivánd
Acs
Kenyeri to
Szamód
Kanos
Mocsa
Tovaros
POPIS
TATA
Szt. Iván
Ördög ásta hegy
Kis-Harászti hegy
RAAB
Igmánd
Bana
Bonyi
Babolna
Szabadhegy
Kosz halom hegy
Kodz
N
von W.

Uihely-Tóka
Neuhäusel
Illeshaza
Donau-Arm
Gross-Magendorf
Fél
Bruck
Eperies
Versec
Nádszeg
Tóke
Kis Duna
Vásárut
Loipersdorf
Szász
Nagy Légh
Hodos
Kürth
Mischdorf
Bense Patony
Nagy Pákás
Duna Szerdahély
Alsó Nyárasd
Auersthal
Sárosta
Egyházas Karcsa
Al Bár
Bácsfa
Egyházas
Alstal
Apáczai Szikállos
Sommerein
Kartäuser
Vajka
Fel Bár
Dercsika
Várkony
Nagy Megyer
Szikállos
Ragendorf
Frauendorf
Felső-Baka
Bös
Patas
Felső Gellé
Pallersdorf
Schwarz-wald
Kis Bodak
Ballony
Halászi
Püski
Nyárasd
Szapp
Kudcsód
Füs
Kanal
Donau
Csicsó
Ungar. Altenburg
Grädling
Hedervár
Asvány
Nagy Bajcs
Vanek
Wiesel-burg
Kimling
Mecsér
Dunaszeg
Vámos
Dunaszt. Pál
Zámoly
Bücsü
Szt. Iván
Lamegg
Lebény
Szt. Miklós
Sziget Ötevény
RAAB (GYÖR)
Ötevény
Szallka
Galgócz
Szokolya
Kemend
Leléskö
Maria Vosztra
Verőcze
Nagyvad
Felső Petrócz
Baitza
Kis Maros
Kisd
Kis Damásd
Kosd
Rád
Kohlbl
Gyarmat
Kövesd
Nagy Maros
Kis Orosztt
WAITZEN
Tobölkút
Bela
Erekhegy
Vona
Szt. Györgymező
Pilis Marót
Bogádany
Tótfalu
Párkány
GRAN (ESZTERGOM)
Hermanetz
Tahi
Muzslay
Dömös
Pilis Szt. László
Pocs Megyer
Szöd
Ebed
Dobogó kö
Neudorf
Tinh
Strazsa hegy
Szt. Leleko
Lonme B.
Mortostorn
Göd
Bagót
Durog
Kosárlotz
Pilis hegy
Szt. Kereszt
Szt. Endro
Köhegy
Takod
Csolnok
Pilis Szánto
Dunakeszi
Nagy Sáp
Sári
Csabánka
Pomás
Buda Halász
Somborek hegy
Bélabrák, tetejé
Pilis Csaba
Spitzberg
Fót
Bajna
Epöl
Kurva
Pánye
Szt. Iván
Grün
Salvator
Rákos Palota
Perbal
Kövesgy
Nagy Hrácsi
Drei Holler
Hidegkút
UDPEST
Tarján
Szomor
Gyermely
Eskö
Telki
ALT-OFEN
BUDA
Manyi erdö
Loch B.
Jenö
Johannis B.
BUDAPEST
Zsámbek
Páty
Budakeszi
Schwabenberg
PEST.

Scenery. The finest is between Deutsch-Altenburg and Pressburg, between Nesmühl and Vácz, and in nearing Budapest. The least attractive part of the route is from below Pressburg to below Komárom.

Vienna, see p. 2. The small steamer passes under the *Franzens-Brücke*, the bridge of the *Verbindungsbahn* or loop-line, the *Sophien-Brücke*, the *Kaiser-Joseph-Brücke*, and lastly the bridge of the *Staatsbahn* (comp. p. 440). On the left lies the *Prater*. At the •*Pratereck* (7.50 a.m.), where the Danube Canal joins the main branch of the river, we embark on the large steamer.

L. *Lobau*, the longest (3 M. long, $2^1/_2$ M. broad) of the wooded islands which conceal the left bank.

(8.20 a.m.) R. •*Fischamend*, with an air-ship hangar; l. *Schönau*.

R. *Ellend* and *Haslau*. — (8.40 a.m.) L. •**Orth** (the village lies a little inland). Then, r. *Regelsbrunn*, l. *Schloss Eckartsau*.

R. *Petronell* (Heidentor Inn). The château of Count Traun contains a collection of relics found at Carnuntum (see below). About $^3/_4$ M. to the S.W. is the Heidentor, a fragment of a Roman tomb.

(9.15 a.m.) R. •**Deutsch-Altenburg** (*Goldenes Lamm*), with a castle and sulphur-springs. Near the pier is the interesting *Museum Carnuntinum* (adm. 40 *h*), with objects found at Carnuntum (see below). In front of it is a bronze statue of Emp. Francis Joseph, by E. von Hofmann (1906). On a hill rises the church of St. John, erected as a Romanesque basilica in 1213, and afterwards embellished with an early-Gothic choir (14th cent.) and late-Gothic vaulting. Adjacent is a round Romanesque mortuary chapel ('Karner'), with an elaborate portal. Opposite is a conical tumulus, 50 ft. high, called the *Hütelberg* ('hat-hill'). Railway to Bruck viâ Petronell, see p. 444. The road running S.W. from Deutsch-Altenburg to (2 M.) Petronell (see above) intersects the remains of *Carnuntum*, an important permanent camp rebuilt by the Romans in 73 A.D. and destroyed in 400. To the right of the road, $^3/_4$ M. from Deutsch-Altenburg, is a Roman amphitheatre, measuring 107 by 82 yds. The Roman civil settlement was at Petronell.

(9.30) R. •**Hainburg** (*Weisses Lamm*; pop. 6200), very picturesquely situated, with its old walls and towers. On the Danube is a large *Imperial Tobacco Manufactory*. On the Wiener-Tor are two stone figures, of which that to the left is alleged to be King Attila (?), who according to the Nibelungen-Lied once spent a night here. The wooded *Schlossberg* (950 ft.; $^1/_2$ hr.) is crowned with a large ruin; on the N. slope is the *Cadet School* for military engineers. A rock rising abruptly from the river, below Hainburg, is crowned with the ruined castle of *Rottenstein*. Branch-line to *Bruck*, see p. 444. — Hainburg and —

(9.45) L. •**Dévény** (Ger. *Theben*) form the gateway to Hungary, between the Little Carpathians on the left and the Leitha Mts. on the right. On a lofty rock are a *Millennium Monument*

and the old *Castle*, blown up by the French in 1809. The *Morva* (Ger. *March*), the boundary between Austria and Hungary, here falls into the Danube.

(10.25) L. •**Pressburg** (*Pozsony*), see p. 441. To the left rises the castle-hill; on the Danube is the monument to Maria Theresa.

The steamboat passes below the *Franz-Joseph Bridge* (p. 442) The banks of the Danube again become flat. The scenery is uninteresting, occasionally diversified by groups of mills in the water. The river is divided into several arms, which form two large islands, the *Great* and *Little Schütt*; the former is 60 M. long and 31 M. broad, and contains about 200 villages.

(11.30) L. •*Körtvélyes* and (12.30 p.m.) •*Bös*.

(1.35 p.m.) R. •*Gönyü*, below the influx of the Rába. About $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. (local steamer in 2 hrs.), lies *Győr* or *Raab* (p. 445).

R. *Acs*, at a distance from the river.

(2.45 p.m.) L. •**Komárom**, Ger. *Komorn* (*Magyar Király* or *König von Ungarn*; *Központi* or *Central*: pop. 22,000), an ancient town at the E. extremity of the Great Schütt and on the right bank of the *Vág*, which here falls into the Danube, with strong fortifications (not visible from the steamer). During the last Hungarian war in 1848-49 the place was bravely defended by the Hungarians under *Klapka*, who is commemorated by a monument from Róna's designs (1896). *Maurice Jókai* (d. 1904), the well-known novelist, was born here in 1825. – Railways to *Pressburg* and *Székesfehérvár* (*Stuhlweissenburg*), see pp. 443, 446.

R. *Oszöny* or *Old-Szöny*, the *Brigetio* of the Romans (rail. station, see p. 446).

(3.35) L. •*Dunaradvány*; opposite (r.) *Almás*, with marble-quarries. The river is of imposing width.

(4 p.m.) R. •*Piszke* also possesses quarries of marble.

(4.55) R. •**Esztergom.** — Hotels. *Fürdö Szálló* or *Bad-Hôtel*, to the W. of the cathedral; *Magyar Király* or *König von Ungarn*, Buda Utcza. — The *Steamboat Wharf* adjoins the palace of the Primate. The *Budapest Railway Station* (comp. p. 449) is in the S. part of the town, ca. 2 M. from the wharf.

Esztergom (pron. Éstergom; 510 ft.), Ger. *Gran*, Lat. *Strigonium*, a town with 18,000 inhab. near the confluence of the *Garam* (pron. Górom; Ger. *Gran*) and the Danube, is the residence of the Primate of Hungary. The *Basilica* or *Cathedral*, an imposing edifice in the Italian Renaissance style, begun in 1822 from Kühnel's designs and consecrated in 1856, rises very picturesquely on the Schlossberg, 215 ft. above the Danube. The nave is 350 ft. long, the transept 160 ft. long and 62 ft. high; the dome is 260 ft. high. The interior is elaborately decorated. The first chapel to the right of the entrance contains the marble monument of Arch-

duke Karl Ambrosius, Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate of Hungary (d. 1809), by Canova. The Bakácz Chapel, on the left, erected in another part of the town in 1507, was transferred hither in 1824. The treasury (for admission apply on the previous day to the verger) contains a Mount Calvary, once the domestic altar of King Matthias Corvinus (a Florentine work preserved here since 1494), ecclesiastical vestments, etc.

On the N.W. side of the Schlossberg is the Romanesque *Chapel of St. Stephen.* — At the W. base of the hill stands the *Church of St. Ignatius*, with two pointed towers, adjoining which is the *Palace of the Primate* (1882), with a museum of antiquities, paintings, engravings, etc. (adm. after application to the Curator the day before). Near it is the *Archiepiscopal Library* (118,000 vols; many incunabula and old MSS.). At the E. base of the hill is the imposing *Priests' Seminary* (visible as we leave Esztergom).

From Esztergom to Budapest, 36 M., railway in 2¼-2½ hrs. — Beyond (28 M.) *Ó-Buda* (pp. 454, 472) on the left is the Amphitheatre, on the right the remains of Aquincum (p. 472). The Danube is crossed. — 36 M. *Budapest*, West Station (p. 450). — Branch from Esztergom to (26 M.) *Almás-Füzitö*, see p. 446.

L. *Párkány* is connected with Esztergom by an iron bridge. Beyond this the railway (pp. 443, 444) follows the left bank.

The valley contracts, and is flanked with picturesque porphyry and limestone rocks.

(5.55) L. •*Nagy-Maros*, Ger. *Gross-Maros* (railway, see p. 444). — Opposite (r.), on an abrupt rock, lies **Visegrád** (Slav. 'high fortress'), much frequented from Budapest as a summer-resort. Above the town, on a bold rock, are the remains of a castle inhabited by Kings of Hungary in the 14-15th cent., and destroyed by the Turks in 1684. The old wall of the fortress extends down to the Danube, on which rises the lofty *Solomon Tower*.

The hills recede. The Danube, turning to the S., now divides, forming the *St. Andreas Island*, 18 M. long.

(6.45) L. •**Vácz** or *Waitzen* (p. 444).

L. *Uj-Pest* or *New Pesth*, with a winter-harbour. The steamboat passes under the bridge of the Budapest and Esztergom railway.

R. *Ó-Buda* or *Old Buda*, see p. 472. To the W., on the slope of the *Kecske-Hegy* or *Goat Hill*, is the pensioners' hospital of *Kleinzell*.

The boat skirts the *Margaret Island* (p. 468) and passes under the Margaret Bridge. A fine view is then suddenly disclosed of the long city of Pesth on the left, with its lofty Parliament Buildings facing the river, while Ofen rises on the right bank, crowned by the royal palace. In the background, the Gellért-Hegy. The steamer first touches at the Batthyány-Tér in *Ofen*, then passes under the suspension-bridge, and stops at —

(8 p.m.) L. •*Budapest.*

78. Budapest and its Environs.

(Út = street; Utcza = narrow street; Körút = boulevard; Tér = square.)

Railway Stations (all with restaurants). 1. *East Station of the State Railway* (Keleti Pályaudvar; Pl. I, 4), for the lines to Vienna (viâ Bruck), Gratz (viâ Győr and Fehring), Bosnia, Transylvania, Bucharest (viâ Predeal), Fiume, Lemberg, Ruttka (Tátra, Oderberg). — 2. *West Station of the State Railway* (Nyugoti Pályaudvar; Pl. E, F, 2), for Vienna (viâ Marchegg), for the Orient Express to Constantinople either viâ Belgrade (the other Belgrade trains leave from the East Station) or viâ Orsova, Bucharest, and Constantza, and for Zsolna (Tátra, Oderberg), and Esztergom (Gran). — 3. *Southern Station of the Southern Railway* (Déli Vasuti Pályaudvar; Pl. A, 4, 5) at Ofen, for Pragerhof (Gratz, Trieste). — Cabs, see p. 151; porter for hand-luggage 40-60 *h*. — *Enquiry and Ticket Office*, Vigadó-Tér 1 (Pl. D, 5).

Steamboat Pier, for the steamers to Vienna and Orsova, at the Francis Joseph Quay (Pl. D, 5).

Hotels (no omnibuses at the stations; a fee of 10-20 *h* is paid to the night-porter if rung up after hours). *On the left bank:* *Grand Hôtel Hungaria (Pl. a; D, 5), Ferencz-József-Rakpart, with view of the Danube and café-restaurant, R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 16 *K;* *Grand-Hôtel Royal (Pl. u; F, 3, 4), Erzsébet-Körút 47, 1 M. from the Danube, R. from 4, D. 6 *K;* *Bristol (Pl. t; D, 5), Ferencz-József-Rakpart 35, with view of the Danube; *Königin von England (Pl. b; D, 5), Deák-Ferencz-Utcza 1, with café-restaurant, R. from 4, D. 5, pens. from 16 *K;* *Jägerhorn (Pl. g; D, E, 5), Türr-István-Utcza 5, R. from 3½, B. 1½, D. 3-5, pens. from 13 *K;* *Continental (Pl. f; D_6 4), Nádor-Utcza 22, R. from 3½, D. 4½, pens. from 11 *K;* Grand-Hôtel Savoy (Pl. e; G, 5), József-Körút 16, R. 4-10, B. 1½, D. 3 *K*, new. In the Rákóczi-Út: Pannonia (Pl. m, F 5; No. 5), R. 4-12 *K;* Métropole (Pl. c, G 4; No. 58), R. from 5 *K;* Palace (No. 43), R. from 5 *K;* Hôt. Adria (Pl. d, G, 4, 5; No. 41), R. 3-6 *K.* Meteor (Pl. s; G, 4), Erzsébet-Körút 6, R. 4-9 *K;* Central (Pl. i; H, 4), R. 2-10 *K*, well spoken of; Erzherzog Joseph (Pl. r; H, 1), these two in the Baross-Tér, near the East Station, R. 2½-4 *K.* — Second-class: Hôtel Orient (Pl. h; G, 4), Rákóczi-Út 42; Stadt Paris (Pl. p; E, 3), Váczi-Körút 25, 8 min. from the West Station, R. 2¼-6½ *K;* König von Ungarn (Pl. n; D, 5), Dorottya-Utcza 1; Budapest (Pl. w; E, 5), Bécsi-Utcza 2, R. 2½-5 *K;* Königin Elisabeth (Pl. k; E, 5), Egyetem-Utcza 5, R. 2½-5 *K;* London (Pl. 1; E, 2), Váczi-Körút 65, opposite the West Station. — *Pension Gerő*, Lipót-Körút 10 (Pl. D, E, 2), pens. from 10 *K.*

On the right bank: Fiume (Pl. q; C, D, 5), on the bank of the Danube, below the suspension-bridge, very fair. — For a prolonged stay: Lucasbad (p. 472), pens. from 10 *K;* Kaiserbad (p. 472), R. 3-10, D. 3-6 *K.*

On the Margaret Island: *Margaretenbad (p. 468), R. 3½-7½, D. 4, pens. from 10½ *K.*

Restaurants (comp. p. xix and p. 440) at all the hotels. **Hámor*, in the National Casino (Nemzeti Kasino), Kossuth-Utcza 5 (Pl. E, 5); **Landes-Kasino* (Országos Kasino), Semmelweis-Utcza 5 (Pl. E, 5), at the corner of the Kossuth-Utcza, these two fashionable, with French cuisine; *Dreher*, Andrássy-Út 35, opposite the Opera House (Pl. E, 4); *Pilsner Bierhalle*, Thonethof, in the Vigadó-Tér (Pl. D, 5); *Ehm*, in the National Theatre (Pl. F, 5); *Redoute Building* (*Vigadó;* Pl. D, 5); *Neusziedler*, in the Franciscan Bazaar (Ferenczieck Bazára), Ferenczieck-Tere (Pl. E, 5); *Gambrinus*, Erzsébet-Körút 27, corner of the Wesselényi-Utcza (Pl. G, 4); *Zum Blumenstöckl (Kommer)*, József-Tér (Pl. D, E, 4), on the W. side of the square. — *Vampetits*, with garden, near the Town Park, a little to the N. of the Museum of Fine Arts (Pl. H, 1).

Cafés (comp. p. xx) at most of the hotels. *Vigadó Park* (Pl. D, 5); *Ulits*, Thonethof, in the Vigadó-Tér (Pl. D, 5); *Deli*, Ferencz-József-

Rakpart 40 (Pl. D, E, 5, 6), with restaurant; *New York*, Erzsébet-Körút 9, corner of the Dohány-Utcza (Pl. G, 4), handsomely fitted up; *Strasser*, Andrássy-Út 25, opposite the Opera House (Pl. E. 1); *Belvárosi Kávéház*, Kigyó-Tér, near the S.W. end of the Kossuth-Utcza (Pl. E, 5); *Kiosk*, Erzsébet-Tér (Pl. E, 4); *Japan* (corner of the Gyár-Utcza; Pl. F, 3), *Abbazia* (corner of the Octagon; Pl. F, 3), these two in the Andrássy-Út; *Upor*, in the Exchange (Börse; Pl. D, 3); *Balaton*, *Otthon*, both at the W. end of the Rákóczi-Út (Nos. 17 & 9; Pl. F, G, 4, 5); *Central*, Ferenczicek-Tere (Pl. E, 5); *Zur Krone*, Váczi-Utcza 14 (Pl. E, 5); *Berger*, József-Tér 6 (Pl. D, E, 4), on the S. side of the square; *Museum*, Muzeum-Körút 12 (Pl. F, 5), corner of the Főherczeg-Sándor-Utcza.

Confectioners. **Kugler-Gerband*, Gizella-Tér 8 (Pl. D, E, 5) and in the Városliget; *Klement*, Gizella-Tér; *Bauer*, Andrássy-Út 6.

Cabs. One-horse Cab (*'Comfortable'*) to or from the railway-stations or steamboat-piers 1 *K* 60 *h* (luggage inside free, otherwise 20 *h* per piece). By time (6 a.m. to 11 p.m.): per ½ hr. 1 *K*, each addit. ¼ hr. 10 *h*; to the fortress or the Gellért-Hegy 1 *K* extra. — Two-horse Cab (*'Fiacre'*) to or from the railway-stations or steamboat-piers 2 *K* 60 *h*, to Zugliget or Sváb-Hegy 6 *K*. By time (see above): per ½ hr. 1 *K* 60, each addit. ¼ hr. 60 *h*; to the fortress or the Gellért-Hegy 1 *K* 20 *h* extra. — Between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m., fare and a half. — Whole day (two horses) 20 *K*, ½ day (6-1, 2-10) 10 *K*. Tunnel-toll 10 or 20 *h*; bridge-toll (incl. return) 40 *h*. Fee of 40-60 *h* for shorter drives customary; for longer drives more, in proportion. — Overcharges are not infrequent.

Electric Tramways (comp. Plan; no fee to conductor). A. Red Cars. **1.** From *Zugliget* (Auwinkel; beyond Pl. A, 2, 3) viâ the Margaret Bridge (Pl. C, D, 2), Lipót-Körút (near the West Station), Váczi-Körút, Deák-Ferencz-Tér (Pl. E, 4, 5), Muzeum-Körút, Francis Joseph Bridge (Ferencz-József-Hid; Pl. E, 6), Margit-Rakpart (Pl. C, 3, 4), and Széna-Tér (Pl. A, B, 3) back to *Zugliget*, 12½ M., in 1¾ hr. (30 *h*). — **2.** From the *Hüvösvölgy* (Kühles-Tal; beyond Pl. A, 2) viâ the rack-and-pinion railway-station (Sváb-Hegy), Margaret Bridge, Váczi-Körút, Central Town Hall, Francis Joseph Bridge, Krisztina-Körút, and the South Station (Pl. A, 4, 5) back to the *Hüvösvölgy* in 1½ hr. (30 *h*). — **3.** From *Ó-Buda* (beyond Pl. C, 1), viâ the Margaret Bridge. Muzeum-Körút (see Line 1), and the Slaughter House (Schlachthof) to the *Sertésvágóhid* (beyond Pl. H, 9), 7 M., in 1 hr. (20 *h*). — **4.** From *Ó-Buda* (beyond Pl. C, 1) viâ the Margit-Rakpart (Pl. C, 3, 4), Várkert-Rakpart (Pl. D, 5), and the Francis Joseph Bridge to the *Inner Boulevard* (p. 455). — **5.** From *Ó-Buda* (beyond Pl. C, 1) viâ the Margaret Bridge, the Ludoviceum (Pl. I, 7), and the Orczy-Út to the *Zoological Garden* (*Állatkert*; Pl. G, H, 1). — **6.** From *Új-Pest* (beyond Pl. F, 1) viâ the West Station (Nyugoti Pályaudvar; Pl. E, F, 2), Deák-Ferencz-Tér (Pl. E, 4, 5), and the Francis Joseph Bridge to *Kelenföld* (beyond Pl. A, 9). — **7.** From the *West Station* (Pl. E, F, 2) to the *Public Garden* (*Népliget*; beyond Pl. K, 7), 4 M., in 35 min. (20 *h*). — **8.** From the *Town Park* (*Városliget*; Pl. H, I, 2) viâ the Rottenbiller-Utcza, East Station (Pl. I, 4), Rákóczi-Út, West Station, Margaret Bridge, South Station, Francis Joseph Bridge, Rákóczi-Út, East Station, and Thököly-Út to *Zugló*. — **9.** From the *Town Park* (Pl. H, I, 2) viâ the Rottenbiller-Utcza, East Station, Köztemető-Út, Orczy-Út, Gróf-Haller-Utcza, Lónyai-Utcza, Muzeum-Körút, Rákóczi-Út, East Station, and Aréna-Út back to the *Town Park*. — **10.** From the *Town Park* (Pl. H, I, 2) viâ East Station, Rákóczi-Út, Muzeum-Körút, Üllői-Út, Orczy-Út, and the East Station back to the *Town Park*. — **11.** From the *Queen Elizabeth Street* (*Erzsébet-Királyné-Utcza*; Pl. I, K, 1) viâ the East Station, Rákóczi-Út, Deák-Ferencz-Tér, and the West Station to *Új-Pest* (beyond Pl. F, 1). — **12.** From the *East Station* (*Keleti Pályaudvar*; Pl. I, 4) to the *Muzeum-Körút* (Pl. F, 5). — **13.** From *Kelenföld* viâ the Átlós-Út (Pl. C, D, 8), Francis Joseph Bridge, Rákóczi-Út, and the East Station to *Kőbánya* (beyond Pl. K, 6). — **14.** From the *West Station* (Pl. E, F, 2) to the *Rákos-Palota* (p. 468). — **15.** From the *Eskü-Tér*

(Pl. E, 5) viâ the Museum-Körút, Rákóczi-Út, and the East Station to the *Zoological Garden* (*Állatkert*; Pl. G, H, 1), 4 M., in 35 min. (20 *h*).

B. Yellow Cars. **16.** From the *Eskü-Tér* (Pl. E, 5) viâ the Danube Quay and the Great Boulevard back to the *Eskü-Tér*, 5 M., in $^3/_4$ hr. (20 *h*). — **17.** From the *West Station* (Pl. E. F. 2) viâ the Great Boulevard to the *Boráros-Tér* (Pl. G, 7), $2^1{}_4$ M., in 24 min. (16 *h*). — **18.** From the *Eskü-Tér* (Pl. E, 5) viâ the Podmaniczky-Utcza (Pl. F, G, 1, 2) to the *Town Park* (*Városliget*; Pl. H, I, 2), 3 M., in $^1{}_2$ hr. (16 *h*). — **19.** From the *Exchange* (*Börse*; Pl. D, 3) viâ the Király-Utcza to the *Town Park*, $2^1{}_2$ M., in 24 min. (12 *h*). — **20.** From the *Boráros-Tér* (Pl. G, 7) viâ the Great Boulevard and the Király-Utcza to the *Town Park*, $2^1{}_2$ M., in 24 min. (20 *h*). — **21.** From the *St. Rochus Hospital*, near the Volks-Theater (Pl. G, 5), to *Köbánya* (beyond Pl. K, 6), $3^1{}_2$ M., in 24 min. (20 *h*). — **22.** From the *St. Rochus Hospital* to the *Central Cemetery* (*Központi Temetö*), 6 M., in 37 min. (30 *h*). — **23.** From *Uj-Pest* viâ the Danube Quay, Eskü-Tér, and Baross-Utcza to the *Public Garden* (*Népliget*: beyond Pl. K, 7), 6 M., in 46 min. (16 *h*).

Underground Electric Railway from the *Gizella-Tér* (Pl. D, E, 5) under the Andrássy-Út in $^1{}_4$ hr. to the ($2^1{}_2$ M.) *Artesian Bath* in the Town Park (p. 464), every 5-7 min. in summer (last car about 11 p.m.), 12-20 *h*. Stations: Deák-Ferencz-Tér, Váczi-Körút, Opera House, Octagon, Vörösmarty-Utcza, Körönd, Bajza-Utcza, Aréna-Út, Zoological Garden.

Cable Tramway to the Fortress at Ofen, see p. 469. — *Rack and Pinion Line* to the top of the Svàb-Hegy, see p. 472. — *Steam Tramway* to Aquincum, see p. 472.

Local Steamboats, plying every $^1{}_2$ hr. Stations on the *Pesth Side*, Boráros-Tér, Custom House (Vámház), Eskü-Tér, Academy, and Uj-Pest; on the *Ofen Side*, Tabán, Batthyány-Tér, Császár Fürdö, Margaret Island (Margitsziget), and Ó-Buda. First-class fare on week-days 14-28 *h*. — Small screw-steamers ('Propellers') ply between Pesth and Ofen every 5-10 min., starting from the piers at the upper end of the Rudolf Quay, the Redoute, the Eskü-Tér, etc. (1st cl. 10 *h*).

Commissionnaires (*Hordòre*; recognized by their red caps and metal badges), for a message within a district 40 *h*, longer distances 60 *h* to 3 *K*.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5), Koronaherczeg-Utcza; poste restante, on the groundfloor, entered from the Városház-Utcza. — *Postage* for a letter within the town 6 *h*, for Austria, Hungary, and Germany 10 *h*, for other countries in the Postal Union 25 *h*. — *Central Police Station* (*Polizei*; Pl. D, 4), Ferencz-József-Tér 7.

Bankers and Money Changers. *Austro-Hungarian Bank* (Pl. E, 3), Szabadság-Tér; *Hungarian Commercial Bank*, at the corner of the Fürdö-Utcza and the Ferencz-József-Tér (Pl. D, 4); *Ungarische Escompte & Wechslerbank*, Dorottya-Utcza 8 (Pl. D, 4); *Ungarische Creditbank*, Nádor-Utcza 12 (Pl. D, 3, 4).

Baths. *Artesian Bath* (p. 464), in the Town Park; *Gschwindt*, Üllöi-Út 12, opposite the barracks; *Ringstrassen-Bad*, Erzsébet-Körút 51 (Pl. G, 4); *Hungaria-Bad*, Dohány-Utcza (Pl. F, G, 4, 5); *Summer Swimming Bath* (Fürdö; Pl. E, 6), Francis Joseph Quay. — On the **Margaret Island*, see p. 468; at *Ofen* (well fitted up), see pp. 471, 472.

Lavatories (6 & 10 *h*; 'Férfiak', for men, 'Nök', for women): Deák-Ferencz-Tér (Pl. E, 4, 5), Ferencz-József-Tér (Pl. D, 4), Erzsébet-Tér (Pl. E, 4), etc.

Theatres. The performances are in Hungarian. — *Royal Opera House* (*Magyar Királyi Operaház*; Pl. E, 4), Andrássy-Út; fauteuil in the parterre (stalls) 1-8 *K* (closed in summer). — *National Theatre* (*Nemzeti Színház*; Pl. F, 5; comp. pp. 465, 466), Rákóczi-Út, dramas and comedies. — *People's Theatre* (*Népszinház* or *Volks-Theater*; Pl. G, 5), Rákóczi-Út. — *Comedy Theatre* (*Vigszinház* or *Lustspiel-Theater*; Pl. D, E, 2), Lipót-Körút.

Music Halls (not for ladies). *Jardin de Paris*, Aréna-Út (Pl. G, H, I, 1-3), in summer; *Orpheum* (Pl. F, 3), Nagy-Mezö-Utcza 17, in winter.

Popular Resorts and Excursions. **Margaret Island* (p. 468). — **Town Park* (p. 463). — *St. Lucas Bath* and *Imperial Bath* at Ofen (p. 472). — **Gellért-Hegy* (Blocksberg; p. 471). — **Sváb-Hegy* (Schwabenberg; p. 472). — **Zugliget* (Auwinkel; p. 473). — *Hüvösvölgy* (Kühles-Tal; p. 473). — *Gödöllö* (p. 471; railway in $^3/_4$-$1^1/_4$ hr.). — **Visegrád* (p. 449; railway to Nagy-Maros, p. 444, in $^3/_4$-$1^1/_4$ hr., thence steam-ferry in 10 min., return by steamer). — *Fóth* (p. 444). — *Esztergom* (p. 448; railway, see p. 449).

Collections, Museums, etc.

Academy (p. 457): Historic Picture Gallery open free on Sun., Tues., & Frid. 10-1.30, at other times 1 *K*. — Reading Room daily 3-9 (closed in July & Aug.). — Goethe Room free on Mon., Wed., & Frid. 10-12, at other times 1 *K*. — Széchenyi Museum free on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 10-12, at other times 1 *K*. — Botanic Museum on week-days 9-1.

Agricultural Museum (p. 464), daily, except Mon., 10-1 (Sat. also 3-7); free.

Botanic Garden (p. 468), week-days 8.30-12 and from 2 until sunset, free; closed on Sunday.

Ethnographical Museum (p. 464), free on Sun. 9-12 & 3-6, Tues. & Frid. 3-6; on other days 9-1, for a fee of 1 *K*.

Exhibitions of Art: in the *New Art Union* (p. 459), from Nov. 15th to Jan. 15th and from April 1st to May 15th; adm. 1 *K*, Sun. & holidays after 1 p.m. 40 *h*. — *Nemzeti Szalon* (p. 456), six exhibitions yearly 9-6; 1 *K*. — *Kálmán Könyves*, Nagy-Mezö-Utcza 37 (Pl. E, 3), adm. free on week-days 9-7, Sun. & holidays 9-2.

Geological Institute (p. 465), free on Sun. & Thurs. 10-1, on other days (except Frid.) 10-1, for a fee of 1 *K*.

Industrial Art Museum (p. 467), daily 9-1; gratis.

Municipal Museum (pp. 464, 465), from May 15th to Oct. 15th; free on Sun. 9-1.30, Tues. 3-6, & Frid. 9-1.30; other days 9-1.30 on application.

Museum of Fine Arts (p. 459): Gallery of Old Masters free on Sun., holidays, Tues., & Thurs. 10-1.30; Modern Gallery free on Sun., holidays, Wed., & Frid. 10-1.30; in the afternoon and on other days adm. to each gallery 1 *K*.

National Museum (p. 465). All collections open free on Sun., 9-12. Adm. free, 9-2, to the Antiquities on Tues. & Frid., to the Zoological Collection on Mon. & Thurs., to the Mineralogical Collection on Wed. & Sat.; on other days 10-1 by ticket (1 *K*; from the doorkeeper). Library, week-days 9-4 (Sat. 9-1).

Parliament House (p. 458), week-days 9-1 & 2-6 (on days when parliament is in session in the afternoon only), Sun. & holidays 9-1; 1 *K*.

Petöfi House (p. 459), daily 9-1, 1 *K*; Tues. free.

Queen Elizabeth Memorial Museum (p. 470), week-days 9-12.30 & 3-5 (4), Sun. & holidays in the forenoon only; free.

Rath Museum (p. 465), free on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 10-4; at other times adm. on application at the Industrial Art Museum.

Royal Palace (p. 469), daily, in the absence of the court, 9-12 and 3-5 (tickets, 60 *h*, in the automatic machine at the office or Burghauptmannschaft); Sun., in the forenoon only.

Technological Museum (p. 466), on week-days 9-1 & 3-5, gratis.

Traffic Museum (p. 464), in summer, Mon., Wed., & Frid. 9-12 & 2-6, Sun. 9-12; free.

University Library (p. 456), week-days 9-2 & 3-6, Sat. 9-12 only, Sun. 9-11 (Reading Room 9-12 & 3-8, Sat. 9-12, closed on Sun.), from July 1st to Aug. 15th Tues. to Frid. 9-12; closed from Aug. 16th to Sept. 1st.

Zoological Garden (p. 463), open all day; 1 *K*.

Consuls. GREAT BRITAIN. Consul-General, *E. Grant Duff;* consul, *J. Brüll;* vice-consul, *A. Kauffmann.* — UNITED STATES. Consul-General, *Paul Nash;* vice-consul, *Frank E. Mallett.* There are also Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, and other consular representatives.

Church Services. *Anglican,* from Sept. to June, at the Hôt. Hungaria (Pl. a; D, 5). — *Presbyterian (United Free Church of Scotland),* in the Protestant church, Vörösmarty-Utcza 49 (Pl. F, G, 2-4).

Tourists' Enquiry Office & Travel Bureau (*'Világjárás'* or *'Globetrotter'*), Fürdő-Utcza 1 (Pl. D, 4). entr. Dorottya-Utcza.

Principal Attractions (two days). 1st Day. Drive in the morning (cab-tariff, see p. 451) along the bank of the Danube to the *Parliament House* (Pl. D, 3; p. 458) and the *Margaret Bridge* (p. 469); then viâ the Leopold Boulevard (Lipót-Körút; Pl. E. 2) and the Waitzen Boulevard (Váczi-Körút; Pl. E. 2-4) to St. Stephen's Church (p. 458); viâ the Andrássy-Út (p. 459) to the *Town Park* (p. 463), with a visit to the *Agricultural Museum* (p. 464); viâ the Stefánia-Út (Pl. H. I, K. 2, 3), the Damjanich-Utcza (Pl. H, 3), and the Rottenbiller-Utcza to the Rákóczi-Út (p. 466); viâ the Muzeum-Körút and the Vámház-Körút (p. 467) to the *Custom House* (Pl. E, F, 6; p. 467); and back viâ the Francis Joseph Quay (p. 455). In the afternoon visit the *Parliament House* (interior, p. 458) and the *Fortress at Ofen* (p. 469); in the evening the *Gellért-Hegy* (Blocksberg; p. 471). — 2nd Day. Visit the *Museum of Fine Arts* (p. 459) and the *National Museum* (p. 465) in the morning; the *Schönherr-Hegy* (p. 472) in the afternoon; and the *Margaret Island* (p. 468) towards evening.

The towns of *Pesth* (pron. Peshth), *Ofen* (Hungar. *Buda*), *Old Buda* (*Ó-Buda*), and *Köbánya* (*Steinbruch*) were formally united in 1872 under the name of **Budapest,** and this city is the capital and residence of the King of Hungary, and the seat of the Hungarian Parliament, of the Hungarian Ministry, and of the Supreme Court (Curia Regia). It is also the headquarters of the 4th Army Corps. Next to Vienna it is the largest city in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. It is finely situated on both banks of the *Danube*, here 330-650 yds. broad (bridges, see p. 469). On the low left bank lie the more important quarters (Pesth); on the higher right bank is Ofen, with the royal palace. Pop. 881,600 (166,000 Jews; garrison 17,000). About 644,000 speak Magyar, 98,000 German, and the remainder other languages. Budapest is divided into ten municipal districts: on the right bank, I. Vár (Citadel), Tabán, and Krisztinaváros; II. Víziváros; III. Ó-Buda (Old Buda or Alt-Ofen); on the left bank, IV. Belváros (Inner City); V. Lipótváros (Leopoldtown); VI. Terézváros (Theresatown); VII. Erzsébetváros (Elizabethtown); VIII. Józsefváros (Josephtown); IX. Ferenczváros (Francistown); X. Köbánya (Steinbruch).

Ofen was once a Roman colony (*Aquincum*, p. 472), the capital of Lower Pannonia, and headquarters of the only Roman legion (Prima Adjutrix) in that province. Pesth, until its destruction by the Mongols in 1241, was a flourishing German settlement. In 1247 King Béla IV. erected the royal palace at Ofen, which was the residence of the kings of Hungary from 1351 down to the first conquest of Pesth by the Turks after the Battle of Mohács in 1526. The most brilliant days of the city were in the reign of Matthias Corvinus (1458-90; p. 437). Sultan Soliman captured Ofen in 1541, garrisoned it with 12,000 janizaries, and made it the seat of a vizier. It remained for nearly 150 years in the hands of the Turks, who were at length expelled by the allied Germans under Charles of Lorraine and Lewis of Baden in 1686. Both Pesth and Ofen became royal free towns in 1703. In 1777 Maria Theresa transferred the university of Nagyszombat (Tyrnau) to Ofen, and in 1784 Joseph II. established it at Pesth. After the 'Agreement' of 1867, Pesth rapidly developed, while Ofen made little progress. The two towns were united in 1872 (see above), and Budapest became a royal residence in 1892.

a. Quarters on the left bank (Pesth).

The finest part of the town on the left bank is that adjoining the Danube, with the House of Parliament and other handsome buildings; fine view of the broad river and the heights of Ofen. The inner town is surrounded by the *Inner Boulevard* or *Ring-Strasse*, consisting of the Vámház (Custom House), Muzeum, and Károly (Charles) Körút, and connected towards the N. by the Váczi-Körút with the *Great Boulevard* or *Grosse Ring-Strasse* (2½ M. long), which describes a semicircle from the Margaret Bridge (Pl. D, 2) to the Boráros-Tér (Pl. G, 7), and is known in its successive sections as the Lipót (Leopold), Teréz (Theresa), Erzsébet (Elizabeth), József (Joseph), and Ferencz (Francis) Körút. A third Boulevard (Hungária-Körút) is under construction. The chief radiating streets are the *Andrássy-Út*, connecting the town with the Town Park; the *Rákóczi-Út*, leading to the East Railway Station; and the *Üllői-Út*, beginning at the Calvin-Tér.

On the W. the Inner Town (*Belváros*) is bounded by the ***Francis Joseph Quay** (*Ferencz-József-Rakpart*; Pl. D, E, 5, 6), skirting the Danube. This superb street (1 M. in length), to which carriages are not admitted, contains the most fashionable cafés, and is the favourite promenade of Pesth. It is planted with trees, and on fine summer-evenings it is thronged with a gay crowd (chair 6 *h*). On the E. side of the small *Redoute Park* (*Vigadó-Tér*; café, see p. 450) rises the *Redoute Building* (*Vigadó*: Pl. D, 5; shown daily, 10-12; 40 *h*), erected in 1862-65 by *Fessl* in the Romanesque-Moorish style, containing ball, concert, and other rooms. The staircase is adorned with frescoes from Hungarian legends by *Than* and *Lotz*. The refreshment-room is embellished with two large mural paintings by *Wagner* (Tournament of King Matthias) and *Than* (Banquet of Attila). A little lower down is the Petőfi-Tér (Pl. D, E, 5), in which rises a bronze statue of the Hungarian poet *Alexander Petőfi* (1823-49), by Huszár. On the E. side of the square is the *Greek Church* (Pl. 7), with its two towers. A few paces farther on is a flight of steps ascending to the *Eskü-Tér*, where Francis Joseph took the oath as king in 1867 (eskü = oath). To the left is the *Parish Church* (Pl. 1; E, 5), the oldest in Pesth, built in the Gothic style in 1500, with a baroque façade added in 1726. The interior was restored in 1890. [For the *Elizabeth Bridge*, leading to the right bank of the Danube, see p. 469.]

The Váczi-Utcza and the Kossuth-Utcza are, towards their N. ends, the liveliest business-thoroughfares of the inner city. At Váczi-Utcza 62 is the *New Town Hall* (*Új Városház*; Pl. 3, E 6), built by Steindl in the early-Renaissance style in 1869-75, with frescoes by Lotz in the Council Room. — In the Egyetem-Tér (Pl. E, F, 5, 6), or University Square, is the *University* (Pl. 5; E, 6), the baroque façade of which was re-erected in 1900. It

is attended by 7050 students, 34 per cent of whom are Jews. Adjacent is the *University Church* (1715-76). To the N.W., in the Ferenczieк-Tere (Pl. E, 5) or Franciscans' Square, is the *University Library* (*Egyetemi Könyvtár;* Pl. 4), a Renaissance structure containing 280,000 vols. (adm., see p. 453). — Close by, at the corner of the Kossuth-Utcza, is the *Franciscan Church* (*Ferenczieк Temploma;* Pl. 2), with a high-relief in bronze by Holló (1905) on the side facing the Kossuth-Utcza, representing Nik. Wesselényi rescuing women and children in the inundation of 1838. In the Kigyó-Tér (Pl. E, 5) is a marble statue by Jul. Donáth (1908) of *Stephan Werbőczy* (1542), who drew up the first Hungarian legal code. Near by is a statue of *Cardinal P. Pázmány* (d. 1637), by Béla Radnay. — In the Városház-Utcza is the *Central Town Hall* (*Stadthaus* or *Központi Városház;* Pl. E, 5), originally erected by Martinelli, as a home for veterans, in 1716-28 (under Emp. Charles VI.), and afterwards used as barracks. — At the corner of the Koronaherczeg-Utcza and the Párizsi-Utcza is the *Post & Telegraph Office.* — Váczi-Körút, see p. 458.

To the N. of the inner town, along the Danube, stretches the Leopoldtown (*Lipótváros*). To the E. of the Redoute Building (p. 455) is the *Gizella-Tér* (*Gisela Square;* Pl. D, E, 5), the starting-point of the Underground Railway to the Town Park (comp. p. 452). In the middle of the square is a marble monument by Kallos and Telcs (1908) to the poet *Mich. Vörösmarty* (d. 1855). On the pedestal are twenty-four lifesize figures singing his 'Call to Arms' (Szózat'). A little to the N.E. is the *Erzsébet-Tér* (Pl. E, 4) or *Elizabeth Square*, with pleasure-grounds, a café, and the quaint exhibition-building of the *Nemzeti Szalon* or *National Art Union* (adm., see p. 453), completed by Vágó in 1907. In the S.E. corner is a marble statue, by Strobl (1906), of *I. Ph. Semmelweis* (1818-65), the gynæcologist, and a little way off is a seated marble figure, by G. Kiss (1906), of *Mme. Veress* (d. 1895), eminent in promoting the higher education of girls. From Elizabeth Square the Fürdö-Utcza leads to the W. to Francis Joseph Square, passing (l.) Joseph Square (József-Tér; Pl. D, 4), with a bronze *Statue of Archduke Joseph*, Palatine of Hungary from 1796 to 1847, by Halbig (1869).

Francis Joseph Square or *Ferencz-József-Tér* (Pl. D, 4), laid out on the Danube (Suspension Bridge, see p. 469; Francis Joseph Quay, see p. 455), is adorned by several monuments. To the S. is a bronze statue, by Huszár (1879), of *Baron Joseph von Eötvös* (d. 1871), the writer and statesman; to the N. of this is a seated bronze figure, also by Huszár (1887), of *Francis Deák* (d. 1876), the author of the 'Compromise' ('Ausgleich') of 1867 (p. 438); still farther to the N., in front of the Academy, is a statue in bronze of *Count Stephen Széchenyi* (d. 1860; comp. p. 457) by Engel (1880),

adjoined by busts of the philologist *Szarvas* and the historian *Salamon*, both by Jankovits (1899 & 1902). On the E. side of the square are (S.) the *Commercial Bank of Pesth*, by Quittner, and the unobtrusive *Palace of the Prince of Coburg;* farther to the N. are the large building of the *Gresham Insurance Company* (of London), the *Police Headquarters (Főkapitányság* or *Polizei)*, and the so-called *Commercial Museum (Kereskedelmi Muzeum)*, at No. 3 Akadémia-Utcza, opposite the E. side of the Academy. The building (open on week-days 9-2, Sun. 9-12) contains a small collection, illustrating the commercial history of Hungary, and an office where information as to the business conditions of Hungary is freely given to all enquirers.

On the N. side of Francis Joseph Square rises the **Academy of Sciences** *(Magyar Tudományos Akadémia)*, a Renaissance edifice by *Stüler* (1862-64). The entrance is in the Akadémia-Utcza, on the E. side, where there is a bronze tablet with a relief by *Holló* (1893), representing the foundation of the Academy. The aim of the institution, founded in 1825 by Count Stephen Széchenyi and numbering 300 members, is to encourage the study of the Hungarian language and of science.

Ground Floor. To the left is the *Goethe Room* (adm., see p. 453), containing the collection made by B. Elischer (d. 1895) of objects connected with the poet. These include 1065 pictures and engravings, 2500 books, and 178 MSS., the most valuable of which are shown in a glass case in the middle of the room. Here also is the *Library*, with 150,000 vols. (adm., see p. 453).

On the First Floor are the *Széchenyi Museum* (adm., see p. 453) and the *Reception Room*, the latter with a gallery borne by 24 columns of red marble, a vaulted ceiling resting on Caryatides, and mural paintings by Karl Lotz (scenes from Hungarian history).

Second Floor. To the left are the *Botanical Collections* of the National Museum (adm., see p. 453). On the right is the staircase to the —

Third Floor, with the **Historical Picture Gallery** (*Történelmi Képcsarnok;* adm., see p. 453), which chiefly contains portraits. Room 1. Time of Árpád and his successors down to 1528. — Rooms 2 & 3. House of Hapsburg. — Room 4. Francis II. Rákóczi (1676-1735). — Room 5. Maria Theresa and Joseph II. — Room 6. Painters, actors, and so on. — We return through R. 5 and turn to the right into Room 7, containing portraits of the 19th century. — Room 8. Francis Joseph I. and Hungarian statesmen. — We traverse the ante-room and turn to the right into Room 9, devoted to the events of 1848.

To the N.E. of the Academy is *Liberty Square* (*Szabadság-Tér;* Pl. D, E, 3), with pleasant grounds and handsome buildings. On the W. side is the *Exchange* (*Börse* or *Tőzsde;* business-hour 12-1); on the E. side is the *Austro-Hungarian Bank*, both built from the plans of Alpár (1905 and 1904). A monument, from the designs of Szamovolszky and Gách, is to be erected on this square to commemorate the struggle for liberty in 1848. On the Danube, to the N.W., is the —

***Parliament House** (*Országház;* Pl. D, 3; adm., see p. 453), a huge limestone edifice in the late-Gothic style, erected in 1883-1902 from *Steindl's* designs, and covering an area of $4^1/_3$ acres. It consists of a central building with a dome (315 ft. high) and two towers (256 ft.) and of two wings, occupied respectively by the House of Representatives (S.) and the House of Magnates (N.). The exterior is embellished with 90 statues, including, on the W. side, those of the kings of Hungary from Árpád to Ferdinand V., and on the E. side, those of Hungarian generals and statesmen. Over the chief portal are statues of Lewis I. and Matthias Corvinus.

The main entrance is on the E. side (doorkeeper at Portal II, E. side of S. wing). By the richly decorated Staircase, with a ceiling painting (Legislation) by *Lotz*, we ascend to the first floor, the centre of which is occupied by the Throne Room, a domed hall 89 ft. high, supported by sixteen pillars, preceded by coloured zinc statues of Hungarian kings and Transylvanian princes. — On the left (S.) this central hall is adjoined by a waiting-room, embellished with ceiling-paintings by *Vajda* from Hungarian folk-lore and with statuettes representing popular Hungarian types. Opening from the corridor is the Session Hall of the Representatives, 84 ft. long, 77 ft. broad, 56 ft. high, with seats for 438 of the 453 members. The walls are lined with gilt carvings. The paintings by *Vajda* behind the elevated seat of the president represent the Diet of 1848 (right) and the Coronation of Francis Joseph in 1867 (left). To the right of the domed hall, beyond a corridor with paintings from Hungarian history, by *Vajda*, is the Session Hall of the Magnates, similar in size and decoration to that of the Representatives (not shown). To the W. of the domed hall is the Refreshment Room, with wall-paintings (five Hungarian royal castles, by *Spányi;* Aurochs Hunt, Fishing in Lake Balaton, and Abundantia). The adjoining loggia commands a fine view of Ofen. — The portion of the central building projecting towards the E. accommodates the Delegation Hall (comp. p. 138), which contains a mural painting, by *Dudits*, of Francis Joseph, in the Láncz hid-Tér, stretching his sword to the four cardinal points (1867).

To the S. of the Parliament House rises a bronze equestrian statue of *Count Julius Andrássy* (d. 1890), by Zala (1906). The reliefs on the pedestal represent the coronation of Francis Joseph I. and the Congress of Berlin. — Opposite, to the E., is the **Palace of Justice** (*Igazságügyi Palota* or *Justiz-Palast*), a noble Renaissance building from *Hauszmann's* designs (1896). Above the portico, with its six columns, is a chariot with three horses and a figure of Justice, in wrought copper, by *Sennyei*. The magnificent staircase is embellished with another figure of Justice, by *Strobl*, and with ceiling-paintings by *Lotz*. — To the right of the Palace of Justice is the building for the *Ministries of Agriculture* and *Justice* (*Földmivelésügyi* and *Igazságügyi Ministerium*). — On the left side of Constitution Street (Alkotmány-Utcza; Pl. E, 3) are the *Law Courts* (*Törvényszéki Palota* or *Gerichts-Gebäude*), including a handsome Jury Court Room.

At the N. end of the Váczi-Körút (Pl. E, 2-4), or *Waitzen Boulevard*, is the *West Station* (Pl. E, F, 2; p. 450). Towards the S. end rises **St. Stephen's Church** or the *Lipótváros Basi-*

lica (Pl. E, 4), a Renaissance structure with a dome 315 ft. in height, begun in 1851 by *Hild*, and rebuilt in 1873 by *Ybl* after a collapse in 1868. The sumptuous interior was completed by *Kauser* in 1905 (open 6-12 & 3-6). At the high-altar is a marble statue of St. Stephen, first Christian king of Hungary, by *Strobl*. The paintings at the side-altars are by *Benczur*, *Vastagh*, *Feszty*, and *Deák-Ebner*. The mosaics were executed at Venice from designs by *Lotz*.

To the E. of the Leopoldtown lies the Theresatown (*Terézváros*). Near St. Stephen's begins the **Andrássy-Út** (Pl. E-H, 4-2), a street $1^1/_2$ M. long, flanked with handsome edifices resembling those in the Ring-Strasse at Vienna (underground railway, see p. 452). It traverses the district between the Váczi-Körút and the Town Park. On the left side of this street rises the magnificent **Opera House** (Pl. E, 4), built in 1875-84 in the Italian Renaissance style by *Ybl*. The ceiling-painting (by *Lotz*) in the auditorium represents Olympus.

Farther on the Liszt-Tér diverges to the right from the Andrássy-Út; in it is a bronze bust of the statesman *Irányi* (d. 1892), by Kallós (1904). At the corner of the Király-Utcza is the *National Academy of Music (Zeneakadémia)*, completed by Korb and Giergl in 1907, with a seated bronze figure of Liszt on the façade, by Strobl. The concert-room (1100 seats) is adorned with frescoes by Kriesch.

At the Octagon (Pl. F, 3), where it intersects the Great Boulevard (p. 455), the Andrássy-Út attains a width of 150 ft. Farther on, to the right, are the old *Art Union* (*Mücsarnok* or *Künstlerhaus*; No. 69), in the Italian Renaissance style by Láng, and the *National Drawing School*, with a façade by Rauscher, ornamented with sgraffiti (1885). The Andrássy-Út now expands into the *Rondeau* (Körönd; Pl. G, 2), in which, to the left, are bronze statues of the Transylvanian princes *Bethlen Gábor* (*i.e.* Gabriel Bethlen; d. 1629), by Vastagh (1902), and *Stephan Bocskay* (d. 1606), by Holló (1902); to the right are bronze statues of *Count John Pálffy*, Ban of Hungary (d. 1751) by Sennyei (1905), and of *Nicholas Zrinyi* (p. 528), the defender of Szigetvár, by Róna (1902). — In the Bajza-Utcza, diverging to the left, is the *Petőfi House* (No. 21; Pl. G, 2; adm., see p. 453), with reminiscences of the poet (comp. p. 455). — At the end of the Andrássy-Út is the *Millennium Monument* (Pl. H, 1), consisting of a column (118 ft. high) crowned by the figure of the Archangel Gabriel, rising from a semicircular colonnade, in which are to be placed 14 statues of Hungarian kings; the architecture is by Schickedanz, the sculptures by Zala. The monument commemorates the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Kingdom of Hungary by Árpád (p. 437). To the right of the memorial rises the *New Art Union* (*Új Mücsarnok*), built in 1894, where exhibitions of art are held (see p. 453).

To the left of the memorial is the ***Museum of Fine Arts** (*Szépmüvészeti Muzeum*; Pl. G, H, 1), erected in 1900-1906 from

designs by Schickedanz and Herzog. On the groundfloor is the Cabinet of Engravings (80,000 sheets; open on Sun., Mon., & Sat. 10-1.30) and Casts; on the first floor, to the right, is the Gallery of Old Masters; to the left, the Modern Gallery. Adm., see p. 453. The station on the Underground Railway (p. 452) is Aréna-Út.

Gallery of Old Masters. — The Gallery of Old Masters, in eleven rooms, lighted from the ceiling, and eighteen cabinets, consists of 902 paintings, 486 of which were purchased by the State in 1871 for 108,300*l.* (= 541,500) from the Esterházy Gallery. French catalogue by Dr. G. von Térey, with 111 illustrations (1910; 3 *K*).

Room I. Paintings of the 15-16th cent., from Hungarian churches. To the left, 6. Scourging of Christ (1514); 7. Crown of Thorns. — 16. Visitation.

Room II. Italians of the 13-16th centuries. To the right, 21. *Spinello Aretino*, Altar-piece. — 27, 28, 37, 38. *School of Siena*, Book-covers; among these, 35. *Giov. da Ponte*, Altar-piece; 43. *Duccio di Buoninsegna*, Preaching of John the Baptist; 50. *Orcagna*, Madonna; 52. *Filippino Lippi*, Madonna and St. Anthony of Padua; *53. *Raphael*, Esterházy Madonna (ca. 1507); above, 54. *Granacci*, St. John the Evangelist. — *58. *R. Ghirlandaio*, Adoration of the Shepherds (1510); 59. *Studio of A. Verrocchio*, Madonna with saints. — To the left we enter —

Room III. Italians of the 15-16th centuries. To the left, 69. *Grandi*, St. John the Evangelist; *72. *Franc. Francia*, Madonna and two angels; 74. *Boccato*, Madonna with saints. — 86. *Raphael(?)*, Portrait of a man. — 90. *Sodoma*, Scourging of Christ; 98. *Crivelli*, Madonna; 101. *Mich. Pannonio*, Ceres, the only authenticated work of this master; *Bernardino Luini*, 106. Madonna with St. Elizabeth and the Young Baptist, *110. Madonna with St. Catharine and St. Barbara. — *115. *Boltraffio*, Madonna; *117. *Gentile Bellini*, Caterina Cornaro; *121. *Correggio*, Madonna.

Room IV. Italians of the 16th century. To the left, 126. *Romanino*, Portrait of a man. — 136. *Lorenzo Lotto*, *138. *Seb. del Piombo*, 140. *Giorgione(?)*, Portraits; *147. *Jac. Bassano*, St. Jerome. — 157. *Tintoretto*, Portrait. — 172. *Moretto da Brescia(?)*, St. Roch. — We turn to the right into —

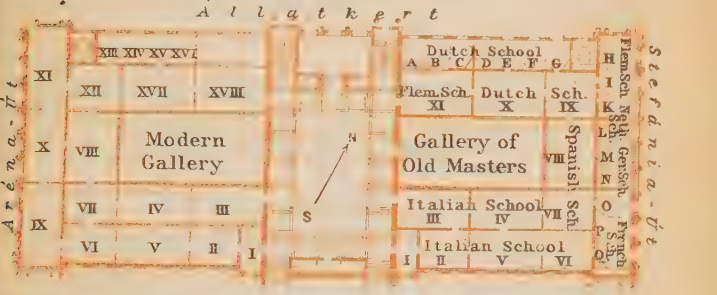
Room V. Italians of the 16-18th centuries. To the right, 181. *Pontormo(?)*, Holy Family. — 191. *Bronzino*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 204. *Feti*, Maiden sleeping. — 206. *Furini*, Venus and Adonis; 207. *Vasari*, The Graces.

Room VI. Italians of the 16-18th centuries. To the right, 220. *Caravaggio*, Portrait of himself. — 227. *G. B. Tiepolo*, St. James. — *Belotto*, 255. Piazza della Signoria in Florence, 256. Bank of the Arno at Florence; 266. *G. B. Tiepolo*. Madonna, St. Joseph, and five other saints.

Room VII (and VIII). Spaniards of the 16-19th centuries. 286. *Juan de Juanes*, The Saviour.

Room VIII. To the left. *287. *Ribera*, Martyrdom of St. Andrew; 298. *Goya*, Marquis de Caballero. — 302. *Murillo*, Flight into Egypt; 303. *Villacis*, St. Rosalia; *Murillo*, *304. The Christ Child distributing bread, *306. Holy Family. — 328a. *Dom. Theotocópuli (Il Greco)*, Annunciation; *Goya*, Topers (no number), 313. Girl with ewer and basket, 316. Grinder, *328c. Señora Céan Bermudez. — 328e. *Velazquez*, Breakfast (1620).

Room IX. Dutch Masters of the 17-18th centuries. To the left, 334. *A. Cuyp*, Dutch family. — 341. *Jan van Goyen*, Peasants; *347. *Jan Steen*, Cats. — 352. *S. van Ruysdael*, Halt at the tavern.



Room X. Amsterdam School (17-18th cent.). 385. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece. — *393. *Th. de Keyser*, Portrait of a woman; 401. *B. van der Helst*, Dutchman and his wife. — 407. *A. de Gelder*, Esther and Mordecai.

Room XI. Flemish School of the 16-17th centuries. To the left, 412. *Jan Fyt*, Still-life. — *416. *A. van Dyck*, Double portrait; 420. *Jordaens*, Peasant and Satyr. — 438. *Jordaens*, Portrait.

Cabinet A. Delft School (16-18th cent.). To the left, *456. *Jan Vermeer van Delft*, Portrait of a woman.

Cab. B. School of The Hague (17-19th cent.). To the right, *A. van Beyeren*, 475. Wind-mill, 470a. Still-life. — 477. *Netscher*, The locket; 482. *Uytenbroeck*, Landscape.

Cab. C (and D). Haarlem School (17-18th cent.). To the right. 490. *Ph. Wouverman*, The bath; 492. *J. van Ruysdael*, Pond in the woods; *501. *Frans Hals the Elder*, Portrait. — Cab. D. To the right, 510. *Heda*, Still-life; *515. *Salomon van Ruysdael*, Landscape (1631); 531. *A. van Ostade*, Writing-master.

Cab. E. Amsterdam School (17-18th cent.). To the right, *Rem-*

brandt, 540. Old Rabbi (1642), *544. The angel exhorting Joseph to flight (ca. 1650); 551a. *Hobbema*, Landscape.

Cab. F. Leyden and Rotterdam School (17-18th cent.). To the right, 553. *Style of J. van Goyen*, Landscape; above, 554. *Terburg*, Soldiers at a tavern.

Cab. G. Utrecht and Gorkum School (17-18th cent.). *582. *P. Moreelse*, Portrait of a woman; *587. *A. Cuyp*, Watering cattle.

Cab. H (and I). Flemish School (16-18th cent.). 591. *Siberechts*, Ford; 593. *A. Brouwer*, Smokers; 610. *Rubens*, Portrait. — Cab. I. 635. *Teniers the Younger*, Surgeon; *642. *Gonzales Coques*, Family of Jacob van Eyck.

Cab. K (and L). Netherlandish School (15-17th cent.). 660, 666. *N. Neufchatel*, Portraits; 667. *A. Mor* (*Sir A. More*), Portrait; 673. *P. Aertsen*, Market. — Cab. L. 680. *Memling*, Crucifixion; 686. *A. Woensam*, Crucifixion; 692. *Quinten Matsys*, Lucretia; 696. *G. David*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 697. *Mabuse*, Charles V. (ca. 1515).

Cab. M. Germans of the 15-16th centuries. *699. *A. Dürer*, Portrait; *H. Schüchlin* and *B. Zeitblom*, 706. Death of the Virgin, 707. SS. Gregory, John, and Augustine, 708. SS. Florian, John the Baptist, and Sebastian; 728. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Marriage of St. Catharine.

Cab. N. Germans (17-19th cent.). 762. *M. van der Meytens*, Portrait of himself; 751. *Füger*, Bathsheba.

Cab. O. English. 788b. *Gainsborough*, Mr. Charles Hotchkiss; 785. *Constable*, Landscape; 777. *Reynolds*, Admiral Hughes; 782. *Hoppner*, Portrait of a woman; 780. *Raeburn*, Mrs. Murchison.

Cab. P (and Q). French (16-19th cent.). 799. *Grenze*, Randon de Boisset; *811. *Claude Lorrain*, Roman villa. — Cab. Q. 816. *Vouet*, Apollo and the Muses; 829. *Desportes*, Still-life.

Modern Gallery. — The Modern Gallery, in sixteen rooms, lighted from the ceiling, and four cabinets, contains 570 paintings. — Catalogue in Hungarian, 60 *h*.

Room I. Hungarian painters of the 17-18th centuries.

Room II. Landscapes by *K. Markó the Younger* and *K. Markó the Elder;* 41. *Than*, Recruiting in the year 1848; 44. *Komlóssy*, Landscape.

Room III. 3, 9, 31. *Ligeti*, Landscapes; 11. *Szálé*, Portrait of a woman; 14. *Kovács*, Election of Árpád; 29. *Tikos*, Portrait of himself.

Room IV. 2. *Countess Elise Nemes*, Portrait; 3. *Feszti*, Golgotha; 7. *Mészöly*, Landscape; 12. *Karl Lotz*, Muse; 14. *Barabás*, Franz Liszt; 18. *Madarász*, Ladislaus Hunyadi lying in state.

Room V. *K. Brocky*, 10. Psyche resting, 15. Cupid and Psyche, 17. Portrait of a woman, 18. Mother and child; 19. *M. Zichy*, Orgy; 23. *Székely*, Finding of the body of King Lewis II.

Room VI. *Benczur*, 9. Bacchante, 10. Baptism of St. Stephen.

Room VII. 2. *Ujváry*, Ferry; 10. *Balló*, F. Szoldatics; 16. *Horovitz*, Francis Pulszky; 24. *C. Paczka*, Spring.

Room VIII. 13. *Réti*, Old women; 15. *László*, Prince Chlodwig Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst; 29. *Zemplényi*, Pilgrims.

Room IX. 5. *S. J. Solomon*, Portrait; 7. *L. Simon*, Mother and children; 22. *Segantini*, Last efforts of the day; 14. *Böcklin*, Village-forge; 32. *É. R. Ménard*, Landscape; 29. *Lefebvre*, Undine.

Room X. 4. *A. Zorn*, Mother and child; 5. *Leibl*, Portrait of the Hungarian painter Paul Merse von Szinyei; 9. *F. Lenbach*, The painter with his daughter; 10. *F. Stuck*, Sphinx; 28. *Veyrassat*, Horse-market.

Room XI. 2. *Favretto*, Susanna at the bath; 10. *Mesday*, Winter-day by the seashore; 5. *H. Zügel*, First sunbeams; 7. *W. Firle*, Sunday-school; 19. *Courtens*, Golden rain; 23. *Palmié*, Moonlight; without a number, *J. Maris*, Church in Dordrecht.

Room XII. 16. *Paul Merse von Szinyei*, Fête champêtre (1873); 14. *Koszta*, Coming home; 25. *Katona*, Winter-morning; 34. *Iványi*, Watering-place.

Cab. XIII. 9. *Waldmüller*, Man with peep-show. — Cab. XIV. 13. *Pettenkofen*, Market in Szolnok; 15. *Diaz*, Landscape; 17. *Thaulow*, Dieppe by night. — Cab. XV. Works by *Mészöly*. — Cab. XVI. 1. *Valentiny*, Young gipsy; 3. *Kaufmann*, Synagogue in Kolomea; 15. *Karlovszky*, Knight of the time of Louis XIII.; 16. *Kardos*, Honeymoon; 19. *Wellmann*, Mother and child.

Room XVII. *Munkácsy*, 1. Old woman, 6. Night-owls, 12. Recruits of 1848, 16. Twilight, 21. Fields of maize; 7, 10, 13, 24, 37. *Paál*, Landscapes; *Munkácsy*, Cardinal Haynald, Christ before Pilate.

Room XVIII. 2. *Olgay*, Last sunbeams of autumn; 6. *Kacziány*, Solitary tree; 15. *Mihálik*, Meadows; 21. *Ferenczy*, Painter and model.

The Modern Gallery is continued in the entresol, in five rooms with works by foreign masters of the 19th century. — On the upper floor are other paintings by *Zichy*, *Lotz*, and *Munkácsy*; in the Main Room is a Japanese Art Collection.

To the N. of the Museum are the *Zoological Garden* (Állatkert; adm., see p. 453) and a number of booths in the style of the Wurstel-Prater in Vienna (p. 87).

The **Town Park** (*Városliget*; Pl. H, I, 1, 2; electric and underground railways, see pp. 451, 452), laid out in 1797 and covering about 285 acres, is a favourite resort on Sun. afternoons (café-restaurant; military music). The large pond (Nagy Tó) in the N. part of the park is used for boating in summer and skating in

winter. On the E. bank are the *Artesian Baths (Artézi Fürdö)*, with sulphur-springs (165° Fahr.). — On the *Széchenyi Island (Széchenyi-Sziget)* is the —

*Royal Agricultural Museum (*Magyar Királyi Mezögazdasági-Muzeum* or *Landwirtschaftliches Museum;* adm., see p. 453), erected by *Alpár* in 1902-1904 after the model of the Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance buildings of the Millennium Exhibition of 1896. The museum affords an instructive survey of the cultivation and utilization of the agricultural products of Hungary. — In front of the Gothic Building is a seated figure of Count Alexander Károlyi (d. 1906) by Strobl (1908). To the N. of the Renaissance Building is a seated bronze figure of *Anonymus Belae Regis Notarius* (Pl. A), the anonymous chronicler of the Árpád period, by N. Ligeti (1903).

Renaissance Building. Groundfloor. N. side. From the vestibule a staircase ascends to the first floor, while a corridor to the right (statistics and geoponical exhibits) leads to a round corner-room, containing samples of wheat. — W. side. Large room, with seeds of plants of economic value; cultivation of turnips, maize, hops, and paprika. — S. side. Corner-room, Tobacco-culture. In the adjoining room, Fruit and flower culture. In the corridor to the left, Diseases of plants, noxious and useful animals. In the middle room, Viticulture. Then agricultural experiments, and (in the passage to the left) dairy-farming. In the corner-room, Manufacture of starch and oil. — E. side. Large room, Making of flour, sugar, beer, and spirits. Domestic industries. — N. side. Corner-room, History of Hungarian agriculture. In the corridor, Meteorology. — In the E. court, Machinery; also Models of cottages and the like. In the W. court, Horse-breeding in government studs.

First Floor. S. side. To the left of the Royal Room (Königs-Saal). Horse-breeding; small figures of horses by G. Vastagh. Corner-room, Veterinary medicine. — E. side, Cattle-raising. — N. side. Corner-room, Primitive pastoral and fishing operations; Educational appliances. — W. side, Irrigation. — S. side, Bee-keeping and silk-culture.

Gothic Building. Groundfloor, Forestry and fishing. — First floor, Hunting (beasts of prey, deer, and weapons).

Romanesque Building. Library and laboratories.

To the S. of the Agricultural Museum is a large bronze statue of *George Washington* (Pl. W), by J. Bezerédy, presented in 1906 by Hungarians living in America. To the E. is the so-called Palace of Industry, containing the *Ethnographical Collections of the National Museum* (Hung. *Nemzeti Muzeum Néprajzi Osztálya*, adm., see p. 453) and used also for temporary commercial exhibitions.

The collections of the Ethnographical Museum include the anthropological collection of the University of Budapest, the Hungarian collections, the ethnographical collections of races connected with the Magyars, and the collections of primitive peoples.

Near by is the *Traffic Museum* (*Közlekedési Muzeum* or *Verkehrs-Museum;* adm., see p. 453).

The S. part of the Town Park is traversed by the *Stefánia Út* (Pl. H, I, K, 2), which affords an especially lively sight on Sun. afternoons. To the left are a bronze statue of *Crown Prince Rudolf* in hunting-costume, by Ligeti (Pl. R.; 1908), and the *Muni*

cipal Museum (Székesfővárosi Muzeum; adm., see p. 453), containing many early views of the town. Farther on, to the right, are the *Geological Institute*, with its collections (adm., see p. 453), and the *Racecourse (Lóverseny-Tér;* meetings in May and autumn).

At No. 10 Villa-Városligeti-Fasor is the **George Ráth Museum** (Pl. G, 2, 3), bequeathed by Mr. George Ráth (d. 1905) and containing valuable paintings and art-industrial objects. Adm., see p. 453. French catalogue 50 *h.*

Room I (ante-room). 1. *Jordaens*, Cook. — Room II. 8. *Rembrandt(?)*, Study of a head; 10. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait. — Room III. 22. *A. van Dyck*, Portrait (sketch); 83. *N. Maes*, Children. — Small Hall (IV). 98. *S. Koninck*, Half-length of a woman; 104. *Dirck Hals*, Garden-banquet; 105. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene. — Large Hall (V). 123. *Master of the Female Half-Lengths*, Mary Magdalen; *S. van Ruysdael*, 122. Cattle at pasture, 130. Cavalry-skirmish. — Picture Gallery (VI). Opposite the entrance, 155. *Hobbema(?)*, Landscape; 157. *Upper Italian School*, Mt. Calvary (fresco); 159. *Rubens*, Portrait of a woman; 160. *Adr. Brouwer*, Study of a head; 166. *P. Potter*, Cattle. On the entrance-wall, 196. *Titian*, Christ and the woman taken in adultery; below, 199. *Rembrandt*, Butcher's shop; 202. *Tintoretto(?)*, A. Nani; 208. *Seb. del Piombo(?)*, Portrait of a woman. — Also; ancient gems, ancient bronzes, carvings in boxwood, portrait-medals in lead, silver vinaigrettes, Oriental rugs, porcelain, furniture, etc.

The chief buildings in the Elizabethtown *(Erzsébetváros)* are the *Synagogue* (Pl. F, 5; Dohány-Utcza), a brick structure in a Moorish style by Förster (1861); the *Orthodox Synagogue* (Pl. E, F, 4; Rombach-Utcza), built by Wagner and Kallina (1872) in the Mauresco-Byzantine style; and the Roman Catholic *Church of St. Elizabeth* (Pl. 3a; G, H, 4), erected in 1900, in the Gothic style, after the plans of E. Steindl.

The Rákóczi-Út (p. 466) separates the Elizabethtown from the Josephtown *(Józsefváros)*. At the W. end of the street, at the corner of the Muzeum-Körút, is the *National Theatre* (1837; new building in progress). Farther to the S., in the Muzeum-Körút, is the old *Technical School (Polytechnikum;* new building, see p. 471), now used by the University. In the court is a statue of A. Trefort (d. 1888), the Minister of Education, by Strobl (1904). A little farther on is the —

National Museum (*Nemzeti Muzeum;* Pl. F, 5, 6), which was founded in 1802, with the library and collection of coins presented by Count Francis Széchenyi. The building is by *M. Pollak* (1836-44). The entrance is in the Corinthian portico on the main façade. In front of the steps ascending to the museum is a seated bronze figure of *John Arany* (d. 1882), the poet, by Strobl (1893); in the grounds are bronze busts of other Hungarian poets, a monument to *Alex. von Kisfaludy* (d. 1848), the lyricist, by Petrovics, and a statue of *Count Széchenyi*, by Istók (1902). The museum contains a library, a collection of antiquities, and cabinets of zoology and mineralogy. Admission, see p. 453.

On the **Ground Floor** is the LAPIDARIUM. — **Staircase.** PLASTER CASTS of plastic works in Hungary. In the middle, marble monument of Prince Michael Apafi of Almakerék in Transylvania (17th cent.). Two bronze angels by Raphael Donner.

First Floor. To the right are the ANTIQUITIES. Entrance Corridor: To the left, weapons (11-15th cent.); to the right, weapons and standards from the years 1848 and 1849. Panelling from the Prot. church of Vilonya (1720). — *Room I* (and *II*). Prehistoric antiquities. Tomb of the later stone period; collection of objects of the bronze and first iron or 'Hallstatt' periods (comp. p. 157); remains of a Celtic war-chariot from Árokalja. *Room II.* Gold ornaments of the 'La Tène' epoch; Scythian antiquities (Nos. 11, 12. Sacrificial vessels). — *Room III.* Roman antiquities. Silver-gilt *Helmet of the 3rd cent. A.D.; bronze tablet in honour of Valerius Dalmatius (Case 23); bronze dish inlaid with gold and silver (3rd cent. B.C.); Etruscan silver tripod (No. 19); early-Christian glass from Szegszárd. Weapons, ornaments, and tools of the time of the great migrations of the Germanic nations. Gold *Ornaments from Szilágy-Somlyó (Case 31). — *Room IV.* Weapons: halberds of Transylvanian princes: sabres of historical personages, *e.g.* Stephen and Gabriel Báthory (Princes of Transylvania), John Sobieski, and John Hunyadi: Turkish weapons and saddles: three saddles of Emp. Sigismund, with admirable reliefs in ivory; weapons of the Kurutz period (17th cent.): tárogatós (wind-instruments) of wood. — *Room V.* Mediæval trinkets, goblets in gold and silver, dishes with reliefs, etc. Case 21. *Golden crown of Constantine Monomachus (11th cent.); enamelled ornaments from Transylvania. — *Room VI.* Objects from Hungarian tombs (9th and 10th cent.); guild tankards: brass plates made at Nuremberg; glass. — *Room VII.* Coins and medals from the 11th cent. to the present time; seals, snuff-boxes, watches, pipe-heads. Hungarian banknotes of 1848; Kossuth notes (London, 1852); Beethoven's piano (presented by Liszt). Stick carried by Nelson at the battle of Abukir. — *Room VIII.* Memorials of Liszt and other celebrities. — *Corridor.* Delhaes Collection, of which the chief feature is the antique and mediæval helmets; musical instruments of the 16-19th centuries. Panelling from the church of Magyarókereke (1746).

The LIBRARY (adm., see p. 453) consists of four sections. [The chief treasures of all sections are collected in the show-room.] 1st Sect.: *Books* (Bibliotheca Hungarica; 480,000 vols.); Hungarian incunabula from 1533; Latin incunabula (Chronicum Budense, 1473, the first book printed in Hungary). — 2nd Sect.: *Newspapers* (19,000 vols.): oldest Hungarian newspaper (Pressburg, 1780); papers of 1848-49. — 3rd Sect.: *Manuscripts* (20,400). Funeral sermon in Hungarian (early 13th cent., the oldest existing example of the language); sixteen other Hungarian MSS. down to 1527; twelve MSS. from the library of King Matthias Corvinus (1457-90); 407 Codices; upwards of 16,000 MSS. from the 16th cent. to the present time. — 4th Sect.: *Archives* (300,000 documents). The earliest dates from King Koloman (1109). Documents of 1848 (Kossuth, Görgey).

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS (second floor). Zoology (birds, wasps, beetles, butterflies), Mineralogy (Hungarian gold; meteorites), and Palæontology.

In the *Rákóczi-Út* (Pl. F-H, 5, 4; comp. p. 465), formerly named Kerepes-Út, is the *Volks-Theater* (p. 452), built by Fellner & Helmer in 1875 and at present serving as the national theatre (comp. p. 465). In front of it is a statue, by Bezerédy (1907), of *Seb. Tinody* (d. ca. 1559), the poet. Nearly opposite, at the corner of the József-Körút and the Népszinház-Utcza, is the *Industrial School*, containing the *Technological Museum* (adm., see p. 453). — At the end of the street (1 M. from the Muzeum-Körút) is a bronze

statue of *Baross* (d. 1892), minister of commerce and introducer of the 'zone-tariff' (p. 439), by Szécsi (1898). Straight on is the large *East Station* of the Hungarian State Railways (Pl. H, I, 4; p. 450). To the right the Köztemető-Út leads to the *Kerepes Cemetery* (*Kerepesi Temető*; Pl. I, K, 4, 5), with monuments to Count Louis Batthyány, Francis Deák, L. Kossuth (1909), and Michael Munkácsy (1911).

To the S. of the Inner Town (p. 455), on the Danube, lies the Francistown (*Ferenczváros*). In the Vámház-Körút stands the *Custom House* (*Fővámház*; Pl. E, F, 6), built in 1870-74 in the Renaissance style by Ybl; adjacent is the *Central Market* (*Központi Vásárcsarnok*). *Francis Joseph Bridge*, see p. 469. — In the Calvin-Tér (Pl. F, 6) are the *Danube Fountain*, and the *Reformed Church* (S. side), with its four-columned portico.

Running to the S.E. from this square is the *Üllői-Út* (Pl. F-I, 6, 7), to the left in which (No. 28) are the *University Cliniques*. Opposite, to the right (Nos. 33-37), is the Industrial Art Museum.

The ***Industrial Art Museum** (*Kunst-Gewerbe Museum* or *Országos Magyar Iparművészeti Muzeum*; Pl. G, 6) was built in 1893-97 by *Lechner* and *Pártos* in an Oriental style, with a dome, 154 ft. in height, above the centre of the chief façade, which is adorned with coloured plant-ornamentation in majolica. Adm., see p. 453.

Ground Floor. From the entrance we pass into the court, which contains temporary exhibitions of the products of modern industrial art. To the right is an old Arabian interior, with interesting painting.

First Floor. In the vestibule are two pieces of Flemish tapestry of the 16th century. In the arcaded gallery, to the left, are Hungarian fayence, stoneware, and porcelain from Holics (1734-1832), Tata, and Herend. At the end are Venetian and other glass and modern fayence from the Zsolnay factory at Pécs. Farther on are Japanese, Chinese, and other Oriental textiles and works in lacquer, terracotta, wood, and metal. — To the left is the Hungarian Hall, with objects of industrial art of the 15-18th cent. and a richly painted wooden ceiling from Maksa (1766). At the end of the hall is a choir-gallery from Soly (1724), below which is a richly embroidered dress of Katharina von Brandenburg, wife of Prince Bethlen Gábor of Transylvania; choir-stall with intarsia from Körmöczbánya (1622), tile-stoves, fayence, guild vessels of the 17-18th cent. in pewter, moulds for gingerbread, gold and silver ware (objects found at Küküllövár), embroidered coverlets. — Adjacent is a Room with objects of the 18th cent.; carved French panelling and door of oak (1710); fine furniture in the style of Louis XV. and Louis XVI.; porcelain from Meissen, Vienna, Berlin, Sèvres, etc. — Adjoining is a room containing Greek vases and terracottas. Beautiful Etruscan wine-jar; Italian fayence, including a dish with metallic glaze, signed by Giorgio Andreoli (1529). Two elaborate fire-dogs and other Italian bronzes. Painted Italian Renaissance ceiling of wood, with a frescoed frieze over the exit. — The corridor contains mediæval ecclesiastical vestments, Oriental rugs, and Hungarian stone-tiles. — Corner-room, with furniture and domestic utensils of the 15-19th centuries. — Delft ware; Crucifixion, an Italian bronze-gilt relief. Large painted and carved iconostasis of the 18th cent. from the Greek church at Viskócz, in Upper Hungary. Fine cabinets, glass, fayence, modern medals and plaquettes, silk and

gold embroideries. — In the right wing is the library, including a collection of models and patterns.

On the Second Floor is the *School of Industrial Art.*

Farther on in the Üllői-Út are the *Stefanie Hospital for Children* (l.; No. 72); the *Elizabeth Memorial Church* (r.), built by Aigner in the early-Gothic style in 1907, with a statue of Empress Elizabeth, by Klotz, in the vestibule; the *Josephinum Orphanage* (l.; Pl. H, 7); the *Botanic Garden* (*Egyetemi Füvész-Kert*; Pl. H, I, 7; adm., see p. 453; entr. Illés-Utcza 25; perhaps to be removed to the Margaret Island); and the *Ludoviceum* (Pl. I, 7), an academy for officers of the Honvéds, or Hungarian militia. Behind the Ludoviceum is the pleasant *Orczy Garden* (in the forenoon, tickets in the main building, on the right; in the afternoon, entrance by the Ludoviceum-Utcza). At the end of the Üllői-Út, on the right, $1^3/_4$ M. from the Calvin-Tér, are two municipal *Infirmaries* (Pl. I, 8), and $^2/_3$ M. farther on, to the left, the *Public Garden* (*Népliget*).

To the S.E. of the Market Hall, in the Bakáts-Tér (Pl. F, G, 7), is the *Ferenczváros Church*, a Romanesque edifice erected by Ybl in 1867-74, with frescoes in the transept and chancel by Than and Lotz. — In the Soroksári-Utcza, $1^1/_2$ M. from the Custom House, stands the huge *Slaughter House* (*Közvágóhid*; Pl. H, 9), built by Hennicke in 1870-72, with two groups of bulls by R. Begas at the entrance. It is open to visitors on application (best in the forenoon; cattle-market on Thurs.).

In the Danube, at the upper end of the town, is the ***Margaret Island** (*Margitsziget*, *Margareten-Insel*; Pl. C, D, 1), which the late Archduke Joseph (d. 1905) converted into a most delightful park (adm. 25, Sun. 50 *h*). Approach by the Margaret Bridge, see p. 469. The steamboats (p. 452; return-tickets 48, on Sun. and holidays 80 *h*) call both at the upper and the lower end of the island. Near the lower landing-place is a restaurant, where a military band plays on certain afternoons in summer. A tramway runs hence in 10 min. (fare 20 *h*) along the W. side of the island, chiefly through trees (with glimpses of Ofen to the left), to the ($1^1/_2$ M.) artesian well at the upper end, opposite Old Ofen (p. 472). This well yields warm sulphureous water (110° Fahr.), used both for drinking and bathing, and an elegant *Bath House (Margareten-Bad)*, by Ybl, has been erected here (bath from 1 *K* 20 *h*; visitors' tax, after the first week, 10 *K*). The superfluous water falls into a pond in a pretty cascade. Near it are two hotels (comp. p. 450), a number of villas for the reception of patients, and a favourite restaurant (gipsy-music daily in summer). On the E. side of the island is a ruined convent (13th cent.).

The Hungarian diets from the 10th to the 14th cent. were held in the open air in the *Rákos*, an extensive plain to the N. of the town, where 100,000 men are said frequently to have assembled on these occasions. A visit to the village of *Rákos-Palota* (electric tramway No. 14, see p. 451), with a pleasant grove of acacias, is recommended on Sun. afternoons.

b. Quarters on the Right Bank (*Ofen, Aquincum, Svàb-Hegy*).

The Danube at Budapest is crossed by six Bridges (including three suspension-bridges; views). Toll for foot-passengers (only from the left to the right bank) 4 *h*; for carriages, see p. 451. The *Suspension Bridge* (*Láncz-Hid*; Pl. C, D, 4), constructed by the English engineers Tiernay and Adam Clark in 1840-49, is one of the largest in Europe. The chains rest on two pillars, 160 ft. high. Total length 410 yds., width of central opening 210 yds. At the ends are four colossal lions in stone. — The *Elizabeth Bridge* (*Erzsébet-Hid*; Pl. D, 5, 6), a suspension-bridge completed in 1903, has a span of 317 yds. — The *Francis Joseph Bridge* (*Ferencz-József-Hid*; Pl. E, 6) was constructed in 1895-96; it is 362 yds. long and is borne by two piers in the stream. — The iron *Margaret Bridge* (*Margit-Hid*; Pl. C, D, 1, 2), 620 yds. long, was constructed in 1872-76 in the form of an obtuse angle pointing upstream. On each side are three openings. From the apex of the angle a junction-bridge leads to the Margaret Island (p. 468). At the N. end of the town is the *Railway Bridge* (¾ M. long), for the line to Esztergom or Gran (p. 448). — To the S. of the Francis Joseph Bridge the *Railway Junction Bridge* (*Összekötö-Vasúti-Hid*; Pl. F, G, 9) spans the river in four arches.

The *Tunnel* (383 yds. long) which pierces the castle-hill opposite the suspension-bridge, constructed by Adam Clark (1854), connects the Krisztinaváros and the S. Railway Station with the river (toll 4 *h*; cabs, see p. 451).

The old **Fortress** (*Vár*; 230 ft. above the Danube), with the large royal palace, crowns the summit of a hill on and around which the town is built. To the left of the entrance to the tunnel is the waiting-room of the *Cable Tramway*. Car every 5 min., ascending to the terminus in *George Square* (*Szent-György-Tér*; Pl. C, 5; fine view; fare, there and back, 1st cl. 16, 2nd cl. 12 *h*).

The most frequented carriage-road to the fortress is the *Albrecht-Út*, which ascends to the right from the bridge in windings to George Square, 20 min. from the bridge. — Another road ascends in windings from the Attila-Utcza (Pl. B, 4), and a third (leading through the Várfok-Utcza; Pl. A, B, 3) enters the fortress by the N. side. — On the S. side of George Square is the entrance to the —

***Royal Palace** (*Királyi Palota*; Pl. C, 5; adm., see p. 453; the visit takes ½ hr.), erected by Maria Theresa in 1749-71, restored in 1849 after a fire, and greatly extended in 1894-1906 in the baroque style by *Ybl* and *Hauszmann* (860 rooms in all). The façade towards the Danube is 1000 ft. long; the central part is crowned by a dome 203 ft. high. To the left of the entrance to the court is the *Matthias Fountain* (or *Jagdbrunnen*), by Strobl

(1905). In the gateway, to the right, is the approach to the *Queen Elizabeth Memorial Museum*, containing many relics of the Empress (Queen of Hungary; d. 1898). Adm., see p. 453; detailed description 50 *h*. On the left side of the court are the *St. Stephen* or *Sigismund Chapel*, where the right hand of St. Stephen is preserved as a relic (adm. on application to the sacristan), and the 'Burghauptmannschaft'. Of the rooms that are at present shown to strangers the most interesting are the large *Hall* and the adjoining *Apartments* in the N. wing (in the Buffet Gallery two fine pieces of tapestry, representing the siege of Ofen); the *Hapsburg Room*, under the dome; and the *St. Stephen Room* in the S. wing, richly fitted up in the Romanesque style. The Hungarian regalia are kept in the so-called *Crown Room* (not shown), guarded by soldiers; they include the crown of St. Stephen or coronation crown (11th cent.), the sceptre (ca. 1030), the orb (14th cent.), the sword (16th cent.), and the coronation robe (originally an ecclesiastical vestment). In front of the *Royal Riding School* is a bronze group by Vastagh (Csikós and horse). The *Palace Garden* (open free, till dusk), the beautiful terraces of which descend steeply to the Danube, commands a magnificent view of Pesth; above, in front of the central part of the palace and facing the Danube, is a *Bronze Equestrian Statue of Prince Eugene*, by Róna (1899).

From George Square we proceed to the N. to Parade Square (Disz-Tér; Pl. C, 4), in which the *Honvéd Monument*, by G. Zala, was erected in 1893 in memory of the Hungarian struggle for independence in 1848-49. On the S. side is the domed *Ministry of National Defence* (*Honvéd Ministerium*; Pl. 12), erected in 1896. – A little farther on is *Grand* or *Trinity Square* (*Szent-Háromság-Tér*; Pl. B, 4). Here, on the left, is the old *Town Hall* of Ofen; on the right rises the —

***Coronation Church** (*Koronázó Templom*; Pl. 14, B 4; entr. by either main or sacristy door), begun by King Béla IV. in the 13th cent. in the Romanesque style, and completed in the 15th cent. in the Gothic style. It was used as a mosque during the Turkish domination, and was thoroughly restored in 1890-96 from plans by *Schulek*, on which occasion the tower (260 ft. high) was entirely rebuilt. In the gaudily painted, but badly lighted interior, to the right of the principal entrance, is the Loretto Chapel, with a marble statue of the Virgin (1515) and the coat-of-arms of King Matthias Corvinus (15th cent.; restored). A chapel on the left contains the marble monument of King Béla III. (1196) and his queen, Anne of Antioch, with recumbent figures (formerly at Székesfehérvár). Altar-pieces and frescoes by Lotz. King Francis Joseph and Queen Elizabeth were crowned in this church in 1867.

Behind the church, to the E., is the so-called ***Fisher Bastion** (*Halászbástya*), a Romanesque creation by *Schulek* (1901), with

colonnades and towers affording a superb view of the city and river. Within the bastion, near the church, is a *Bronze Statue of St. Stephen*, by Strobl (1906). The mounted figure of the king stands on a lofty pedestal adorned with reliefs and lions. A broad double flight of steps, known as the *Coronation Stairs*, descends hence to the Albrecht-Út, passing a small bronze equestrian statue of St. George (modern replica of that in the Hradschin at Prague, p. 304) and a bronze statue of John Hunyadi, by Tóth (1905). — In the Corvin-Tér (Pl. C, 3, 4) is a fountain by Holló (1904), with a hunting-group.

To the N.W. of the Coronation Church, in Ferdinand Square (Nándor-Tér; Pl. B, 3), rises the *Garrison Church* (*Helyőrségi Templom;* Pl. 9), a Gothic building of the 13th century. We now return to George Square by the *West Bastion Promenade*, which commands the Krisztinaváros, Tabán, and the Ofen Hills.

Below the Royal Palace, on the Danube, is the *Palace Bazaar* (Vár-Bazár), 340 yds. in length; in front of it are a bronze statue of *Ybl*, the architect (d. 1891), pleasure-grounds, and a kiosque (café).

At the foot of the Gellért-Hegy (see below) rise powerful chalybeate and sulphureous hot springs (108-113° Fahr.), which are mostly used for baths. The **Rudas Fürdö** (*Ruckbad;* Pl. D, 6), also a vapour and swimming bath, with a rotunda borne by eight columns of the Turkish period over a basin into which the thermal spring flows, restored in 1831 and several times since, belongs to the town (temp. 113° Fahr.). Near this, Hadnagy-Utcza 4, lies the **Rácz Fürdö** (*Raitzen-Bad;* Pl. D, 6; 111°), built in 1860. — To the S. of the Francis Joseph Bridge is the *New Polytechnic School*, begun in 1905. A new quarter is springing up to the S. — At the S. base of the Gellért-Hegy rise the famous *Hunyadi-János*, *Francis Joseph Rákóczi*, and other mineral springs. Here also is the *Elizabeth Saline Bath* (*Erzsébet Sós Fürdö;* Pl. C, 9).

A carriage-road (Kelenhegyi-Út), starting not far from the W. end of the Francis Joseph Bridge, ascends to the **Szent-Gellért-Hegy** (*Blocksberg;* Pl. C, D, 6, 7), an abrupt dolomitic hill (770 ft.; 395 ft. above the Danube). Walkers (20 min.) ascend the steps at the W. end of the Elizabeth Bridge, passing a waterfall and also a monument to Bishop Gerhard (Gellért), consisting of a semicircular gallery with a statue (by Jankovits, 1902) of the bishop, who was martyred here in 1046. At the top is the former *Citadel*. Beautiful view of both the towns, the Ofen hills, the winding river, and the wide plain (best light in the afternoon). Below the top is the Restaurant Gellérthegyi Kiosque, also with view.

On a hill, 6 min. walk from the Margaret Bridge (straight on through the Margit-Utcza, then along the first side-street to the right beyond the Török-Utcza; knock at the gate), within the precincts of a large villa (No. 14), is the *Turkish Chapel* (Gül Baba

Mecsetje; Pl. B, 1), a small octagonal building, erected over the grave of the Sheikh Gül-Baba ('father of roses', a Turkish 'santon' or monk. — By following the Zárda-Utcza (Pl. B, 1) and then the Szemlöhegy-Utcza (r.), we reach (20 min.) a reservoir of the city water-works, the bank of which affords an extensive view of Budapest and the environs.

To the N.E. of the Turkish Chapel is the **St. Lucas Bath** (*Lukács Fürdö;* Hôtel Lucasbad, see p. 450), rebuilt in 1894, with swimming-basins, mud-baths, hydropathic, and concert-garden. Adjacent lies the **Imperial Bath** (*Császár Fürdö:* Pl. C, 1; Hôtel Kaiserbad, see p. 450), a vapour-bath dating from the Turkish period. The temperature of the ten springs varies from 82° to 150° Fahr. Large swimming-basins for men and women. The café and gardens, where a band frequently plays in summer, are a very favourite resort. Tramway and steamboat, see pp. 451, 452.

The *Wharves* of the Danube Steamboat Co. at *Old Ofen* (*Ó-Buda:* p. 449), ¾ hr. from the Margaret Bridge, may also be visited (adm. 20 *h*, on week-days; electric tramway and steamboat, see pp. 451, 452; steam-tramway to Aquincum, see below). — About 2 M. to the N. of the wharves (dusty road) lies Aquincum.

Aquincum. — Steam Tramway from the Pálffy-Tér (Pl. C, 2) in ½ hr. (fares 40 and 32 *h*, there and back 72 and 52 *h*). The line goes on to (13½ M.) *Szentendre.*

The tramway runs along the right bank of the Danube, leaving the Margaret Island (p. 468) on the right, and beyond the wharves (station) follows the Szentendre road to (4½ M.) *Aquincum.* To the E., opposite the station, are the remains of the Roman colony of Aquincum. Among these are the foundations of a castrum, baths, and a temple of Mithras. The objects discovered here are preserved in a small *Museum* (adm. free); in front of it are some sarcophagi. To the S. is a shed containing a mosaic pavement representing a gladiatorial combat. A few minutes to the N. of the station, passing under the railway and through a wooden gate to the left (on the right, an inn with garden), we reach the foundations of an *Amphitheatre* (282 by 246 ft. in diameter) enclosed by a grass-grown wall, whence a path leads to the N. past the fragments of a Roman aqueduct to the (20 min.) *Roman Bath* (*Római Fürdö;* station of the steam-tramway), with a good inn and shady garden.

A more extensive survey is obtained from the ***Sváb-Hegy** (*Schwabenberg;* 1545 ft.), with its villas, to the W. of Ofen, said to be so called from the Swabian (Imperial) troops encamped here at the time of the expulsion of the Turks in 1685. Its villas and restaurants are favourite resorts in summer.

The Rack-and-Pinion Railway (Fogaskerekü Vasut) from Városmajor (station ¼ hr. to the W. of the Széna-Tér, viâ the Retek-Utcza; comp. Pl. A, 3) ascends in 17 min. to Svábhegy station (fare 56 *h*, there and back 86 *h*); to Széchenyi-Hegy station in 21 min. (66 *h*, there and back

1 *K*); on summer-afternoons trains start at the hours and half-hours. The return by Zugliget may be recommended, in which case single tickets should be taken. Electric tramway to Városmajor from the Central-Stadthaus (Pl. E, 5) in ½ hr. (fare 24 *h*), and on the right bank from the Francis Joseph Bridge (Pl. E, 6) in 16 minutes. — Cab, see p. 151.

The railway (views to the right) runs past the (r.) *St. John's Hospital (Szent János Kórház)*, and latterly through oak-plantations. At the top, on the E. side of the hill, adjoining the station of *Svábhegy*, is the **Hôtel-Restaurant Schwabenberg* (terrace with view of the plain, but not of the town). To the right is a bronze bust of *Maurice Jókai*, the author (d. 1904; p. 448), by Jankovits (1906). To reach the (10 min.) *Széchenyi Hill* (recognizable by its flagstaff), we follow the road running at first beside the railway, and at the (5 min.) finger-post 'Széchenyi emlék felé' turn to the left. An admirable *View is obtained from the stone platform: at our feet lies the town with its sea of houses, above which the Gellért-Hegy and the castle-hill seem scarcely to rise; to the right we see far down the Danube; to the S.E. stretches the vast plain; on the left are the Margaret Island, New Pesth, and the Danube up to Vács; nearer rises the János-Hegy; in the background to the N.E., the Mátra Mountains. A little below stands a bronze bust of Count Stephen Széchenyi (p. 457).

From the Széchenyi Hill we may either take the field-path viâ the rail. station of Széchenyi-Hegy to the Normafa or return to the Svábhegy station (see above) and follow the road (Normafa-Út) to the W.; after 22 min. (just before the road makes a sharp bend to the left) we take a footpath (views) to the right leading to the (5 min.) *Normafa (Norma-Baum)*, an ancient beech-tree (view). Hence we may follow the path along the slope, then (5 min.) descend to the right, cross a road, and continue down to (8 min.) the Disznófő Restaurant in Zugliget (see below; to the steam-tramway 25 min. more). Or we may proceed along the hill to the (¾ hr.) *János-Hegy (St. John's Hill)* or *Pozsonyi-Hegy* (1735 ft.; restaurant), with a belvedere commanding a wide prospect. Thence we may descend to the *Szép Juhásznė Inn (Schöne Schäferin)* and viâ the *Kis Hárshegy (Kleiner Lindenberg)* to Lipótmező (p. 474).

Tramways (Nos. 1 and 2; 40 min.; 30 *h*) run from the Deák-Ferencz-Tér (Pl. E, 4, 5; p. 451) to the *Szép Ilona Hotel (Schöne Helena)*, where the line divides, one going straight on (N.) to the Hüvösvölgy (see below), the other to the left (W.) to **Zugliget** or *Auwinkel (Fasan; Disznófő* or *Sankopf)*, a wooded dale on the N. slope of the Sváb-Hegy, with many villas. — The line to the **Hüvösvölgy** or *Kühles-Tal (Holzspach; Schüller)*, also with many villas, on leaving the Szép Ilona (see above), runs past the (r.) *Cadet School (Hadapród Iskola)*, in the court of which stands the *Hentzi Monument*, a Gothic obelisk of cast-iron 65½ ft. high, with a dying hero in the middle receiving the crown of victory

from an angel. It was erected in 1852 in George Square (p. 469) from designs by Sprenger in memory of General Hentzi and the 418 soldiers who fell with him in the defence of the castle of Ofen against the Hungarians in 1849, and was transferred to its present site in 1900. Farther on we traverse the valley of *Lipótmező (Leopoldifeld)*; to the left above is the *National Lunatic Asylum (Országos Tébolyda* or *Landes-Irrenanstalt)*.

The vineyards of Ofen yield excellent wine, of which *Adlerberger* (not Adelsberger) or *Sashegy* is the most esteemed.

79. From Budapest to Ruttka *(Oderberg, Breslau).*

State Railway (*Staatsbahn*) to *Ruttka*, 191½ M., in 6½-12½ hrs.; to *Oderberg*, 270½ M., in 9¾-15½ hrs. Fares, see p. 438.

Budapest, see p. 450. We start from the East Station. The train passes the Kerepes Cemetery (p. 467) and the Hungarian railway-workshops. 3 M. *Kőbánya*, Ger. *Steinbruch* (electric tramway to Budapest, see p. 451), with breweries and vineyards. We cross the *Rákos Plain* (p. 468). 5 M. *Rákos*, junction for Máramarossziget (p. 502). 13½ M. *Pécel*, with a château of Count Ráday and numerous villas. 18½ M. *Isaszeg*, where Prince Windischgrätz was defeated by the Hungarians under Görgey and Klapka in 1849. — 23 M. **Gödöllő** (680 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), with a royal château (adm. 40 *h*), a beautiful park, and a school of hand-weaving. About ½ M. from the château is a bronze statue of Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898), by Róna (1901). The country becomes hilly; the train ascends in a long bend, and crosses the watershed between the Danube and the Theiss (Tisza). On a height to the left lies the monastery of *Besnyő*. — 33 M. *Aszód* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Baron Podmanizky. — 43 M. **Hatvan** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, a small town on the *Zagyva*, with an old château, junction for Kassa (p. 477).

To Szolnok, 13 M., railway in 2-3 hrs., viâ (16 M.) *Jászberény*, a town with 29,625 Hungarian inhab., on the *Zagyva;* in the museum is preserved the ivory war-horn of Lehel, one of the seven great Hungarian tribal leaders. — 33 M. *Újszász* (p. 502). — 43 M. *Szolnok*, see p. 502.

The line turns to the N. and skirts the W. slope of the *Mátra* (p. 476), traversing the Hungarian Erzgebirge. — 71 M. *Kisterenye*.

To Kál-Kápolna, 33½ M., railway in 2½-3 hrs. — Pretty scenery as the train rounds the N.E. side of the *Mátra*. 16 M. *Parád* (655 ft.; Kurhaus), a bath with springs containing sulphur, iron, and alum, in the valley of the *Tarna*. — 33½ M. *Kál-Kápolna* (p. 476).

78½ M. *Salgótarján*, with a ruined castle, coal-mines, and iron-works. The line quits the valley of the Zagyva, crosses a valley in the *Medves Hills*, and descends into the fertile valley of the *Ipoly*, or *Eipel*, to (91½ M.) **Fülek** (650 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), with a château and park. Railway to *Dobsina* and *Miskolcz*, see R. 84.

101½ M. *Losoncz* (620 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Magyar Király or König von Ungarn), a thriving town on the Ipoly. Pop. 12,700. Branch-line to (5 M.) *Gács*, with a château of Count Forgách. — Beyond (110 M.) *Lónyabánya* we enter the picturesque ravine of the *Szalatna*. — 118½ M. *Krivány-Gyetva* (1320 ft.). Opposite, to the right, on the plateau, is *Gyetva*, a Slovak village; to the left is the loftily situated ruin of *Divény*. — 127 M. *Végles-Nagyszalatna* (1130 ft.), with a decayed hunting-lodge of King Matthias Corvinus.

133½ M. **Zólyom**, Ger. *Altsohl* (970 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Városi;* omn. to the town 60 *h*), an old town on the *Garam* (pron. Gŏrŏm; Ger. *Gran*). The *Castle*, on the right bank of the Szalatna, was often occupied by Matthias Corvinus.

To Zólyombrézó, 35½ M., branch-railway in 3¼-4 hrs. — 5 M. *Szliácsfürdö* (1150 ft.), with hot springs containing lime and iron, is visited by ladies. — 13½ M. **Beszterczebánya** (pron. Béstertse-bányŏ), Ger. *Neusohl* (1190 ft.; *National* or *Nemzeti*, R. 2½-4½, D. 2 *K*, omn. 60 *h;* pop. 10,700), the seat of a bishop and capital of the county of Zólyom, is prettily situated at the confluence of the Garam and the Bistritza. The church of St. Elizabeth contains a fine carved altar of the 14th cent. and an interesting old font. — 35½ M. *Zólyombrézó*, with iron-works. Branch to (26 M.) *Tiszolcz* (p. 499).

141½ M. **Garamberzencze** (pron. Gŏrŏm-bérzentse), Ger. *Gran-Bresnitz (Rail. Restaurant)*.

Branch Railway in 1¾ hr. viâ (9½ M.) *Bélabánya* (Ger. *Dilln*), with an old Gothic church, to (14½ M.) **Selmeczbánya**, Ger. *Schemnitz* (1915 ft.; *Hôt. Hungaria;* carr. and pair to the town 2 *K;* omn. 60 *h;* pop., incl. Bélabánya, 15,165), an old mining-town, built in terraces in a deep ravine. The picturesque old *Castle* at the W. end of the town is now a ruin. To the S. is a modern château, used as a fire-station. The town possesses a mining and forestry academy. The miners in the middle ages were chiefly Germans, the silver mines having been worked by the Fuggers under Ferdinand I., but are now almost exclusively Slovakians. A visit to the mines is interesting and easy (permission at the office). — The interesting church on *Mt. Calvary* (*Calvarienberg;* 2385 ft.), 20 min. to the S.E. of the town, commands the best survey of the environs. Pleasant excursions viâ the *Vörösknt* to the *Hodrus Valley* (carr. ½ day, 4-6 *K*), and to the top of the (2 hrs.) *Szitnya* (3325 ft.; club-hut). — To the S. (3½ M.) lies *Szent Antal*, with a château of the Duke of Coburg.

From Garamberzencze to Párkány-Nána, 41½ M., railway in 4¼-5¾ hrs. — 12 M. *Gelctnek-Szklenófürdö*, the station for the baths of *Szklenó* (1180 ft.; Kurhaus), in the *Valley of the Tepla*, with sulphur and lime springs (99-127° Fahr.). — 13½ M. *Szénásfalu-Vihnye*, the station for the baths of *Vihnye* (1015 ft.; Kurhaus), in the *Eisenbach Valley*, the springs of which contain iron, lime, and carbonic acid (95-100° Fahr.). — 41½ M. *Párkány-Nána* (p. 443).

The great embankment at Garamberzencze, 98 ft. high, is one of the chief engineering features on the line. View to the left farther on. The train descends the valley of the Garam. On the left, below, is the ruin of *Saskö*, Ger. *Sachsenstein;* and farther on is *Szent Kereszt*, Ger. *Heiligenkreuz*, the summer-residence of the Bishop of Beszterczebánya. We then curve to the right. 151 M. *Bartos* (1175 ft.), with an old church. Seven tunnels.

158 M. **Körmöczbánya** (pron. Körmöts-banyŏ). Ger. *Kremnitz* (2100 ft.; *Arany Szarvas* or *Goldener Hirsch*; cab to the town 2 *K*, omn. 60 *h*), an old mining-town (pop. 10,000), surrounded with walls, is situated in a deep valley (260 ft. below the station), and possesses famous gold and silver mines, which are still very productive. The *Town Hall*, in the chief square, contains the civic archives and museum. Within the old *Castle* is the *Katharinen-Schlosskirche*, with frescoes of the 15th cent. in partial preservation. Near the upper gate is the *Mint*, where gold coins ('Kremnitz Ducats') are struck (adm. on week-days, 10-12; 2 *K*).

The train continues to ascend. Two tunnels; pretty glimpses of Körmöczbánya to the left. 164 M. *Jánoshegy* (2525 ft.). — 176 M. **Stubnyafürdő**, Ger. *Bad Stuben* (1700 ft.; *Hôt. Elisabeth, Steinhaus, Joseph, Valerie*, R. 1-3½ *K*, D. 2-3 *K*), a village on the *Stubna*, with 'indifferent' thermal springs (104-115° Fahr.). — 182 M. *Znióváralja* (1430 ft.), a market-town on the *Turócz*, commanded by a ruined castle. — The line follows the broad valley of the Turócz. 185 M. *Rákó-Pribócz*, with an old château.

194½ M. **Ruttka**, Ger. *Ruttek* (1260 ft.; *Railway Restaurant*), junction of the Kassa-Oderberg line (p. 482). From Ruttka to (270½ M.) *Oderberg*, see R. 82.

80. From Budapest to Kassa.

169½ M. STATE RAILWAY (*Staatsbahn*) in 5½-9¾ hrs. (fares, see p. 438).

From Budapest to (43 M.) *Hatvan*, see p. 474. — 56 M. *Vámosgyörk* (Rail. Restaurant).

BRANCH (8 M.; in ca. 35 min.) to **Gyöngyös** (pron. Jónjösh; 560 ft.; *Bruckner*, R. 2-2½ *K*; pop. 18,265), at the base of the volcanic *Mátra*, which extends from this point to Eger and yields excellent wine (see below). To the N. (3½ M.) lies *Mátrafüred* or *Bene* (1115 ft.; Municipal Hotel), a health-resort, whence the *Kékes* (3320 ft.; view-tower), the highest peak of the Mátra, is ascended by a good path in 3½ hrs.

72 M. *Kál-Kápolna* (Rail. Restaurant), the junction of lines running S. to (46 M.) Kisújszállás (p. 502) and N. to (33½ M.) Kisterenye (p. 474). — 79½ M. *Füzesabony* (Rail. Restaurant).

BRANCH LINE in ¾ hr. to (10½ M.) **Eger**, Ger. *Erlau* (560 ft.; *Hôtel Casino*, R. 3-6 *K*; *Nemzeti* or *National*; fiacre to the town 1 *K* 40 *h*, omn. 40 *h*), an ancient archiepiscopal town with 27,865 Hungarian inhab., once fortified. The *Cathedral* was built by Hild in 1831-37. Opposite is the *Lyceum*, with a library and observatory. Opposite the church of the Brothers of Mercy is the fine *Minaret*, 115 ft. high, of an old mosque (ascent permitted on application to the doorkeeper of the convent). Near the archiepiscopal park are two well-equipped bath-houses, with warm springs. To the N.E. are the well-preserved remains of the old *Citadel* (converted into a barrack), in which is the tombstone of *Dobó*, the gallant defender of Eger against the Turks in 1552. The red wine of Eger (Hun. *Egri bor*, Ger. *Erlauer*) is famous. — A branch-line runs from Eger to (13½ M.) Putnok (p. 500).

From Füzesabony to *Debreczen* (Hortobágy Puszta), see p. 503.

115 M. **Miskolcz** (pron. Mishkolts; 400 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Grand-Hôtel, Pannonia*, both in the Széchenyi-Utcza, ca. 2 M. from the rail. station; electric tramway to the town 20 *h*), a busy trading-town, with 51,500 Hung. inhab., capital of the county of Borsod, lies prettily at the mouth of the *Szinva Valley*. Large cellars in the *Avashegy*, a hill above the town (S.).

Charming excursion to the W. to (5 M.) **Diósgyör** (pron. Diöshjör), picturesquely situated in the *Szinva Valley*, at the foot of the *Bükk*, with a ruined castle (14th cent.) and iron-works. About ½ hr. beyond the village begins a romantic *Ravine (Hámorvölgy)*, watered by the brawling *Garadna*. (To the colony of *Felsö-Hámor*, ½ hr.) — The baths of **Tapolcza** (pron. Tópoltsö), with warm indifferent springs, lie 5 M. to the S.W. of Miskolcz.

From Miskolcz to Torna, 42½ M., railway in 2¾-3¾ hrs. — 6 M. *Sajóecseg* (400 ft.; p. 500). — From (30½ M.) *Szin* the *Aggtelek Cavern* (p. 499) may be reached by carriage in 1½ hr. (6 *K*). — 42½ M. *Torna* (p. 479).

From Miskolcz to *Rozsnyó* and *Fülek (Dobsina* and *Aggtelek Caverns)*, see R. 84.

The line crosses the *Sajó*, an affluent of the Hernád. 118 M. *Zsolcza*, junction of the Ławoczne line (R. 85). The picturesque valley of the *Hernád* is now traversed. 140 M. *Forró-Encs*. To the right are the *Hegyalja Mts.*, the E. slopes of which produce the famous 'Tokay' (comp. p. 503); on two spurs are the ruins of *Bodókö* and *Regécz*. — 166½ M. *Bárcza* (p. 479).

169½ M. **Kassa** (Plan, see p. 478). — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Hôtel Schalkház* (Pl. a; B, 3), Fö-Utcza 5, R. 2-12 *K*, omn. 60 *h*, very fair; *Hôt. Europa* (Pl. b; B, 2), Kossuth-Utcza 29. *Café Andrássy*, Fö-Utcza; *Restaurant Royal*, same street.

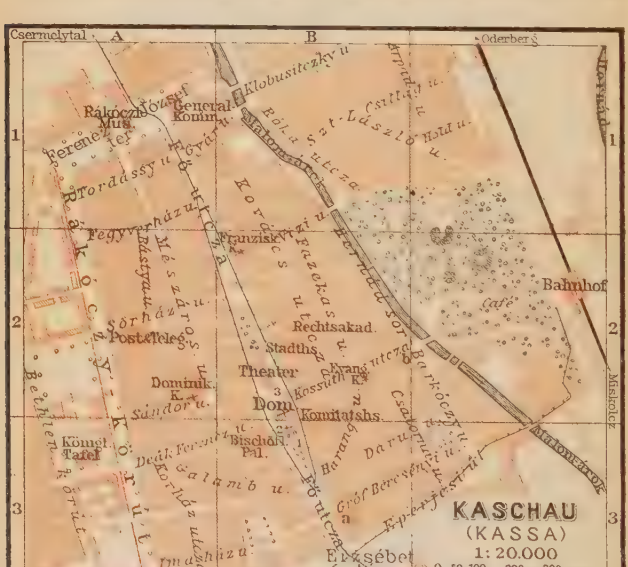
Cab to the town 2 *K*; per ¼ hr. 60 *h*, ½ hr. 1 *K* 20 *h*, 1 hr. 2 *K*.
Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. A, 2), Sörház-Utcza.

Kassa (pron. Kőshshö; 690 ft.), Ger. *Kaschau*, the capital of the province of Abauj-Torna and headquarters of the 6th Army Corps, with 43,865 inhab., lies on the right bank of the Hernád and consists of the inner town (formerly a fortress) and the suburbs, separated from it by a broad glacis. — From the *Railway Station* (Pl. C, 2), we follow the Széchenyi Promenade (café, to the right) and the Kossuth-Utcza to the (10 min.) Fö-Utcza (main street), in which stands the Roman Catholic —

*Cathedral (Pl. B, 2), one of the finest Gothic churches in Hungary. Built in 1382-1497 on the site of an earlier church and thoroughly restored in 1877-96, it has double aisles, a polygonal choir, a coloured roof, and two towers (one of them 195 ft. high). The W. and N. portals are adorned with statues and sculptures (in the tympanum of the N. portal, the Last Judgment).

Interior. The late-Gothic high-altar, with four wings, is adorned with 48 paintings on a gold ground (1477) of scenes from the life of St. Elizabeth. On the left wall of the choir is a magnificent tabernacle of the richest open-work, 66 ft. high, executed in 1472. The 15th cent. frescoes on the N. and S.E. walls and the chapels of SS. Stephen and John should also be noticed. — In the vaults (key kept by the verger in the sacristy) are the remains of Prince Francis II. Rákóczi (d. 1735), brought hither in 1906.

The square *Urban Tower* (Pl. 3; B, 2), on the N. side of the cathedral, dates from 1628 and was restored in 1909. To the S. is the chapel of *St. Michael* (Pl. 2; B, 3), built in 1260. — The Fő-Utcza leads N. from the cathedral, passing the *Theatre*, to the (10 min.) Ferencz-József-Tér, in which, on our left, stands the *Rákóczi Museum* (Pl. A, 1; open free on Sun., Tues., Wed., & Sat. 9-12 and in summer also 3-5; at other times 40 *h*). On the



groundfloor are the library (r.) and the Puky Collection of Art Industry and Ethnography (l.): on the first floor are prehistoric antiquities, Kassa pottery (1805-40; Case 25, Rows 2 & 3), embroidery (14-19th cent.), weapons, coins and medals, furniture, altars, etchings, engravings, and paintings. — *Mt. Calvary* (¼ hr. to the W. of the Ferencz-József-Tér) commands a good view.

The Environs of Kassa are rich in mineral springs. Among the hills, 3 M. to the N.W., are the baths of **Bankó** (carr. 3 *K*; or a pleasant walk through the *Csermely Valley*). — About 2 M. to the N.E. are the small sulphur-baths of **Lajosforrás**, Ger. *Ludwigsquelle* (cab 2 *K*, omnibus 30 *h*). — About 12½ M. to the N.E. (carr. in 3 hrs., 10-12 *K*)

lies **Ránk-Herlein** (1285 ft.; *Lodging Houses*), with an intermittent chalybeate spring.

From Kassa to Torna, 25½ M., railway in 1¾-2¾ hrs. — 3 M. *Bárcza* (p. 477). — From (20 M.) *Szepsi* a branch-line diverges to (10 M.; in ca. ¾ hr.) *Meczenzéf* or *Metzenseifen*, viâ (7 M.) *Jászó*, a Premonstratensian abbey with valuable archives. *Stósz* (p. 485) lies 5 M. to the W. of Meczenzéf. — 25½ M. **Torna** (1500 inhab.) lies picturesquely at the foot of the *Ruinenberg*, with its ruin dating from the 15th century. To the N.W. are the romantic *Szádellö Valley*, near *Szádellö* (¾ hr.; carriage 2 *K*), and the *Ajcr Valley*, a narrow gorge. Branch-line from Torna to Miskolcz, see p. 477.

From Kassa to Orló, 54 M., railway in 2¼-2¾ hrs. — 10 M. *Abos* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 485. The line crosses the *Swinka* and passes through the village of Abos in a deep cutting. — 20½ M. **Eperjes** (815 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant: Gellért*, 10 min. from the railway, well spoken of; *Berger*, with café, R. 3-5 *K*, omn. 60 *h*), on the *Tarcza*, contains 16,165 inhab. and is the capital of the province of Sáros. *Mt. Calvary (Calvarienberg)*, on the S.W. side of the town, commands a fine view. The salt-works of *Sóvár* lie 1½ M. to the S. Branch-line to Bártfa, see below. — 53 M. *Lubotény*, the station for (2 M.) *Lubló* (1825 ft.; Kurhaus), with mineral springs (carbonic acid gas and iron). — 54 M. *Orló* (1620 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). To Tarnów, see p. 377.

From Eperjes to Bártfa, 28 M., railway in 1¾-2 hrs. — 7½ M. *Kapi*, with a ruined castle (l.); 15½ M. *Magyarraszlavicza* (Rail. Restaurant). — 28 M. **Bártfa**, Ger. *Bartfeld* (910 ft.; *Hungaria*, ¼ M. from the rail. station, unpretending), a small and ancient town with 6100 inhab. (one-third Jews). The *Town Hall* (15th cent.) contains the Provincial Museum. The Gothic church of *St. Ægidius*, of the 13th cent. (restored in 1897), contains finely carved choir-stalls, a Gothic tabernacle, and altars of the 15th and 16th centuries. — The baths of *Bártfa* (1045 ft.; Deák, Königin Elisabeth, Széchenyi, Viztorony, pens. in the season 12 *K*; Royal Restaurant; bath 1¼-3½ *K*; visitors' and music tax 7-22 *K*), 3 M. to the N. (carr. there and back 3 *K*), have a strong chalybeate spring, impregnated with carbonic acid (also mud and pine-needle baths). In front of the Deák Hotel is a seated figure of Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898), by Donáth (1903). — About 3 M. to the E. of Bártfa (carr. there and back 6 *K*) is the ruin of *Zboró* (inn; view).

From Kassa to *Sátoraljaújhely*, see p. 501; to *Szerencs*, see p. 500; to *Oderberg*, see R. 82.

81. From Pressburg *(Pozsony)* to Zsolna. Valley of the Vág.

126 M. State Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 4¼-7 hrs. (fares, see p. 438). Circular tour from Vienna to Zsolna, Lake Csorba, Budapest, and back to Vienna 60 *K* (1st class) or 40 *K* (2nd class).

Pressburg, see p. 441. 8½ M. *Szentgyörgy*, Ger. *St. Georgen* (590 ft.), with the château of *Fehérkö*. To the left are the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians. 12½ M. *Bazin*, Ger. *Bösing*, a small mining-town, with a chalybeate bath charmingly situated 1½ M. to the N.; 16 M. *Modor-Senkvicz*, to the left of which lies the town of *Modor*; 23½ M. *Cziffer*, with a château and park of Count Zichy.

29 M. **Nagyszombat** (pron. Nŏj-sómbŏt), Ger. *Tyrnau* (480 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hungária*; cab to the town 1 *K*), an old town of 15,180 inhab., with many churches and monasteries and remains

of fortifications, lies on the *Trnava*. From 1635 to 1777 it was the seat of the university now at Budapest (see p. 454). The *Cathedral*, founded in 1389 and restored in 1820, with two clumsy towers added in the 18th cent., is worthy of a visit.

On a steep rock, 9 M. to the N.W. of Nagyszombat, rises the ruined château of *Szomolány*, formerly the property of the Fuggers, now of Prince Pálffy. — Branch-railways run to (12½ M.) Kutti (p. 441) and to (9½ M.) Szered (p. 443).

The line traverses the fertile plain of the *Vág* or *Waag*. 40 M. *Lipótvár*, Ger. *Leopoldstadt* (Rail. Restaurant), on the right bank of the Vág. On the left bank of the Vág, ½ hr. to the S.W., lies *Galgócz* (Ger. *Freistadtl*), a town with 8800 inhab., with a château and park of Count Erdődy (superb view from the hill). Branch-lines from Lipótvár to Üzbégh (p. 443) and to Galánta (p. 443).

The line follows the right bank of the Vág. On the E. rise the wooded slopes of the *Nyitra* or *Neutra Mts.* — 51 M. **Pöstyén** or *Pistyán* (530 ft.; **Thermia Palace Hotel*; **Grand-Hôtel Royal*, R. from 3, D. 5, pens. from 11 *K*; *Kur-Hôtel*, pens. from 8 *K*; *Grüner Baum*, pens. from 6½ *K*), with sulphur and mud baths (122-147° Fahr.; warm bath 1¼-3½ *K*; visitors' tax 10-26 *K*), lies partly on the right bank and partly on an island in the Vág. It attracts 13,500 visitors annually.

On a distant hill to the W. is the ruin of *Jókő*; to the E. is the ruin of *Temetrény*. To the left, on a rock nearer the railway, is the ruined castle of *Csejthe*, once the residence of the infamous Elizabeth Báthory, who is said to have murdered 300 young girls in ten years in order to restore her youth with their blood (she died in prison in 1614). — 62 M. *Vágújhely*, Ger. *Waag-Neustadtl* (640 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a small town with a church founded in 1413. — On a lofty rock to the right is the large ruined castle of *Beczkó*, above the little town of that name. We cross the Vág.

77 M. **Trencsén** (pron. Tréntshen; 700 ft.; *Erzsébet*, R. 2½-3¼ *K*; pop. 5200), capital of the county of that name, on the left bank of the Vág, is commanded by the ruins of an old fortress. The castle-well, 590 ft. deep, was hewn in the rock by Turkish prisoners. The tower, 108 ft. in height, commands a beautiful view. The Gothic *Parish Church* of the 14th cent. (altered in 1528) contains the fine monument of a Count Illésházy (d. 1648).

82 M. **Hőlak-Trencsénteplicz.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Lodging Houses. *Hôt. Teplicz*, R. 4-11 *K*; *Sinahaus*, R. 2½-11½ *K*; *Dreiherzen*; *Quellenhof*; *Hôt. Garni*, R. 3-6 *K*. — *Kur-Salon*, with restaurant and café. — *Visitors' Tax* (after three days) 5-16 *K*. — *Baths* from 60 *h* to 2 *K* 60 *h*. — *Tramway* from the rail. station to the baths.

Trencsénteplicz (880 ft.), a frequented watering-place (1400 inhab.; 6000 visitors annually), with warm lime and sulphur springs (95-106° Fahr.), lies in a fine mountainous region, ca. 1 M. to the E. of the station. — Railway to *Brünn*, see p. 345.

The next place in the valley of the Vág is (85 M.) *Máriatölgyes*, with the château of *Dubnitz*. 89 M. *Illava*, with a large castle used as a prison. Fine view of the valley. To the left, *Pruszka* or *Pruskau*, with a Franciscan convent and a château of Count Königsegg; on a bold rock in the distance, the ruin of *Oroszlánkö* or *Löwenstein*. — To the left, just before reaching (106½ M.) *Vágbesztercze*, we see the finely-situated château of *Zsigmondháza*, belonging to Prince Hohenlohe; and beyond it, also on the left, is the ruin of *Podhrágy*. About 1½ M. to the E. of (109½ M.) *Vághévé-Vágváralja* is the *Manin Ravine*. At (115½ M.) *Nagybiccsce-Peredmér*, to the right, opens the romantic *Szulyov Valley*, with its curious castellated rocks. 120½ M. *Ricsó*. At *Marcsek* the valley turns to the S.E. (to the right, in the distance, the ruin of *Ljetava*; to the left, the château of *Budatin*, see below).

126 M. *Zsolna*, Ger. *Sillein*, see below.

82. From Oderberg to Kassa. The Tatra.

218 M. Railway in 7¼-15 hrs. The Hungarian 'zone-tariff' (comp. pp. 438; 439) begins at Csácza. A dining-car is attached to the day-express. Return-tickets at reduced rates (fares 30, 20, 15 *K*; from Breslau 58 ℳ 50, 38 ℳ 40, 26 ℳ 40 pf.), available for 45 days, are issued from Oderberg and Teschen to Csorba and Poprád (p. 483) between May 1st & Sept. 30th and Dec. 15th & Feb. 28th. The journey may be broken once in Germany and once in Austria; in Hungary it may be broken at Zsolna, Varin, Sztrecsnó, Ruttka, Királván, Fenyőháza, Rózsahegy, and Csorba. — Best views to the left.

Oderberg (660 ft.), see p. 365. We diverge to the S.E. from the Vienna line (R. 56), and traverse the N. spurs of the *Beskid Mts.* 10½ M. *Karwin* (825 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Count Larisch (r.) and coal-mines (branch-line to *Petrowitz*, 7 M.; see p. 370). 12½ M. *Darkau* (Kurhaus), with iodine and salt baths. — 20 M. **Teschen** (970 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), see p. 362. 24 M. *Trzynietz* (ascent of the Jaworowy, see p. 362).

31½ M. *Jablunkau* (1265 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). The line penetrates the *Jablunka Pass* (1805 ft.) by a tunnel, and descends, crossing the Hungarian frontier, to the *Cserna Valley*. 44 M. *Csácza*, a small town at the union of the Cserna and the *Kisucza*, the junction for (38 M.) *Saybusch* (p. 384).

63½ M. **Zsolna** (pron. Zhólnŏ), Ger. *Sillein* (1130 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Riesz*, R. 2-3 *K*, omn. 50 *h*) is a small town with 5600 inhab., on the left bank of the *Vág*. About 1 M. to the N.W. are the ruins of *Budatin*, with a park and a tower (view).

To *Nagyszombat* and *Pressburg (Pozsony)*, see R. 81. — Branch-line to the S. to (13 M.) **Rajecz** (1195 ft.), a watering-place in the picturesque *Rajcsanka Valley*, with warm radio-active alum-springs (81-95°).

We are now carried E. through the broad valley of the Vág. On the left, *Teplicska*, and a château with two towers. We cross the

Vág. 68½ M. *Várna*, Ger. *Varin*, 9 M. to the S.W. of *Tyerchova*, at the mouth of the *Vratna Ravine*. — 70 M. *Sztrecsény*.

Walkers should cross the Vág, visit the ruin (see below), and follow the right bank to (3 hrs.) Ruttka.

On a bold rock to the right is the ruined castle of *Sztrecsnó*, to the left that of *Óvár*. The train crosses the Vág, threads a tunnel, and enters the romantic *Defile of Sztrecsnó*, 3 M. long, in which the Vág forces its passage through the *Fátra Mts.* — 76 M. **Ruttka**, Ger. *Ruttek* (1260 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), with railway shops, is the junction of the Zólyom and Budapest line (R. 79), and is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the turbulent *Turócz* and the Vág.

Before and after (79½ M.) *Szucsány* we cross the Vág; 6 M. to the S. is the château of *Kis Selmecz* Baron Révay). Beyond (81½ M.) *Turán* we thread a tunnel at the beginning of the *Hradisko Pass* and reach (87½ M.) *Kralován* (Rail. Restaurant), at the mouth of the valley of the *Árva*.

From Kralován to Szuchahora (Zakopane), 44 M., railway in 3-3¼ hrs. (17½ M. *Arvaváralja*, 1665 ft.; Inn, fair), on an abrupt rock above which (360 ft.) is the large castle of *Árva* (in restoration), containing a local museum. — From (44 M.) *Szuchahora* the line goes on to (15 M.) Nowy-Targ (p. 384) and Zakopane (p. 497).

Just beyond Kralován we cross the Vág. 90½ M. *Fenyőháza* (1465 ft.), a health-resort, with a hydropathic. — 99 M. **Rózsahegy**, Ger. *Rosenberg* (1625 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant;* pop. 8200), a small town, with a Piarist school on a hill above it. To the N., on the hillside, the ruins of *Likava* (2155 ft.) and the *Liszkova Cavern*.

A branch-line runs to (15 M.) **Korytnicza** (2780 ft.; *Nagy-Szálló*), with chalybeate springs containing Epsom salts, efficacious in affections of the liver and digestive organs.

At (101½ M.) *Liptó-Tepla* a view is disclosed to the right of the Lower Tatra. — 113 M. **Liptó-Szent-Miklós** (1890 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Krone*), capital of the county of Liptó, with 3000 inhabitants. To the S. rise the *Poludnicza* (5085 ft.) and, farther off, the *Gyömbér* (see below). The *Deménfalva Grotto* lies 2 hrs. to the S. (see below).

118 M. *Szent-Iván-Póttornya* (2145 ft.) On the left bank of the Vág (½ hr.) is the village of *Szent Iván* (inn).

Splendid day's excursion (guide 1 *K*; lunch-basket necessary) through the *Stjarnica Valley*, then to the right to the (2 hrs.) forester's house of *Bisztra* (2955 ft.) and by a good path to the (3½ hrs.) top of the ***Gyömbér**, Ger. *Djombir* (6710 ft.), the highest summit of the Lower Tatra, which affords a fine survey of the W. Carpathians. Then down through the romantic *Domanova Valley* to the (4 hrs.) gamekeeper's house, near the (20 min.) **Deménfalva Cavern** (2675 ft.), with its fine ice-formations and stalactites (adm. 1 *K*; duration of visit 1 hr.; the gamekeeper acts as guide). Thence to (2 hrs.) *Liptó-Szent-Miklós* (see above).

120 M. *Liptó-Ujvár* (2090 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), at the confluence of the *Béla* and the Vág, with a ruined castle. Fine view

of the High Tatra (l.), with the Kriván (p. 494). 123 M. *Király-Lehota*, at the confluence of the *White* and the *Black Vág*. — 130 M. *Vychodna* (2545 ft.), $1^1/_2$ M. to the E. of the village (Stein's Inn).

About 9 M. to the N. of Vychodna is the forester's house of *Pod Bansko* (3190 ft.; good accommodation), whence excursions may be made to (3-4 hrs.) the *Lake of Csorba* (p. 492); to *Zakopane* (p. 497), either viâ the Kamenista Pass (p. 498; 8-9 hrs.) or through the *Tycha Valley* (9-10 hrs.; guide); and to the top of the Kriván (p. 491; 5 hrs.; guide).

The line skirts the S. base of the Tatra, the wild serrated ridges and peaks of which are most picturesque. $133^1/_2$ M. *Vágfalva*.

The line crosses the watershed between the Vág and the Poprád (*i.e.* between the Baltic and the Black Sea) at ($137^1/_2$ M.) **Csorba** (2955 ft.; *Inn*, near the rail. station), and descends to the valley of the Poprád. Railway to the Lake of Csorba, see p. 492. — $141^1/_2$ M. *Lucsivnafürdö*, or *Bad Lucsivna* (2610 ft.), with a hydropathic; $1^1/_4$ M. to the E. is the *Kienberg* (3025 ft.), with a view of the Tatra.

$144^1/_2$ M. *Batizfalva*, 2 M. to the S. of the village. Fine view of the tapering Končysta and the Franz-Joseph-Spitze (p. 492).

About 6 M. to the S.W. rises the **Kozi Kamen** or *Gaisberg* (4135 ft.), with a tower commanding a superb panorama.

149 M. **Poprád-Felka.** — Hotels. *National*, opposite the rail. station, R. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_4$ *K*, well spoken of; *Hausz-Park*, ca. $^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. of the station; *Hôt. Tatra*, opposite the rail. station, R. from 3 *K*. — *Tourists' Enquiry Office* at the rail. station.

Poprád (2215 ft.), with 2000 inhab., is one of the sixteen free Zips towns founded by 'Saxon' immigrants in the 12th cent., which still retain in part their German language and character, although they lost their political privileges in 1875. The *Museum of the Carpathian Club* is worth a visit (open free in summer, 8-12 & 2-6). A little to the E. is the Roman Catholic church, with its campanile. — Electric railway to *Schmecks*, see p. 488.

A road (carr. 3 *K*, there and back 6 *K*; omn. from the rail. station 60 *h*) leads to the S. to (3 M.) *Virágvölgy*, Ger. *Blumental* (2160 ft.; several lodging-houses, R. $1^1/_2$-5 *K*, board 24-28 *K* a week), a prettily situated summer-resort; thence a walk of $^3/_4$ hr. to the S.E. through beautiful woods to the **Belvedere* (3025 ft.) of the Carpathian Club, which commands a magnificent panorama of the Tatra Mts.

A very enjoyable day's excursion may be made from Poprád to the **Ice Cavern of Dobsina*, in the valley of Straczena, 21 M. to the S. The road (omn. twice daily in $3^1/_2$ hrs. 6 *K*, there and back 8 *K*; carr. and pair 20 *K*, there and back) leads viâ *Virágvölgy* (see above), *Grénicz*, and *Vernár* (2550 ft.; inn) to the *Popova Saddle* (3465 ft.), whence it descends to the gamekeeper's house of *Pusztapole* (2985 ft.), at the foot of the Király Hegy (see below), which may be ascended hence in 1 hrs. Thence we proceed to the left to the *Inn zur Eishöhle*, $^1/_2$ hr. from the entrance to the cavern (see p. 500). — Vernár is the usual starting-point for the ascent of the *Király Hegy* or *Königsberg* (6375 ft.), which commands a fine view of the Tatra (descent to Pusztapole $2^3/_4$ hrs.).

Motor Omnibus from Poprád to Szczawnica, see p. 489.

From Poprád to Podolin, $19^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_4$ hrs. — The line diverges to the N.E. from the Oderberg and Kassa railway, and descends the valley of the Poprád. $^3/_4$ M. *Szepesszombat*, Ger. *Georgenberg*

(2240 ft.; Gréb-Park), a small town with a Gothic church; 5 M. *Tarpatak* (branch-line to *Tatra-Lomnitz*, 7 M.; see p. 491). — 8½ M. **Késmárk** (2055 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Central Hôtel*), prettily situated on the Poprád, is one of the oldest towns in Hungary, having been a 'royal free town' since 1380. The old *Church of the Holy Rood* (1486) contains fine carved altars. Count Emmerich Tököly (d. 1705) was re-interred in the new Protestant church in 1906. Interesting old timber Prot. church (1713). To the N.W. (3½ M.; carr. 4 *K*) is *Tátyaháza* (p. 495). — From (12½ M.) *Eláguzás* a branch-line runs to (2 M.) **Szepesbéla** (Ger. *Bela*), a small town with 2600 inhab.; thence to *Tatra-Böckenhain* (see p. 496) and to *Szczawnica* (see p. 496). — 19½ M. *Podolin*, Ger. *Podlein*, a village of 1800 inhabitants.

The Kassa line crosses the Poprád and quits the valley of that stream. — 151½ M. *Gánócz-fürdö* (2100 ft.; Kurhaus, R. 1½-6, D. 2½ *K*), with warm mineral springs (75° Fahr.). — We descend the valley of the *Hernád*. — 166 M. Igló (1505 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Grand-Hôtel*, in the market-place), with 10,460 inhab., is another of the sixteen Zips free towns (p. 483).

A branch-line runs hence to (8 M.) **Löcse**, Ger. *Leutschau* (1880 ft.; *Stadt-Hôtel* or *Városi Szálloda*, R. 1¼-2½ *K*, omn. 60 *h*; restaurant and bedrooms at the *Casino*), capital of the Zips, an old walled town with 7900 Slavonian, German, and Hungarian inhab. and a large garrison. From the rail. station we keep to the left, turn after a few paces to the right, and then (6 min.) to the right again. In 7 min. we ascend to the left through the Meuhard Gate and reach (1 min.) the Ring, with the Protestant church, the mediæval Rathaus (small museum), and the Rom. Cath. church of St. James. *St. James's*, a fine Gothic edifice, with a slender tower, dates from the 14th century. It contains an elegant tabernacle (in the choir), a Gothic high-altar with good wood-carvings, tombstones of the Thurzó family, and mural paintings of the 14-15th cent., restored in 1870 (N. aisle and choir). The houses Nos. 45 and 57, on the W. side of the Ring, have Renaissance courts. — On the Késmárk road, 2½ M. to the N. of Löcse, lies *Löcsefürdö* (2000 ft.), a watering-place and summer-resort, whence the *Gehol* (3559 ft.) may be ascended in 1½ hr. — At *Donnersmark*, 7 M. to the W. of Löcse, is a Gothic double chapel, containing a late-Gothic altar.

A road (carr. in 2 hrs.; 10 *K*) leads to the S.E. from Igló viâ (3 M.) *Iglófüred* (1870 ft.; carr. 4 *K*), a prettily situated spa, to (12½ M.) **Feketehegy** (Ger. *Schwarzenberg*; 2230 ft.), a hydropathic amid beautiful pine woods.

We enter the Zipser Erzgebirge. — 180 M. *Szepesolaszi*, Ger. *Wallendorf*.

Branch-line viâ (2½ M.) *Agostháza* or *Wellbach* to (5½ M.) **Szepesváralja** (pron. Sépp-esh-varólyó), Ger. *Kirchdrauf* (1425 ft.; *Inn* at the rail. station), a little town with the considerable ruins of the castle of *Zips* (*Szepes*), which gave name to the county, and the interesting cathedral of *St. Martin*, begun in the early 13th cent. in the Romanesque, and altered in the 15th cent. in the late-Gothic style. Over the N. portal is a mural painting of the early 14th century. The *Zipser Capitel*, or bishop's residence (1 M. from the rail. station), is enclosed by a wall. About 2 M. from the station are the small baths of *Baldócz* (1420 ft.; Kurhaus), with springs containing sulphate of soda.

184½ M. *Korompa* (1245 ft.), with iron-works. 187½ M. *Istvánhuta* (Ger. *Stephanshütte*), with quicksilver, silver, and copper mines. — 191½ M. *Margitfalva*.

To Szomolnokhuta, 21 M., railway in 1¾-2¼ hrs. through the *Göllnitz Valley*, with its mines of iron-ore, worked since the middle ages.

3¾ M. *Máriahuta-Zakárfalva*, with an iron-mine. — 5 M. **Gölnicz-bánya**, Ger. *Göllnitz* (1220 ft.), an old town with iron mines. To the N.W. (1¼ M.; carr. 3 *K*) is *Thurzófürdö* (1875 ft.), a summer-resort embosomed in pine-woods. 10 M. *Prakfalva*, Ger. *Prakendorf*, with iron-works. — 1 M. *Szomolnokhuta*, Ger. *Schmöllnitzhütte*, with valuable mines of pyrites. About 6 M. to the E. is the hydropathic of *Stósz* (2200 ft.; p. 479).

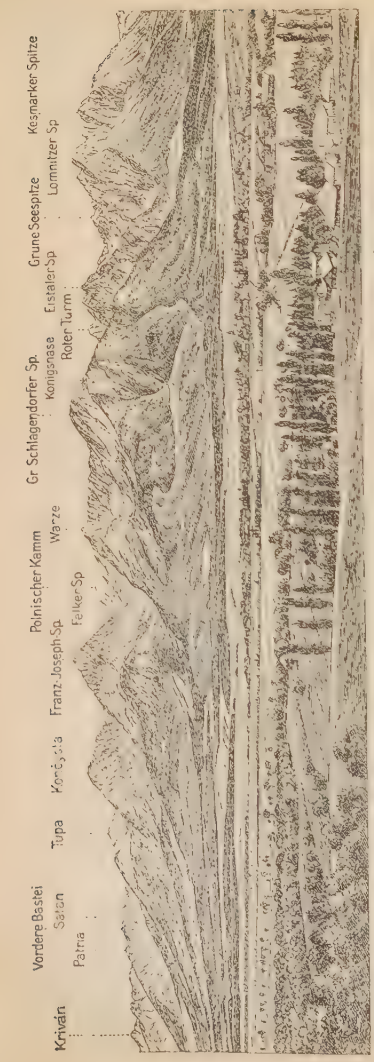
We follow the narrow and picturesque valley of the *Hernád*. 208 M. *Abos* (Rail. Restaurant; branch-line to Orló, p. 479). The Hernád is crossed several times; beyond a tunnel the valley widens.

218 M. *Kassa*, see p. 477.

83. The High Tatra.

The *Central Carpathians*, rising between the plains of the Vág, the Árva, the Dunajec, and the Poprád, and extending for a distance of nearly 50 M. with a breadth of 9-22 M., are the loftiest mountains in Hungary. This range, of granite, gneiss, limestone, and sandstone formation, consists of three principal groups, *viz.* the *Árva-Liptó Gneiss and Limestone Mts.*, or W. portion as far as the Lilijowe Pass, with peaks rising to a height of 7380 ft.; the *High Tatra* (Ger. *Hohe Tatra*), or central portion, stretching E. to the Kopa Pass and reaching a height of 8737 ft. in the Franz-Joseph-Spitze or Gerlsdorfer-Spitze; and the *Béla Limestone Alps*, with peaks of 7065 ft., stretching at an angle from the High Tatra to the Ždjar Pass. The most imposing portion is the High Tatra, on the borders of Zips (Szepes), Liptó, and Galicia, where the huge masses rise sheer from the valleys of the Poprád and Vág like a gigantic wall, presenting mountain-scenery of the wildest description, in which only glaciers are wanting. [At the S. base, however, are extensive moraine-fields of the diluvial period.] The chief features here are barren, fissured peaks, precipitous and inaccessible crests, and bleak, rock-cumbered valleys, containing deep and lonely tarns (Pol. *stawy*, *i.e.* eyes of the sea). The highest peaks are not free from snow except in midsummer, while many of the gorges, especially on the N. side, are filled with perpetual snow (snow-line about 8500 ft.). The forests (tree-line 4750 ft.) consist mainly of conifers. The higher mountains harbour chamois, bears, marmots, deer, and other animals. The dwellers on the S. and W. sides of the Tatra are Slovakians, on the N. Poles, and in Zips, on the S.E. side, Germans.

Of Hotels and Inns there is now a tolerable array, especially on the S. side of the range, but in July and Aug. it is advisable to order quarters in advance. Alt-Schmecks, Neu-Schmecks, Tatra-Lomnitz, Weszterheim, and Zakopane have also a winter-season. Close to the foot of the mountains (2460-4130 ft.) are the following, mostly surrounded by beautiful pine-woods and adapted as health-resorts for a stay of some time: the hotels on the *Lake of Csorba*; *Alt-Schmecks*; *Tatra-Lomnitz*, these all fashionable and rather expensive; *Hoch-Hagi*, a favourite German resort; *Weszterheim*; *Kohlbach*; *Mailarenau*; and *Tatra-Höhlen-*



PANORAMA OF THE HIGH TATRA AS VIEWED FROM POPRÁD.

hain. Simpler accommodation is offered by the *Majláth Hut*, on the Poprád Lake; the *Schlesier-Haus*, on the Lake of Felka; the *Gemse Hotel* and *Téry Hut*, in the valley of the Kohlbach; the *Kesmarker Tränke*, on the Weisswasserbach; and the *Archduke Frederick Hut*, on the Grüne See. The best headquarters for excursions on the N. side (mainly frequented by Poles) are *Zakopane*, the former *Iron Works (Kuźnice)* near Zakopane, the small baths of *Jaszczurówka*, and the good club-huts of the Galician Tatra Club in the *Roztoka Valley* and on the *Fischsee*.

Guides are essential for all ascents and passes, as finger-posts and other waymarks generally cease on the higher levels. — Tourists in the S. Tatra should employ only guides authorized by the Hungarian Carpathian Club (to be obtained most easily at Alt-Schmecks), who are bound to produce the official tariff on demand. The charge for guides who are acquainted with the entire Tatra region is 7 *K* per day, 4 *K* per half-day; the charges for the various mountain-ascents are given throughout the text. The guide may be required to carry about 8 kilog. (18 lbs.) of luggage, and provides his own food; when a night is spent in a refuge-hut or in the open air he is entitled to 1 *K*. — The guides at Zakopane, vouched for by the Galician Tatra Club, are chiefly Poles (Polish words, see p. 369); their charge is $4^1/_2$-6 *K* per day, with food; difficult mountain-ascents 8 *K*. — The equipment necessary for ascents in the Tatra is like that required in the Alps.

Carriage (with two horses) 14 *K* per day, 8 *K* per half-day (1-3 pers.). The driver must show a copy of the official tariff on demand.

Information may be obtained at the head-office of the *Carpathian Club* (annual subscription 4 *K*) at Igló, at its Silesian headquarters in Breslau, from Professor Dénes at Lőcse, at the bath-offices at the watering-places, or at the office of the *Tatra Club* (subs. 6 *K*) at the Tatrahof in Zakopane. — Good maps are the *Detailkarte der Tatra* (scale 1:25,000) and the *Karte der Hohen Tatra* (1:75,000), with paths marked by Prof. Dénes, both published by the Imperial Military & Geographical Institute at Vienna (1898 & 1906).

Plan of Tour. The best season for the Tatra is from the beginning of July to the beginning of Sept.; prices are, however, lower and rain less frequent in June and late September. — For circular tour and return tickets, comp. RR. 81 & 82.

For a tour through the Tatra the traveller should engage a good guide for the whole trip (charges, see p. 486; no extra charge for mountain-ascents), who should be obtained through the manager at Alt-Schmecks to join the party at the Lake of Csorba in the W. part of the Tatra.

South Side of the Tatra (8 days). 1st Day: Lake of Csorba, Patria, and back to the Lake of Csorba, or on to the Poprád Lake (p. 493). — 2nd Day: Meeraugspitze (p. 493), with descent to the Poprád Lake. — 3rd Day: Oszterva (p. 493), with descent to Hoch-Hagi (p. 493). — 4th Day: Lake Botzdorf (p. 490), Schlesier-Haus, Polnischer Kamm, Kleine Visoka, and back to the Schlesier-Haus (p. 491). — 5th Day: Schlagendorfer Spitze (p. 491), with descent to Alt-Schmecks (p. 488). — 6th Day: Falls of the Kohlbach (p. 490) and Five Lakes (p. 490); descent to Tatra-Lomnitz (p. 494). — 7th Day: Grüner See (p. 491) and viâ Weidau to Tatra-Höhlenhain (p. 496). — 8th Day: Stalactite cavern at Bela. — Thence either visit the N. side of the Tatra, or return to Poprád and drive to the ice cavern at Dobsina (comp. p. 500).

North Side of the Tatra (4 days). 1st Day: Tatra-Höhlenhain (p. 496), the Kopa Pass, the Greiner (p. 496), Javorina (p. 496), and Roztoka Hut (p. 497). — 2nd Day: Fischsee (p. 497), the Five Polish Lakes (p. 498), Zawrat Pass, Schwarzer See (p. 498), Suchawoda Hut (p. 498). — 3rd Day: Iron Works (p. 497) and Zakopane (p. 497). — 4th Day: Kościelisko Valley (p. 498).

Walking Tour of *Six Days on the South Side*, without guide. 1st Day: Lake of Csorba and Poprád Lake (p. 493). — 2nd Day: Oszterva and viâ Hoch-Hagi to Weszterheim (p. 489). — 3rd Day: Schlesier-Haus, Polnischer Kamm, Kleine Visoka (p. 491), spending the night at the Schlesier-Haus or descending to Alt-Schmecks. — 4th Day: By electric tramway from Alt-Schmecks to Poprád and by carriage or omnibus (p. 489) to the ice-cavern at Dobsina and back (p. 500). — 5th Day: Valley of the Kohlbach (p. 490) and Tatra-Lomnitz (p. 494). — 6th Day: Tatra-Höhlenhain and the Stalactite Cavern (p. 496).

a. Road from the Lake of Csorba to Tatra-Höhlenhain.

22 M. Carriage to Alt-Schmecks 8 *K* (omn., see p. 489); thence to Tatra-Höhlenhain 8 *K*. The road (recommended for cycling; automobiles and motor-cycles forbidden), which connects all the principal places of interest on the S. side of the mountains, is known as the *Klotilden-Weg* as far as Alt-Schmecks, beyond which its E. continuation is called the *Maria-Theresia-Weg* (railway projected). Fine views of the Tatra (left).

Lake of Csorba (4430 ft.), see p. 492. The road runs to the E., crosses (7 min.) the *Mlinica*, and then bends abruptly towards the N. [A blue-marked path, diverging to the left at kilom. stone 11, leads to (1 hr.) the Poprád Lake (p. 493).] Our road again turns to the S., crosses the *Poprád* (4020 ft.), turns once more to the E., and crosses the *Rauschbach* (3635 ft.; Oszterva finger-post to the left).

4½ M. *Hoch-Hagi* (3515 ft.; p. 490). We then cross a number of small streams (pretty views of the Poprád valley to the right).

8½ M. *Weszterheim* (3260 ft.; p. 489). Thence we proceed by a shady footpath to the right (finger-post just beyond Weszterheim) to —

11½ M. *Neu-Schmecks* (3255 ft.; p. 489) and (12 M.) *Alt-Schmecks* (3335 ft.; see below). The road to Tatra-Höhlenhain diverges to the left, 3 min. beyond Alt-Schmecks, from the road leading to Poprád, joins the carriage-road from Unter-Schmecks about ¼ hr. farther on, and then traverses the *Kohlbach Valley*, with its numerous old moraines.

At (15½ M.) *Tatra-Lomnitz* (2785 ft.; p. 494) we enjoy a good view of the Lomnitzer Spitze to the left. Thence (the paths diverging to the right lead to Gross-Lomnitz) we proceed to (17 M.) *Matlarenau* (2940 ft.; p. 495), pleasantly situated in a plain on the Steinbach, and after crossing the stream descending from the Weisswasser Valley reach the (18½ M.) *Kesmarker Tränke* (2980 ft.; p. 495). Thence the road gradually descends to the *Kotlin Valley*, and a little below —

22 M. *Tatra-Höhlenhain* (2515 ft.; p. 496) joins the Béla highroad. To Javorina, see p. 496.

b. Alt-Schmecks, Neu-Schmecks, and Unter-Schmecks.

From Poprád to Alt-Schmecks, 8½ M., electric railway 10 times a day in summer in ¾ hr. (fare 1 *K* 50 *h*, there and back 2 *K*; in winter 2 & 3 *K*). Carriage 7 *K*; to Weszterheim 8 *K*. — From the Lake of Csorba, Tatra-Lomnitz, or Tatra-Höhlenhain to Alt-Schmecks, see R. 83a.

Lodgings at the three Schmecks must be engaged through the directors of the baths, who also supply the bath-tickets. Guides, carriages, and horses may also be obtained from the director at Alt-Schmecks. In July and Aug., and from Dec. to March 31st, rooms should be ordered in advance; they are easier to get and much cheaper in May, June, and September.

Poprád (2215 ft.), see p. 483. The electric cars start at the station of the Kassa & Oderberg Railway and run N. to —

2 M. *Felka* (2235 ft.; Touristenheim, R. 2-4, D. 2½ *K*, well spoken of), a town with 1100 inhab. and a Tatra Museum (open free; closed 12-2). Objects in carved wood sold in the 'Hausindustrie', opposite the Touristenheim.

3½ M. *Gross-Schlagendorf*, Hung. *Nagyszalók* (2220 ft.; Hôtel Weszter, R. 1-4, D. 1-3 *K*).

The line ascends to (7½ M.) **Unter-Schmecks**, Hung. *Alsótátrafüred* (2915 ft.), with mud and other baths and a hydropathic (B. 1, D. 3-5 *K*; R. 20-32, board 20-25 *K* weekly).

8½ M. **Alt-Schmecks**, Hung. *Tátrafüred*. — **Grand-Hôtel*, with central heating, R. in the season (July & Aug.) from 4 *K* (at other times 20 per cent less), board 6-10 *K*. — Also very fair *Lodging Houses*, R. 2-17 *K* (50 per cent cheaper in the off-season; closed in winter). Accom-

modation for tourists may be had at the *Adria House* and at the so-called *Coffee House* (Kaffeehaus, see below; R. from 2 *K*). Breakfast is taken in the Coffee House, the other meals in the *Main Restaurant*; there is a cheaper restaurant near by. — Gipsy-band several times daily.

Omnibus to the Lake of Csorba twice daily in 2½ hrs. (2 *K*); to Hoch-Hagi twice daily in 1¼ hr. (1 *K*); to Weszterheim four times daily in ¼ hr. (50 *h*); to Tatra-Lomnitz four times daily in 40 min. (1 *K*); to Matlarenau once daily in 55 min. (2 *K*); to Höhlenhain once daily in 2 hrs. (2 *K*). Carriage to the ice-cavern at Dobsina and back 26 *K* (9mm. from Poprád, see p. 483). — Motor Omnibus from Poprád-Felka to Szczawnica, including a raft-trip on the Dunajec River, 28 *K* (there and back one day). — Wire Rope Railway to the top of the Kämmchen, see p. 490.

Alt-Schmecks (3335 ft.) is a well-managed and fashionable watering-place, with mineral springs, cold-water cure, and the like, prettily situated amid pine-woods at the foot of the Schlagendorf peak and well sheltered on the N. It is also frequented for winter sports. The bath-house is in the main street, opposite the Grand Hôtel. Finger-posts by the 'Coffee House' show the way to Lake Felka and Kohlbach.

Immediately to the W. of Alt-Schmecks lies **Neu-Schmecks,** Hung. *Ujtátrafüred* (3255 ft.), with a hydropathic, a sanatorium for consumptives, and well-equipped villas. — Below Alt-Schmecks, just to the E. of the Poprád road, lies (25 min.) *Unter-Schmecks* (p. 488).

Walks. From Alt-Schmecks to the E. in 12 min., or from Unter-Schmecks to the N. in 20 min., to the *Café-Restaurant zur Schönen Aussicht* (3280 ft.; D. 2 *K* 40 *h*, also beds), overlooking the plain of the Poprád, with Neu-Walddorf in the foreground. — From Alt-Schmecks to the N.W. along the *Melanie-Wiese* to the (¾ hr.) *Fünf Quellen* (3900 ft.), with the *Rainer Monument*, a pavilion affording a view of the Poprád valley; ½ hr. higher up is the *Hilgermann Gloriette* (4560 ft.), affording a view of the three Schmecks and the Poprád Valley. From the arête ('Weiss-Aussicht'), ¼ hr. higher up, splendid view into the Kohlbach valley. — From Neu-Schmecks to the *Neu-Schmecks Waterfall*, 10 min. to the S.W., and to the *Vancsó Pond*, 10 min. to the S.; from the latter to the S.E. to (20 min.) *Unter-Schmecks*.

The following walks are a little longer. From Alt-Schmecks we follow the Schöne Aussicht route (see above) as far as a finger-post; here we proceed to the left to (¾ hr.) a bifurcation, where the right arm leads to (10 min.) the *Turmberg* (*Toronyhegy*; 3668 ft.) and the left to the (10 min.) *Räuberstein* (*Haramia-Kö*; 3828 ft.; view of the Kohlbach valley and the plain of the Poprád). From the Räuberstein a poor but picturesque footpath leads to the W. to the (½ hr.) *Kämmchen* (p. 490).

From Neu-Schmecks by the Klotilden-Weg (R. 83a) to the (3 M.; carriage 2½ *K*) **Weszterheim Hotel,** Hung. *Tátraszéplak* (3260 ft.; R. 1½-10, D. from 1¾, pens. 5½-16 *K*, very fair),

with hydropathic, pleasantly situated amid woods (closed in Nov. and April).

From Weszterheim to the Schlesier-Haus (p. 491), 2 hrs. A little to the N., above the Coffee House, is a finger-post pointing to the Felka Valley (red and white way-marks). After 4 min. we take the broad path, turning, after a few paces, to the right (finger-post pointing to the Schlesier-Haus). In 8 min. more we follow the road in a straight direction and (5 min.) continue to keep straight on, avoiding the shorter but steeper path to the Schlesier-Haus on the right. At (2 min.) a finger-post we turn to the left (red way-marks) and ascend along the left bank of the Felka. In 18 min. more we keep straight on (not crossing the foot-bridge to the left), cross (7 min.) another bridge, and ascend to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Schlesier-Haus. The route from the Schlesier-Haus to Alt-Schmecks (p. 488; 2 hrs.) is indicated by white crosses; it turns to the left after $^1/_2$ hr.

From Weszterheim to Lake Botzdorf, 3 hrs. We follow the Schlesier-Haus route to the last bend (4985 ft.), then ascend to the left viâ the *Riegel* (5900 ft.) to *Lake Botzdorf* (6225 ft.), which lies amid superb scenery. The descent may be made to Hoch-Hagi in $2^1/_2$ hrs.

About 4 M. to the W. of Weszterheim is *Hoch-Hagi*, Hung. *Felsö-Hági* (3515 ft.; hotel, R. 3-7, board 5 *K*, with bath-house; closed in winter), frequented by Germans. Ascent of the Oszterva, see p. 493; to Lake Botzdorf (see above) $2^1/_2$ hrs. From Alt-Schmecks or Unter-Schmecks the Maria-Theresia-Weg (R. 83a) leads to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Tatra-Lomnitz* and ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Matlarenau* (p. 495).

To the ***Kohlbach Valley** ($1^1/_2$ hr. to the Hôtel Gemse), very attractive. A wire-rope railway ascends to the Kämmchen in 13 min., starting every $^1/_2$ hr. or oftener near the Grand-Hotel (fare 1 *K*, there and back 1 *K* 60 *h*). Walkers ascend from Alt-Schmecks (Coffee House) to the N.E. through wood (blue and red way-marks), passing (5 min.; l.) the chalybeate spring of Castor and Pollux, to the (40 min.) *Kämmchen* (4165 ft.), where the Szilágyi Belvedere affords a view of the Mittelgrat-Turm (l.), the valleys of the Great and Little Kohlbach, and the Poprád Valley, studded with towns and villages. We then descend to (3 min.) the *Wildbad Kohlbach*, Hung. *Tarpatakfüred* (4080 ft.; R. $1^3/_4$-3, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 4-6 *K*). We next pass through the gateway of the Wildbad (blue and red marks) and after 12 min. maintain a straight direction (to the right the Wagner Path, descending to the *Long Fall*), reaching in 4 min. more the bridge above the *Great Fall*, amid beautiful wood and rock scenery.

From the bridge a footpath leads N.E. to the (2 hrs.) *Steinbach-See*. Another runs to the E. (at first marked blue and red) to (2 hrs.) Tatra-Lomnitz (p. 494); at the fork halfway we keep to the right (red marks), while the left branch (blue) leads to Matlarenau.

We recross the bridge and ascend to the right (red way-marks), passing (5 min.) a second bridge (r.), to the (8 min.) *Hôtel Gemse* (4275 ft.; R. $2^1/_2$ *K*), where the Great Kohlbach Valley opens to the N.W., and the Little Kohlbach Valley to the N. (p. 491).

To the ***Five Lakes** in the **Little Kohlbach Valley**, $3^1/_2$-4 hrs. from Alt-Schmecks (guide 5 *K*, not indispensable) and

$2^1/_2$-3 hrs. from Wildbad Kohlbach. From the Hôt. Gemse (p. 490) we ascend the (5 min.) *Treppchen* to the right to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Feuerstein* (5225 ft.), an overhanging block of granite, blackened by shepherds' fires (ascent of the Lomnitzer Spitze, see p. 492). [A path diverging to the right near the Treppchen leads to ($2^1/_2$ min.) the *Riesensturz*, a waterfall 50-60 ft. high.] Beyond the Feuerstein we cross the brook and ascend a granite path leading over the ($^3/_4$ hr.) cone of detritus, cross a second brook, and climb the steep slope to (20 min.) the *Five Lakes*, in the highest basin of the *Little Kohlbach Valley*, with the *Téry Refuge Hut* (6615 ft.; bed 3 *K*). Grand rock-scenery, with large patches of snow, encircled by the Lomnitzer Spitze, the Schwalbenturm, the Grüne-See-Spitze, the Eistaler Spitze, and the Mittelgrat-Turm.

Visit to the *Felka Valley* and ascent of the *Polnischer Kamm* (4 hrs. from Neu-Schmecks; guide 6 *K*, unnecessary), interesting. From the upper promenade in Neu-Schmecks we follow a forest-path to the W. (finger-post; white crosses to the Schlesier-Haus). After $^3/_4$ hr. the path to the Schlagendorf Lakes (see below) diverges to the right. Our path leads over the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Kreuzhübel* (4705 ft.) and then through the *Felka Valley* to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) **Schlesier-Haus** (5510 ft.; R. 3, D. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_4$ *K*), built by the Carpathian Club at the S. end of the small *Felka Lake*, also reached in 2 hrs. from Weszterheim (comp. p. 490). We next (red marks) skirt the *Granatenwand* (where garnet-crystals are found in the mica-slate), pass under the 'Ewiger Regen', a dripping rock, and cross the See-wand, more than 460 ft. high, to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Blumengarten* (5975 ft.), a beautiful Alpine pasture. We now ascend to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Langer See* (6400 ft.). Then an easy ascent of 1 hr. over the grassy S. slope to the summit of the **Polnischer Kamm** (7245 ft.), a narrow ridge with an abrupt precipice towards the N., whence a striking view is obtained of the N. side of the mountains. The view is still better from the ***Kleine Visoka** (7970 ft.), ascended without difficulty from the Polnischer Kamm in 1 hr. (red way-marks; guide from Alt-Schmecks 7 *K*).

We descend rapidly to the N. from the Polnischer Kamm (guide from the Schlesier-Haus to the Fischsee 10 *K*) to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Gefrorner See* (6715 ft.); thence to the (2 hrs.) hunting-lodge of Prince Hohenlohe, in the magnificent *Podupłaski Valley*, and thence either by road to (4 hrs.) *Javorina* (p. 496), or along the right bank of the *Białka* to the (2 hrs.) *Fischsee* (p. 497).

To *Lake Csorba ($4^1/_2$ hrs.), see p. 492.

The ***Schlagendorfer Spitze** (*Szalóki-Csúcs;* 8048 ft.), ascended in 4 hrs. from Neu-Schmecks (guide 8 *K*), is not difficult. From the path into the Felka Valley (see above), after $^3/_4$ hr., we diverge to the right; $1^1/_4$ hr. the three *Schlagendorf Lakes* (5555 ft.); thence to the summit in 2 hrs. more over the *Königsnase* (7490 ft.; view of the three Schmecks). Admirable view, intercepted on the W. and N. by the Franz-Joseph and Lomnitz peaks. — An easier route is afforded by the Dr. Weisz Path ($4^1/_2$ hrs.). From Alt-Schmecks we proceed to the Hilgermann Gloriette

(p. 489) and the Weisz-Aussicht (5020 ft.), and then ascend circuitously to the W. along the *Schartiger Kamm* to the Königsnase (p. 491) and the summit.

The **Lomnitzer Spitze** *(Lomniczi-Csúcs;* 8610 ft.; guide 10 *K)* is ascended in 6 hrs. from Alt-Schmecks (not difficult for experts). Above the *Feuerstein* (p. 191) the route ascends to the right over stony slopes to the (½ hr.) '*Probe*' (a steep couloir); then to the (20 min.) *Kapelle* (lofty columns of granite), and up steep grassy slopes to the (1 hr.) *Lomnitzer Kamm* (7283 ft.; p. 495). Thence past the *Moses-Quelle* (7415 ft.), steep for the most part, and 'Matirko's Umkehr' and 'Emericzy's Greiner' (8418 ft.), two difficult points, provided with chains by the Carpathian Club, to the (1½ hr.) summit, which commands a splendid view. Descent to Tatra-Lomnitz, see p. 495.

The **Eistaler Spitze** *(Jégvölgyi-Csúcs;* 8630 ft.; guide 12 *K*), difficult, for adepts only, may be ascended from Alt-Schmecks in 6½ hrs. From the (3½-4 hrs.) Five Lakes in the Little Kohlbach Valley (p. 490) we ascend over screes, patches of snow, and steep grassy slopes, to the main crest, which we follow, past a dangerous place at the 'Steinernes Ross' (72 ft. long), to the (3 hrs.) top. Fine view of the mountains and of the plains of Hungary and Galicia.

The **Gerlsdorfer Spitze** or **Franz-Joseph-Spitze** *(Gerlachfalvi-Csúcs;* 8737 ft.; from Schmecks 7 hrs.; guide 12 *K*), the highest of the Tatra Mts., is difficult. The best plan is to sleep at the Schlesier-Haus (p. 491); ascend from the (1½ hr.) *Blumengarten* (p. 491) to the left to the (½ hr.) 'Gerlsdorfer Probe', a rocky wall 30 ft. in height (chains and cramp-irons); thence by steep grassy slopes to the (1½ hr.) arête and over rocks to the (1 hr.) *Dromedary's Back*, whence the top is reached by a laborious climb of 1½ hr. more. The impressive view commands the whole Tatra.

The *Warze* (8176 ft.) may be ascended by adepts in 1½ hrs. from the Schlesier-Haus (guide from Alt-Schmecks 13 *K*).

c. Lake of Csorba and Environs.

The *Lake of Csorba* may be reached from *Alt-Schmecks* by the Klotilden-Weg on foot in 4½ hrs. (see R. 83a; carr. in 2 hrs., 9 *K*; omn., see p. 489), or from the railway-station of *Csorba* (p. 483) by a rack-and-pinion railway (3 M., in ½ hr.; 2 *K* 40, down 1 *K* 80 *h*; return-ticket, available for 3 days, 3 *K* 50 *h*).

Lake of Csorba, Hung. *Szentiványi-Csorbató.* — Hotels (closed in winter). **Nagy Hotel*, on the S.E. bank of the lake, a few yards to the right of the railway-station, with café-restaurant and hydropathic; also several *Lodging Houses*, R. from 1, B. 1, D. 3½-5, pens. 9-12 *K*; *Villa Laszkáry*, on the N. bank of the lake, bed 1 *K*. — *Móry Hotel*, also a station of the rack-and-pinion railway, ca. ½ M. short of the terminus, R. 2-5, D. 3, pens. 7-9 *K*, bed for tourists 1-1½ *K*. — *Swimming Bath* on the E. bank (60 *h*). — Visitors' and Music Tax (2 days free): 3-7 days 3, per week 5 *K*, families cheaper. — The traveller should secure a guide in good season, as only a few are stationed here.

The **Lake of Csorba* (4430 ft.), the largest in the S. Tatra (50 acres; 67 ft. deep), is situated on the watershed between the Vág and the Poprád. We may walk round it by a level path in ½ hr. Grand *View (N.) of the Tatra Mts., from the Kriván to the Schlagendorfer Spitze; to the S. the valleys of the Vág, Poprád, and Heruád, beyond which rises the mountain-chain of the Lower Tatra with Gyömbér and the Király Hegy. Finger-posts near the

rail. station show the routes to (left) the Kaczvinszki Springs (20 min.; beautiful forest-path; shelter-hut, without rfmts.) and to Pod Bansko (3 1/2 hrs.; p. 483), and also (in a straight direction) to the Kriván and the Furkota Valley (p. 494).

To the Poprád Lake, 1 1/2 hr., good path (guide 2 *K*, unnecessary). The path skirts the S. bank of the Lake of Csorba and passes the hotel. In 8 min. we diverge to the right from the E. bank (finger-post); in 3 min. more we pass to the left across a bridge over the *Mlinica* and then ascend gradually to a (35 min.) bench on the *Trigan* (4947 ft.), commanding a good view (ascent of the Patria, see p. 494). On our descent we cross a (25 min.) bridge over the *Hinzenbach*, beyond which we ascend again to the (1/4 hr.) *Majláth Hut* (bed 3 *K*; good accommodation), on the N. bank of the ***Poprád** or **Popper Lake** (4965 ft.). This superbly-situated sheet of water is surrounded by the Oszterva (S.E.; see below), the Tupa (E.; see below), the Bastei (W.; 7980 ft.), and the Patria (p. 494).

About 2 1/4 hrs. to the N. of the Poprád Lake (red way-marks) is the Grosser Hinzen-See (see below). — The *Eissee* (6350 ft.), 1 3/4 hr. to the N.E., is reached through the *Trümmer Valley* (yellow way-marks). — A blue-marked footpath leads to the S. to (1 hr.) the Klotilden-Weg. — Ascents of the Oszterva and the Meeraugspitze, see below.

The ascent of the ***Oszterva** (6510 ft.; 3 hrs.) is attractive and not difficult (guide 5 *K*, unnecessary). From the Lake of Csorba to (1 1/2 hr.) the Poprád Lake, see above. Hence a stony footpath (blue way-marks) ascends along the E. face of the rock in short zigzags. The (1 1/2 hr.) top commands a fine view of the valleys of the Poprád and the Vág and of the Lake of Csorba. To the N.W. is the Mengsdorf Valley, to the N. the highest point of the Tatra.

The expedition may be extended to the E. (attractive but fatiguing) along the arête to the summit of the *Tupa* (1 1/4 hr.; 7513 ft.), whence we descend to the (1/2 hr.) *Luka Pasture* and re-ascend to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Končysta* (8333 ft.); descent thence to (2 hrs.) *Lake Botzdorf* (p. 490) and to (2 1/2 hrs.) Hoch-Hagi. — From the Oszterva to Hoch-Hagi, 2 3/4 hrs. We proceed to the S.W. over grass, then descend through scrub and wood (red way-marks), cross a fenced meadow, and follow a rough cart-track to the (2 1/4 hrs.) Klotilden-Weg, which we follow to the left to (25 min.) Hoch-Hagi (p. 490).

The ***Meeraugspitze** (Hung. *Tengerszem-Csúcs*, Pol. *Rysy*; 8212 ft.) is one of the best points of view in the Tatra (4 1/2 hrs.; guide 9 *K*, not needed; red way-marks). From the (1 1/2 hr.) Poprád Lake (see above) the route ascends past the (1 1/2 hr.) *Froschsee* (6300 ft.) to the (1 hr.) *Hunfalvy-Joch* (7685 ft.), and thence to the N.W. to the (1/2 hr.) summit. Magnificent panorama of the mountains and thirteen lakes. Far below on the N.W. side lie the Meerauge and the Fischsee (p. 497). From the Froschsee (see above) an attractive return-route crosses N.W. to the *Grosser Hinzen-See* (6445 ft.), finely situated in the highest N.W. angle of the Mengsdorf Valley, and thence across Alpine pastures inhabited by marmots to Lake Poprád.

From the Meeraugspitze we may descend (steep and difficult at places; guide 14 *K*) to the (3 hrs.) *Meerauge* (p. 497), and thence cross the rocky wall to the N.W. of the lake (625 ft. in height) to the (1¼ hr.) club-hut on the Fischsee (p. 497).

Ascent of the **Kriván** (8190 ft.; 5½ hrs.; guide 10 *K*), not difficult. The route crosses the (¾ hr.) *Furkota* stream to the (¾ hr.) brook *Zlomisko* (5125 ft.), where a path from Pod Bansko (p. 483) and the Forester's House of the Three Springs joins ours on the left. We then proceed to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) terrace below the *Grüner See* (6645 ft.), whence we ascend to the left to the (3 hrs.) summit, a plateau about 100 ft. long and 6-7 ft. broad, commanding a superb view. On the W. side the peak descends in huge precipices to the *Koprova Valley;* to the S. is the valley of the Vág, to the S.E. the Lake of Csorba, to the E. the Grüner See, and to the N. the *Teriansko Lake* (6390 ft.). The descent to Pod Bansko (3¾ hrs.; white way-marks) leads at first over steep rocks and débris and then by a good zigzag-path on the W. side of the *Kopa* to the (2½ hrs.) *Polana Kriványska* meadow (4035 ft.), at the S.W. base of the Kriván. [About 10 min. to the E. is the Three Springs Forester's House.] Thence we proceed to the W. over the wooded hill of *Pod Palenica* (3773 ft.) to the (1½ hr.) keeper's house of *Pod Bansko* (p. 483).

We may also visit the **Mlinica Valley** (guide to the waterfall 2 *K;* yellow way-marks), ascending to the N. along the Mlinica by a broad path to the (1¾ hr.) beautiful *Schleier-Wasserfall* (5550 ft.), 80 ft. in height; then to the N. to the lake of *Skok*, the *Unterer* and *Oberer Gemsen-See*, and the (2 hrs.) *Szentiványi Lake* (6790 ft.); thence W. over the *Lorenz-Joch* (7590 ft.) to the (1 hr.) *Wahlenberg Lakes* (6770-7065 ft.), and through the *Furkota Valley* back to the (2 hrs.) Lake of Csorba.

Ascent of the **Patria** (7235 ft.), interesting and not difficult (2¾ hrs.; guide 4 *K*). We follow the route to the Poprád Lake to the (¾ hr.) *Trigan* (4947 ft.; p. 493) and ascend thence to the N. to the top, with a splendid survey of the Mengsdorf valley.

The ascent of the **Tatraspitze** (8115 ft.), 1½ hr. to the S. of the *Hunfalvy-Joch* (p. 493), is difficult, and suitable for experts only (guide 12 *K*); view similar to that from the Meeraugspitze.

d. Tatra-Lomnitz.

On the *Maria-Theresia-Weg* (R. 83a), 1½ hr. to the N.E. of Alt-Schmecks and Unter-Schmecks (carriage 4 *K*), lies Tatra-Lomnitz.

Tatra-Lomnitz. — Hotels. **Palace Hotel* (3020 ft.), to the N. of the railway-station, loftily and beautifully situated, with central heating, closed in Nov. and from March to June, R. 5-20, B. 1½, D. from 3, pens. 14-30 *K* (in winter 13-27 *K*); *Lomnitz*, a little to the left of the rail. station, with café-restaurant, R. 4-10, B. 1¼, D. from 4, pens. 10-17 *K*; *Bethlenhaus*, opposite the rail. station, R. 3-7, pens. 9½-14 *K* (meals taken at the Lomnitz Hotel), these two open in July and Aug. only; *Tourists' Hotel*, on the W. side of the town, with restaurant, R. 2-4, D. 1¼-1½ *K*. — Visitors' and Music Tax (3 days free): one week 6, for the season 16 *K*. — Carriage to the Lake of Csorba 12 *K*, to Tatra-Höhlenhain 6 *K*. — Omnibus to Alt-Schmecks 5 times daily, 1 *K*. — Circular Drives are organized by the Budapest Tourist Society. — Railway to Tarpatak, see p. 484.

Tatra-Lomnitz or *Tátra-Lomnicz* (2785 ft.) is a fashionable resort, with numerous views and fine grounds. Below the Palace Hotel is a well-equipped hydropathic. It is also frequented for winter-sports.

From Tatra-Lomnitz to (2 hrs.) the *Falls of the Kohlbach*, see p. 490.

About $1^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. (omn. 1 *K*) is the hotel of *Matlarenau*, Hung. *Matlárháza* (2940 ft.; R. $1^1/_2$-3, D. $2^1/_4$, pens. $6^1/_2$-10 *K*), a favourite summer-resort; 2 M. farther on is the *Kesmarker Tränke*, Hung. *Késmárkitató* (2980 ft.; Restaurant, unpretending but good; also rooms). — In the valley of the Weisswasser, $4^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. of the Kesmarker Tränke and $3^3/_4$ M. to the N.W. of Késmárk (p. 484), lies the sanatorium of *Tátraháza* (2200 ft.; R. 2-6, pens. 8-12 *K*).

From Matlarenau or the Kesmarker Tränke to the **Weisswasser Valley,** attractive (guide to the Grüner See $5^1/_2$ *K*). A bridle-path, diverging to the W. from the Maria-Theresia-Weg (R. 83a) about midway between these two places, ascends along the *Weisses Wasser* and past the *Weisse Wand* (230 ft. in height), a morainal relic on the S. slope of the *Stösschen* (5020 ft.), to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Kressbrunnen* (3935 ft.), where we cross the stream to the right bank. [A shorter route from Matlarenau, marked by two red-and-white triangles, passes the source of the János.] We then proceed to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) **Grüner See* (5090 ft.; accommodation in the Frederick Hut, bed 3 *K*), finely situated at the head of the valley, between the precipices of the *Ratzenberg* (6633 ft.), the *Kesmarker Spitze* (8385 ft.), the *Schwalbenturm* (8612 ft.), the *Grüne-See-Spitze* (8307 ft.), the *Rote-See-Spitze* (7955 ft.), and the conical *Karfunkelturm* (7018 ft.), to which many legends attach.

Excursions (guides at Tatra-Lomnitz). By a path marked red across the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Feuerstein* (p. 491) to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Steinbach-See* (5750 ft.), lying at the foot of the precipices of the Lomnitzer Spitze, towering 2600 ft. above it, with alluvial glacier-moraines. From the Feuerstein to the left to the *Lomnitzer Kamm* (7285 ft.) and to the top of the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Lomnitzer Spitze* (p. 492; guide 10 *K*). — From the Grüner See we may proceed to the N.W. (guide necessary) to the (1 hr.) *Roter See* (5950 ft.), and the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Blauer See*, and thence over the E. spurs of the Weisse-See-Spitze, with a glimpse of the *Gelber See*; we next ascend (steep and laborious) the *Weisse-See-Spitze* (7320 ft.), whence we return to the arête and descend to the (3 hrs.) *Weisser See* (5295 ft.), $^1/_4$ hr. above the *Beler Alphütte* (see below). Or we may proceed direct to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Weisser See by the path to the left at the guide-post below the Grüner See. From the Beler Alphütte we may return on the left bank of the Weisses Wasser to the S.E. through the *Vordere Kupferschächte* (see below) and viâ the (1 hr.) *Kesmarker Alphütte* (4265 ft.) to Matlarenau; or we may proceed to (2 hrs.) *Tatra-Höhlenhain* (p. 496) by turning to the E. viâ the pastures of the *Weidau* (4790 ft.) and following a broad path above the seven springs in the *Drechslerhäuschen* (4165 ft.). — To **Javorina** viâ the *Weisswasser Valley*, 6 hrs. (guide 8 *K*). At the fork of the road above the Kesmarker Alphütte (see above) we take the path to the right, which leads through the *Vordere Kupferschächte* and past the *Beler Alphütte* to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Kopa Pass* or *Sattel* (5760 ft.; ascent of the Greiner, see p. 496), $^1/_4$ hr. below the *Durlsberg* (6030 ft.; pretty view). Thence we descend through the *Hintere Kupferschächte* and the *Javorinka Valley* to (3 hrs.) *Javorina* (p. 496).

e. Tatra-Höhlenhain. Stalactite Cavern of Bela.

Tatra-Höhlenhain, Hung. *Tátra-Barlangliget* (2515 ft.), another frequented health-resort and summer-residence, is pleasantly situated amongst fine woods in the *Kotlina Valley*, 6 M. to the N.W. of the railway-station of *Bela* (p. 484; omn. 80 *h*, carr. 5 *K*), and is connected by means of the Maria-Theresia-Weg (R. 83a) with (1½ hr.) Matlarenau, (2 hrs.) Tatra-Lomnitz, and (3¼ hrs.; carriage 8 *K*) Schmecks. The arrangements for visitors resemble those at the three Schmecks (hydropathic, etc.; R. 1½-6 *K*). — Tickets of admission to the ***Stalactite Cavern of Bela** are obtained at the baths-office (adm. during the season daily at 11, 1, and 3 o'cl.; 3 *K* 60 *h*; electric lighting). The cavern (46° Fahr.), the entrance of which (2895 ft.) is 1 M. to the W. of Höhlenhain, is accessible for a distance of ¾ M.: its exploration, which takes 2-2½ hrs., is fatiguing on account of the numerous steps.

Excursions. To the top of the *Tokarnya* (4000 ft.; 2 hrs.), a beautiful point, with rich flora. — Ascent of the ***Greiner** (7047 ft.), 5 hrs. (guide 8 *K*, desirable), interesting: viâ the *Nesselblösse* (3385 ft.; plenty of edelweiss), the Seven Springs, and the (2 hrs.) Weidau (p. 495) to the (1 hr.) *Kopa Pass* (p. 495), whence we ascend towards the *Törichter Gern* (6765 ft.) to a height of 6380 ft., descend thence to the (¾ hr.) saddle of the *Breites Feld* (6010 ft.), and skirt the E. and N. slopes to the (1 hr.) top of the Greiner, which affords a striking view of the whole N. side of the Tatra, especially of the Lomnitzer Spitze and Eistaler Spitze with their precipices and snow-slopes, and of several waterfalls upwards of 300 ft. high. — Path viâ the *Drechslerhänschen* (p. 495) to the (3½ hrs.) *Weisser See* and to the (3¾ hrs.) *Grüner See* (p. 495).

A beautiful drive of 1½-2 days from Höhlenhain (carr. 32 *K*; motor-omnibus from Poprád to Szczawnica, see p. 489) may be taken viâ *Bela* (p. 484) and *Wünschendorf* to the *Zipser Magura* (3135 ft.; inn), and down by *Altendorf* (Mangel Inn, R. 2, D. 2 *K*) to the old *Rotes Kloster* on the *Dunajec* (¼ hr. to the E. of which are the small sulphur-baths of *Smerdzsonka*). We may then walk in 2¼ hrs. through the gorge of the Dunajec, or (better) descend the Dunajec by canoe (2 *K*), to (1½ hr.) *Bad Szczawnica* (p. 384; ½ hr. from the bank of the river).

f. Javorina.

From Tatra-Höhlenhain to Javorina on the N. side of the mountains there are two routes: the footpath over the *Kopa Pass* (see above); and the road (11 M.; carr. 12 *K*) through the *Kotlina Valley* to (4½ M.) *Zdjár*, a straggling Slovak village (church 2965 ft.; rustic inn 1 M. lower down) and over the *Zdjár Pass* (3545 ft.; *View of the Bela Limestone Alps to the left), and thence down viâ *Podspády* (3015 ft.; poor inn) to **Javorina** (3280 ft.; no inn), situated at the base of the *Muran* (6175 ft.), with a château and wood-pulp mills of the Duke of Ujest (Prince Hohenlohe), to whom a great part of the N. Tatra belongs. Good shooting (chamois, ibex, bison, deer, bear, etc.).

From Javorina a road leads viâ Prince Hohenlohe's shooting-lodge to the valley of the Bialka and crosses a bridge to the (¾ hr.) saw-mill of *Łysa* (p. 497), where it joins the Zakopane road (p. 497). Thence to

the Fischsee, see below. — The *Śiroka (7287 ft.), ascended from Podspády viâ Javorina in 5 hrs. (guide 6 *K*), affords an admirable survey of the wild scenery of the N. Tatra, from the Świnnica to the Kopa Pass.

g. Zakopane and its Environs.

Railway from *Chabówka* (Cracow), see pp. 383, 384; from *Kralován*, see p. 482. — Carriage (with two horses) from *Tatra-Höhlenhain* to (25½ M.) Zakopane 28 *K*, from *Schmecks* 35 *K*.

Zakopane. — Hotels. *Stamary; Skoczyska*, R. 3-8, B. 1, D. 4, pens. 8-11 *K; Turystów*, R. 3-5½ *K; Pod Giewontem; Staszeczkówka.* — Visitors' Tax (after two days): per week 2 *K*, for the season 12 *K*. — Enquiry Office of the Tatra Club at the Tatrahof (in summer 9-12 & 5-7).

Zakopane (2745 ft.), a large Galician village with 5300 inhab., is situated in a broad, sunny plain, at the sources of the *White Dunajec*, in view of the Świnnica, Giewont, and other peaks of the Galician Tatra. A favourite summer-resort of the Poles, with a good hydropathic, it has also become a winter-resort for consumptive patients. Schools of wood-carving and lace-making and a Tatra Museum. Peculiar local costume. — A road (carr. 1 *K* 20 *h*) leads hence to the S.E. to the (2½ M.) former *Iron Works*, Pol. *Kuźnice* (3240 ft.; inn, with good restaurant), the property of Count Zamoyski, with paper-mills and a school of domestic economy. — A good view is obtained from the *Gubałowka* (3685 ft.), ca. 2 M. to the N.W.

The most attractive excursion from Zakopane and one of the finest in the Tatra is to (19½ M.) the Fischsee, which may be made by motor-omnibus or by carriage in 4 hrs. (there and back 14 *K*, with two horses 20 *K*). From Zakopane the road leads to the E. viâ (2½ M.) the small spa of *Jaszczurówka*, with a neutral thermal spring (68° Fahr.; swimming-tank). Farther on we reach (13 M.) the saw-mill of *Łysa* (3170 ft.), ca. 2 M. from Javorina (p. 496). Thence the road runs to the S. viâ a granite bridge (2 M. from Łysa), which crosses above one of the Mickiewicz waterfalls. It next winds up through wood to the ***Fischsee** (Polish *Morskie Oko*, *i.e.* Eye of the Sea; Hung. *Halastó;* 4570 ft.), a lake 81 acres in extent and 176 ft. deep, in a wild and romantic situation. On the bank are a hotel and a lodging-house of the Galician Tatra Club (bed 2 *K*).

The old road leads from Łysa (see above) along the left bank of the *Białaroda* to (6 M.) the Fischsee viâ (3½ M.) the *Roztoka Hut* (3385 ft.; bed 2 *K*), about ¾ M. to the N. of which are the Mickiewicz Waterfalls.

Another pleasant excursion may be made to the ***Meerauge** (Polish *Czarny Staw;* 5195 ft.), a picturesque lake, from which the Meeraugspitze (p. 493) rises abruptly. To reach this we may either cross to the S. bank of the Fischsee by boat (20 min.; 40 *h*), or walk along the E. bank in ½ hr. We then cross the rocky barrier to the left (655 ft. high) and in 50 min. reach the Meerauge.

From the Meerauge to the Hinzen-See (p. 493), not difficult for experts. We ascend to the S.W. to the (3½ hrs.) *Wilderer Joch* and descend thence to (1 hr.) the Hinzen-See. An attractive route leads from the Fischsee to the N.W., over a spur of the *Swistówka*, to the Five Polish Lakes (see below) in the Roztoka Valley in 2½ hrs. — To the **Roztoka Valley** or **Fünfseen-Tal.** We descend from the Fischsee (p. 497) for 3 min., then ascend by a good path to the left to the (2½ hrs.) **Siklawa Fall* (145 ft. high), situated below the *Wielki Staw* (5475 ft.), the largest of the *Five Polish Lakes* (86 acres; shelter-hut, with rfmts., on the Kleiner See). From here we may either descend the valley to the (2½ hrs.) Roztoka Hut (p. 497), or ascend it across the (2 hrs.) Zawrat Pass (7080 ft.; trying) to (5 hrs.) Zakopane (see below).

Yet another interesting excursion from Zakopane is that to the W. into the ***Kościelisko Valley** (carr. & pair there and back 10 *K*), the romantic rocky ravine of the *Czarny (Black) Dunajec*. We follow the road on foot viâ (6 M.) the *Inn bei der Eisquelle* (3210 ft.) and the (1½ M.) *Pisana Meadow* to the (2 M.) *Smrečin Lake* (4020 ft.), at the head of the valley.

Other Excursions. About 9 M. to the S. of Zakopane rises the *Giewont* (6233 ft.). — The **Magóra** (*Kopa Magóry:* 5590 ft.), a barren peak to the S.E. of the iron-works, ascended in 2 hrs., affords a picturesque view of the N. and N.E. sides of the Tatra. In the ridge which runs from the Magóra to the W. is a large cavern (2 hrs. from Zakopane; guide and torches necessary). — To the S.E. a road leads to the (3 M.; carr. in ½ hr.) former *Iron Works* (see p. 497): footpath thence in 1¼ hr. to the pass (5085 ft.), between the *Kopa Królowa* (5480 ft.) and the *Mała Kopa Królowa* (5348 ft.), and past the (½ hr.) refuge-hut of the Tatra Club (7 beds, at 1 *K* 60 *h*) in the *Suchawoda Valley*, to the (1 hr.) ***Schwarzer See** (*Czarny Staw:* 5315 ft.), with a refuge-hut, at the base of the precipitous *Kościelec-Spitze* (7083 ft.). An interesting excursion for sturdy climbers is from the Schwarzer See to the (2½ hrs.) **Zawrat Pass** (*Swinnica-Scharte:* 7080 ft.), which commands an Alpine prospect of surpassing grandeur; thence to the (1 hr.) *Five Polish Lakes* (see above). — From the refuge-hut in the Suchawoda Valley (see above) we may reach in 1 hr. the *Zielony Staw* (5840 ft.; hut), in the depression between the Świnnica and *Pośrednia Turnia*, and thence in 1¼ hr. more the top of the ***Świnnica** (7565 ft.; magnificent view). Descent across the S. slope to the (1¾ hr.) Five Polish Lakes (see above). — From the refuge-hut in the Suchawoda Valley (see above) the *Lilijowe Pass* (6404 ft.) may be reached in 1½ hr. — The ascent of the ***Krzyżne** (6923 ft.) from Jaszczurówka is recommended. A path leads from the *Hala Gąsienicowa* below the *Zołta Turnia* to the (2 hrs.) *Pańszczyca Valley* and thence to the (2½ hrs.) head of the pass (refuge-hut), commanding fine views of the Five Polish Lakes and the Tatra chain. Descent viâ the pass to the (2½ hrs.) *Wielki Staw*, see above. — The easy ascent of the **Rote Berge** (*Czerwony Wierch:* 6885-6980 ft.) is most conveniently combined with the excursion to the Kościelisko valley. About 10 min. below the Inn 'bei der Eisquelle' (see above) the route leads through the *Miętusia Valley* and ascends the *Hadkie Upłazianskie* (5942 ft.) and the (3 hrs.) *Ciemniak* or *Czerwony Wierch Upłazianski* (6885 ft.), the S.W. summit of the Rote Berge. The summits of the *Krzesanica* (6980 ft.) and the *Czerwony Wierch Małołączniak* (6893 ft.) lie respectively ¼ hr. and ½ hr. farther to the E., and both command fine views of the Beskids and the Tatra. We may descend by the pass between the *Kopa Kondraczka* (6560 ft.), on the left, and the *Goryczkowa*, on the right, to the (1½ hr.) *Kalatówki* (3855 ft.), the source of the *Bystre*, in the *Kondratowa Valley*, ¾ hr. from the *Iron Works*. — From Lake Smrečin (see above) over the *Kamenista Pass* (5870 ft.) to Pod Bansko (p. 483), 5-6 hrs.

84. From Fülek to Dobsina and to Miskolcz viâ Bánréve.

State Railway *(Staatsbahn)* to *Dobsina*, 74 M., in ca. 6 hrs.; to *Miskolcz*, 59 M., in $2^3/_4$-$3^3/_4$ hrs. (fares, see p. 438).

Fülek, see p. 474. — The railway makes a long bend to the E. through a narrow valley. 7 M. *Ajnácskö* (760 ft.), a small chalybeate bath; on the right rise the ruins of the castle of Ajnácskö. — 17 M. *Feled* (620 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

From Feled to Tiszolcz, 31 M., railway in $2^3/_4$-3 hrs. — The line ascends the valley of the *Rima*. $7^1/_2$ M. *Rimaszombat* (Hungaria, R. $3^3/_4$-$5^3/_4$, D. 3 *K*, omn. 60 *h*), a finely situated county-town, with a royal agricultural school and a monument by B. Holló (1902) to the poet M. Tompa (d. 1868). — We ascend the narrow valley, passing several châteaux and ruins. Near ($22^1/_2$ M.) *Nyustya* are the large *Likér Iron Works*. — 31 M. **Tiszolcz,** Ger. *Theissholz* (1350 ft.), with iron-mines and mineral springs. Railway to (26 M.) Zólyombrézó (p. 475).

The train follows the *Rima* to (24 M.) *Rimaszécs*, with a château of Baron Vay. — $30^1/_2$ M. **Bánréve** (515 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*). — To Miskolcz, see p. 500.

The line to Dobsina, which gives access to the *Gömör Cavern District*, turns to the N. into the valley of the *Sajó*. From (40 M.) *Tornalja* (600 ft.; Tiger; Rosenberg; carriages to be had at both) a road leads to the N.E. to ($4^1/_2$ M.; carr. there and back, including stay, 10-12 *K*) the ***Aggtelek Cavern,** Hung. *Baradla* ('steaming place'), one of the largest stalactite grottoes in Europe, being with its ramifications $5^1/_2$ M. in length (best visited in July, Aug., or Sept.).

Two entrances give access to the cavern: the old one (with the tourists' house of the Hungarian Carpathian Club, bed 1 *K*), to the W. of the village of *Aggtelek* (inn), and the new, $1^1/_2$ M. to the E. of the village. Guides are stationed at both (adm. 1 *K;* guide for 1-5 persons 4 *K;* candle 20 *h*, magnesium-wire 20 *h* per piece). To explore the whole cavern takes 6 hrs., so that an early start should be made. From the new entrance we proceed to the *Astronomical Tower*, then through the cavern to the *Beinhaus* or *Charnel House* (so called from the prehistoric bones found here), the *Fledermaushöhle* (bats' cave), the *Paradies*, and the *Rettighöhle*, finally quitting the cave by the old entrance. Those whose time is limited should go from the new entrance to the Astronomical Tower (see above) and back, then from the old entrance to the Paradies and back (in all 3 hrs.). From the cavern to *Szin*, see p. 477.

$50^1/_2$ M. *Pelsöcz* (Rail. Restaurant), with lead and tin mines.

From Pelsöcz to Murányalja, $25^1/_2$ M., branch-railway in 3 hrs. — $25^1/_2$ M. *Murányalja*, with the remains of an old castle. — From Murányalja we may proceed to the N.E. to *Pusztapole* (p. 483) and (31 M.) *Poprád* (p. 483; carriage in 6 hrs., 24 *K*).

To the left appear the peaks of the Central Carpathians. The valley of the *Sajó* contracts. Near (53 M.) *Gombaszög* (775 ft.), with iron-works, to the right, is the *Plateau of Szilicz*, with the *Ice Cavern of Szilicz*. Near the station is the smaller *Leontine*

Cave. - 59 M. **Rozsnyó,** Ger. *Rosenau* (1030 ft.; *Fekete Sas* or *Schwarzer Adler*), an old town, is the seat of a bishop. In the *Csucsom Valley*, $^1/_2$ M. from the town (carr. 1 *K* 20, omn. 40 *h*), is the *Rozsnyó Chalybeate Bath.*

About $3^1/_2$ M. to the E. of Rozsnyó is the village of *Krasznahorka*, dominated on the N. by the well-preserved castle of **Krasznahorka,** the property of Count Andrássy. The *Pozsálo* ('Ox Hill'; 4232 ft.), to the N. of Rosenau, affording a view of the Tatra, is ascended on foot in 4 hrs., by ox-waggon in 5 hrs.

$63^1/_2$ M. *Betlér* (1055 ft., with a château of Count Andrássy.

74 M. **Dobsina** (pron. Dóbshinŏ, Ger. *Dobschau* (1535 ft.; *Municipal Hotel*, R. 2 *K*; carr. to the ice-cavern 12-14 *K*, to the ice-cavern and Poprád 28-30 *K*), a beautifully situated town with 5100 inhab., chiefly Germans. The iron and copper mines are very ancient. To the N. (6 M.) lies the beautiful **Valley of Straczena* (comp. Map, p. 485), watered by the *Göllnitz*. From the *Felsentor* or rock gateway of Straczena a good road leads to the 3 M. *Hôtel zur Eishöhle* (R. $2^3/_4$, D. $3^1/_4$ *K*). From this point a pleasant path through the woods (with guide) leads to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) entrance of the ***Dobsina Ice Cavern,** Hung. *Dobsinai Jégbarlang* (3180 ft.), one of the largest of the kind.

Electric illumination from May 15th to Sept. 30th daily 10.30-3, each pers. 4 *K* (temperature 28-36° Fahr.; beware of chills). The visit requires about 1 hr. The area of the cavern is about 10,600 sq. yds., 8500 of which are covered with ice. Some of the blocks assume fantastic shapes, and all are of crystalline purity. — From the cavern to *Poprád*, see p. 483.

The Railway from Bánréve to Miskolcz follows the valley of the *Sajó*. 34 M. *Putnok*, with a château of Count Serényi, is the junction of a branch-line to ($43^1/_2$ M.) Eger or Erlau (p. 476). 52 M. *Sajószeged* (p. 477). — 59 M. *Miskolcz* (p. 477).

85. From Budapest to Ławoczne *(Lemberg).*

$270^1/_2$ M. State Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in $10^3/_4$-$18^1/_4$ hrs. (fares, see p. 438).

From Budapest to (118 M.) *Zsolcza*, see R. 80. We diverge to the E. from the Kassa line and cross the *Hernád* at ($124^1/_2$ M.) *Hernádnémeti.* — 139 M. *Szerencs* (350 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with an old château. A branch-line runs hence viâ *Mád* and *Tállya* (comp. p. 504) to Kassa (p. 477). To Debreczen, see p. 503. — We now follow the *Bodrog Valley*, running along the E. slope of the vine-clad Hegyalja Mts. (p. 503). — $161^1/_2$ M. *Sárospatak* (390 ft.), with a Protestant college, at which Comenius was a professor in 1650-54. — 168 M. **Sátoraljaújhely** (pron. Shătorŏlyŏ-ŭyhely; 385 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Magyar Király*), the capital of the county of Zemplin, with 19,550 inhabitants.

From Sátoraljaújhely to Kassa, 40½ M., railway in 2-3½ hrs. — 10 M. *Legenye-Alsómihályi* (540 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). To Neu-Zagórz, see below. — We cross the *Ronyca* by a viaduct, 85 ft. in height. On a rocky cone to the left of (22 M.) *Nagyszalánez* (920 ft.) is the ruined castle of *Szalánez*. Farther on we cross the trachyte ridge of Eperjes-Tokaj (1035 ft.) and then descend to (31 M.) *Alsómislye* (615 ft.). After crossing the *Tárcza* and the *Hernád*, we reach (40½ M.) *Kassa* (p. 477).

From Sátoraljaújhely to Neu-Zagórz, 118 M., railway in 7 hrs. — 10 M. *Legenye-Alsómihályi* (see above). — 23 M. *Töketerebes*, with a château (2 M. to the S.E.) of Count Andrássy and the mausoleum of Count Julius Andrássy (d. 1890). — 35½ M. *Nagymihályi* (carr. to the town 1 *K*), with a château of Count Sztáray. The ruined château of *Vinna* (495 ft.), on an isolated hill to the N.E. (carr. in 1 hr., 4 *K*), commands a fine view. Attractive excursion from Nagymihályi: drive (carr. 6 *K*) to (1½ hr.) *Bad Jósza:* bridle-path to the (2½ hrs.) top of the *Vihorlat* (3525 ft.), a good point of view; then by a good path to the *Szinna Stone* (3305 ft.), two curious trachyte rocks, 1 hr. from which lies the *Morske Oko* or *Beskiden-Meerauge* (2028 ft.), a fine mountain-lake. We descend along the discharge of the lake to the iron-works of *Felsö-Remete*, *Szobráncz*, and (5 hrs.) *Ungvár* (see below) or (4 hrs.) *Nagymihályi*, or through the *Czirokа Valley* to (3½ hrs.) *Homonna* (see below). The train passes the ruins of (l.) *Barkó* and (r.) *Jeszenö*. 49½ M. *Homonna*, with a château of Count Andrássy. We ascend the ravine of the *Laborcz*. 76 M. *Mezölaborcz* (1055 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), whence we mount rapidly to the hill which forms the Galician frontier. 78½ M. *Vidrány*, the last Hungarian station. At (87 M.) *Łupkow* is a tunnel ¼ M. long. We then descend into the *Oslawa Valley* to *Szczawne* (near which is the health-resort of *Kulaszne*) and to (118 M.) *Neu-Zagórz* (p. 383).

The train now enters the plain of the *Bodrog*, which it crosses near (174½ M.) *Szomotor;* to the right is the ruin of *Nagy-Kövesd*. 184 M. *Perbenyik*, with a château and park of Count Majláth; 186½ M. *Bély*, to the left of which is the Premonstratensian abbey of *Lelesz*. — 194 M. **Csap** (355 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for Nyíregyháza (p. 503) and (58 M.) Nagykároly (p. 504).

From Csap to Sianki, 77½ M., railway in 4½-4¾ hrs. — 13 M. **Ungvár** (435 ft.; *Magyar Korona;* cab to the town 1 *K* 20 *h*), an old town on the *Ung*, with 16,840 inhab. (mainly Hungarians) and with important potteries. The loftily situated castle, once strongly fortified and now a seminary, commands a fine survey of the mountains and of the plain to the S. To the N.W. (9½ M.; carr. in 2 hrs., 8 *K*) are the sulphur baths of *Szobráncz*. — At (26 M.) *Perecsény* we have a fine distant view of the (2 hrs.) *Szokolova Szkala* (2515 ft.). From Perecsény an interesting excursion of 3 days may be made viâ *Turja-Remete* and through the *Sipót* or *Lyutta Valley* to the plateau of the *Polonina-Runa* (4860 ft.). — 40 M. *Nagyberezna*. The train now follows the valley of the Ung to (63½ M.) *Hajasd*, whence the *Osztra* (1620 ft.) is ascended viâ *Tycha* and the (3 hrs.) pasture of *Preluka* (refuge-hut). — After numerous windings and six tunnels we next reach (76½ M.) *Uzsok*, station for the (½ hr.) chalybeate springs (1845 ft.) of the same name. — 77½ M. *Sianki*. The Austrian Staatsbahn runs hence to (64 M.) Sambor (p. 383).

To the S. are the extensive lowlands of the *Theiss* or *Tisza*. — 204 M. *Bátyú* (Rail. Restaurant).

From Bátyú to Királyháza, 43 M., railway in ca. 2 hrs. — 16 M. *Beregszász* (375 ft.), on the *Borsa*, at the foot of a vine-clad hill; 28½ M. *Tiszaújlak*, on the Theiss; 37½ M. *Nagy-Szöllös*, with a ruined castle and a château of Baron Perényi. — The mountains on the N. now draw nearer. We cross the Theiss (here ¼ M. wide) and reach (43 M.) *Királyháza* (490 ft.), junction of the Debreczen railway (p. 505).

220 M. **Munkács** (pron. Múnkātsh; 420 ft.; *Arany Csillag* or *Goldner Stern;* cab to the town 1 *K* 60 *h*), an old town (17,240 inhab.; 50 per cent Jews) on the *Latorcza*. The house in which Munkácsy (originally Lieb), the painter (1844-1900), was born, is indicated by a tablet. The 14th cent. fastness of *Munkács*, or *Vár-Palánka*, situated on a rock, 200 ft. high, 1¼ M. to the S.W., contains a well 275 ft. deep. On the plateau is a Millennium Monument (1896), commemorating the 1000th anniversary of the occupation of the country by the Magyars, who here established their first encampment in Hungary.

Beyond Munkács the line skirts the richly wooded E. Beskid Mts. 223½ M. *Frigyesfalva* (445 ft.), with iron-works, where we cross the *Latorcza*. Then past (r.) *Bereg-Szent-Miklós* (520 ft.), with a castle of Prince Rákóczi (16th cent.) and (l.) the hunting-lodge of *Beregvár*, to (232½ M.) *Kishidvég* (575 ft.), where we enter the basin of Szolyva. — The train follows the Latorcza to (236½ M.) *Szolyva-Hársfalva* (665 ft.), a prettily situated chalybeate bath, and turns N. into the romantic valley of the *Viesa*, which it crosses twelve times. 243 M. *Vocsitelep* (985 ft.), with a shooting-box of Count Schönborn (deer numerous). To the right is the *Sztoj*, the highest of the E. Beskid Mts. (5510 ft.; ascent in 6 hrs.). Many viaducts and tunnels. — 263½ M. **Beskid** (2630 ft.), where the *Beskid Tunnel*, more than 1 M. long, crosses the Galician frontier. — 270½ M. *Ławoczne* (2180 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) is the first Galician station. Thence to (91½ M.) *Lemberg*, see p. 380.

86. From Budapest to Máramarossziget viâ Debreczen.

275½ M. State Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 10½ hrs. (express train; fares, see p. 438).

From Budapest to (5 M.) *Rákos*, see p. 474. — 52 M. *Újszász* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château and park of Baron Orczy. Branch-lines run to *Hatvan* (p. 474) and to (20 M.) *Jászapáti*, with a large stud. — 63 M. **Szolnok** *(Rail. Restaurant; Nemzeti Szálloda*, R. 3-4 *K*, omn. 40 *h*), a thriving town with 28,930 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Theiss* (Hung. *Tisza*) and the *Zagyva*.

From Szolnok branch-railways run to (18 M.) *Czegléd* (p. 515; 30-50 min.); to (41 M.) *Kiskunfélegyháza* (p. 515; in 3-3¾ hrs.); to (71 M.) *Hódmezö-Vásárhely* (p. 507; 7 hrs.); to *Hatvan* (see p. 474); and to *Arad* (see R. 88). — Steamer on the Theiss to *Szeged* (p. 515).

We cross the Theiss. 69½ M. *Szajol* (p. 508). From (91½ M.) *Kisújszállás* a line runs N. to (46 M.) *Kál-Kápolna* (p. 476).

111 M. **Püspökladány** (295 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction for the Kolozsvár line (R. 87). We now traverse fertile plains, the country of the Haiduks ('Heiducks').

138½ M. **Debreczen.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. **Grand Hôtel Royal*, Hunyadi-Utcza, by the railway-station; **Arany Bika* or *Goldener Stier*, Piacz-Utcza 15, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3 *K*, omn. 10 *h*; *Angol Királynö* or *Königin von England*, Kossuth-Utcza 15; *Frohner*, Piacz-Utcza. — *Café Hungaria*, Piacz-Utcza 53.

Carriage from or to the rail. station 60 *h* (at night 1 *K* 20 *h*), with two horses 1 *K* (at night 1 *K* 60 *h*); per ½ hr. 60 *h*, with two horses 80 *h*, per 1 hr. 1 *K* 20 or 1 *K* 60 *h*, each additional hr. 60 or 80 *h*. — Electric Tramway from the rail. station viâ the Egyház-Tér (Kirch-Platz) to the Grosse Wald and to Sámson.

Post & Telegraph Office, Piacz-Utcza.

Debreczen (pron. Débretsen; 400 ft.), Ger. *Debreczin*, the most important commercial town in N.E. Hungary, with 92,000 inhab., chiefly Protestants, lies in a sandy but fertile plain. From the station we proceed straight on through the Hunyadi-Utcza, then through the Piacz-Utcza (the latter the main street of the town) to the (20 min.) Egyház-Tér (Kirch-Platz). In the middle of this square stands the large *Protestant Church*, built in 1803-22, from the pulpit of which, on April 14th, 1849, Kossuth proclaimed the deposition of the Hapsburg dynasty. On the N. side of the square is the *Protestant College* for students of theology, law, and philosophy, founded in 1549. Between the church and the college is a bronze statue, by Holló (1908), of *Stephen Bocskay* (d. 1606), Prince of Transylvania. To the W. of the Protestant Church, at Hatvan-Utcza 23, is the *Municipal Museum* (open free on Sat. 2-5 & Sun. 9-2). A little to the E. of the college is a bronze statue to the popular Hungarian poet *Csokonai* (d. 1805), by Izsó (1871). The four annual *Fairs* are important, and the horse-market is famous. — In the so-called *Grosser Wald* (Hung. *Nagy Erdö;* summer-restaurant), 1¼ M. to the N. of the Protestant Church (carr. 60 *h*, with two horses 1 *K;* tramway, see above), is the *Margaretenbad.*

From Debreczen to Füzesabony, 63½ M., railway in ca. 4¾ hrs. — 25½ M. *Nagyhortobágy* (inn near the station) is the station for a visit to the **Hortobágy Puszta,** upwards of 300 sq. M. in area, with 50,000 head of cattle (worth about £27,000*l.* or $ 2,135,000), the property of the town of Debreczen (permission granted on application to the municipal commissary in the Puszta Máta). The characteristics of the puszta are here particularly well seen: an immense, treeless, grassy plain, relieved only here and there by the huts of the shepherds, surrounded by small groves of acacias. Magnificent sunrises; about noon in July and August the *Délibáb*, or Fata Morgana of the puszta, may frequently be seen. — 63½ M. *Füzesabony* (p. 476).

From Debreczen to Szerenos, 61½ M., railway in 2½-4¾ hrs. — The line runs to the N. across the plain of the Haiduks. — 30½ M. *Nyíregyháza* (375 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Korona; pop. 38,130, chiefly Hungarians), junction for (14 M.) *Csap*, to the N.E. (p. 501). On a salt-pond, 1½ M. to the E., lie the baths of *Sóstó*, beneficial in cases of rheumatism. — To the N.W. of (36½ M.) *Görögszállás* (365 ft.) the Hegyalja Mts. become visible; to the S. is the isolated hill of Tokaj. Beyond (46½ M.) *Rakamaz* (335 ft.) the line crosses the *Theiss.* — 50½ M. **Tokaj** (370 ft.; *Arany Sas* or *Goldner Adler;* pop. 5000), far famed for its wine ('Tokay'), lies at the confluence of the *Bodrog* and the Theiss. The *Tokaj-Hegyalja Mts.*, which yield the genuine Tokay, cover an area of about 75 sq. M. and belong to 32 communities. The fame of the wines

of Tokaj is due to the excellence of the soil 'nyirok', or disintegrated trachyte) and of the species of grapes ('furmint'), and also to the extreme care bestowed for centuries on the vineyards and on the process of wine-making. The best quality, which is not generally sold, is called Ausbruch (Aszúbor, *i.e.* gathering of grapes at the end of Oct. after they have become 'sleepy' or 'bletted'); the others are Szamorodni and Ordinari. The neighbouring towns of *Tarczal* (with a school of viticulture), *Mád* (p. 500), *Tolcsva*, and *Tállya* (p. 500), to the N. and W. of Tokaj, produce the Hegyalja wine. — The line skirts the S. side of the vine-clad Tokaj hill. 54 M. *Tarczal* (320 ft.); 59½ M. *Mád-Mezőzombor*. 61½ M. *Szerencs*, see p. 500.

163 M. *Érmihályfalva* (branch to *Nagyvárad*, 41 M., see p. 506). — 182 M. **Nagykároly** (425 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant: Magyar Király* or *König von Ungarn*), a town with 16,100 Hung. inhab., capital of the Szatmár county, has a château and park of Count Károlyi and a bronze statue of *F. Kölcsey* the poet, by Kallás.

From Nagykároly to Zilah, 57 M., railway in ca. 4¼ hrs. — **Zilah** (875 ft.; *Tigris*) is a town with 7600 inhab. and a statue of the patriot, Nicholas Wesselényi (by Fadrusz). Branch to (16 M.) *Zsibó* (p. 543). — Another branch-line runs to Csap (p. 501).

Near (188½ M.) *Domahida* is an obelisk commemorating the peace of Szatmár, concluded by Joseph I. and the Rákóczi leaders (1711). — 193 M. *Gilvács* (Rail. Restaurant).

Branch-line to the E. to (53 M.) *Nagysomkut*, a market-town of 2500 inhab., in the valley of the *Bursa*. About 1½ M. to the S.E. are the ruins of the castle of *Kövár*, destroyed in 1670.

204½ M. **Szatmár-Németi** (415 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Pannonia*, R. from 2 *K* 80, omn. 40 *h*; electric tramway from the rail. station to the town), a royal free town, with 34,600 Hung. inhab., founded by Queen Gisela early in the 11th cent. as a German colony, lies on both banks of the *Szamos*.

From Szatmár-Németi to Bikszád, 31½ M., railway in 3-4 hrs. — 12½ M. *Sárközujlak*, with a château of Baron Vécsey. — 25½ M. *Vámfalu*, the station for *Máriavölgyi*, with muriatic-alkaline springs. — 31½ M. *Bikszád* (670 ft.), another watering-place with similar springs.

From Szatmár-Németi to Nagybánya, 38 M., railway in 2¼-3 hrs. — 13½ M. *Aranyosmeggyes*, with a castle of the 13th cent. formerly named *Jakóvár*. — 22 M. *Szinyérváralja*, on the S. slope of the *Avás* hills. — 38 M. **Nagybánya** (750 ft.; *Nagyszálló*; cab to the town 1 *K* 20 *h*), a royal free town with 12,800 inhab., was founded in the 11th cent. as a Saxon colony. Mining and vine-culture are the industries here. Pleasant grounds in the *Széchenyi-Wäldchen* (restaurant). From Nagybánya to Dés, see p. 543.

Excursions from Nagybánya. Drive through the *Fernezel* valley with its foundries (carr. there and back 10 *K*) to (3½ hrs.) the keeper's house of *Izvora* (3005 ft.), and thence on foot to (1½-2 hrs.) the plateau of the *Rozsály* (1290 ft.). — About 6 M. to the E. of Nagybánya (railway in 30-40 min.) lies **Felsőbánya** (1190 ft.; *Arany Korona*), an old mining-town with 1600 inhab., affording good headquarters for excursions among the Rozsály and Guttin Mts. (office of the Carpathian Club). The *Feketehegy* (1078 ft.) may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. — To the N.E. of Felsőbánya, beyond the sulphur-baths of *Bajfalu*, lies *Kapnikbánya*, another old mining-town, at the base of the *Guttin* (1747 ft.), the highest peak of which may be ascended in 3 hrs. (driving practicable to the refuge hut, 1½ hr.). The Guttin is a ridge extending from E. to W. for about 7 M. and offering an abrupt face towards the N. Towards its W. end

are the romantic cliffs of the *Seccatura* (1692 ft.). The descent may be made at the E. end to the sulphur-baths of *Breéb* (2455 ft.), within ¾ hr.'s drive of Aknasugatag (see below) or from the Seccatura to (2½ hrs.) Kapnikbánya. — From Kapnikbánya we may drive (5 hrs.; fare 10 *K*) viâ the *Rotunda* (3485 ft.) and through the valley of *Sztrimbuly* to *Tökés* (p. 506). The ascent of the *Czibles* (p. 506) from Tökés takes 7 hrs.: drive of 1 hr., then 6 hrs. on foot or on horseback (3 *K* per day).

We now traverse a swampy plain and approach the spurs of the Carpathians. — 232 M. **Királyháza** (490 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the line from Bátyú (p. 501). On a isolated hill is the ruin of *Királyháza*. — We cross the Theiss, and ascend to the S.E. to its sources in the county of the Máramaros, a basin of the principal chain of the Carpathians. The narrow ravine near *Veresmart* is very picturesque. Near (242½ M.) *Huszt* (555 ft.) are the ruins of the castle of that name, of the 11th cent., destroyed by lightning in 1766. — 254 M. *Bustyaháza* (655 ft.), station for the baths of *Visk* on the opposite bank of the Theiss, with its chalybeate, alkaline, and muriatic spring (carr. in 1 hr., 4 *K*; to Técsö 6-8 *K*), amidst beautiful beech-forest. — 258½ M. *Técsö*.

275½ M. **Máramarossziget.** — Hotels. *Korona* or *Crown*; *Központi* or *Central Hotel*, R. from 2 *K*, omn. 40 *h*. — Cab from the station to the town 1 *K* 60 *h*, at night 2 *K*; carr. per day 12 *K*.

Máramarossziget (pron. Márŏmŏrosh-sigget; 900 ft.), the capital of the coun of Máramaros, is beautifully situated at the influx of the *Iza* into the Theiss. Pop. 21,250. To the E. rise the wooded Carpathians, usually capped with snow. The fairs annually held here present a curious mixture of nationalities (chiefly Ruthenians, also Roumanians, Magyars, Gipsies, Slovaks, Armenians, etc.).

The wooded and mountainous Environs, which abound in game (including the bear and the lynx), are very picturesque, and may be safely explored, though much less comfortably than the Tatra. Information as to guides and horses may be obtained from the local magistrates, the foresters, or the curés; also from *Herr Karl Siegmeth*, a vice-president of the Hungarian Carpathian Club (Aréna-Út 70, Budapest VII).

The neighbouring **Salt Mines**, which have been worked for centuries, deserve a visit. At (1½ M.) *Aknaszlatina* (branch-railway in 25 min.; carr. 2 *K*, there and back 5-6 *K*, including waiting; permission at the mining office, each person 1 *K*) is the *Franciscus Mine* (shown 8-11 a.m.; electric light). — At (13½ M.) *Rónaszék* (reached by the salt-railway in 1¼ hr., or by carr. in half-a-day) is the *Apaffy Mine* (8-11; adm. 60 *h*), with a subterranean salt lake 290 ft. deep. A good opportunity to see this mine is offered by the excursion-trains from Máramarossziget on Sun. and holiday afternoons in summer. — We may also visit (13½ M.) *Aknasugatag* (salt-railway, in 1¾ hr.), go through the *Mára* valley to the baths of *Breéb*, and ascend the *Gattin* (p. 504).

From Máramarossziget to Körösmezö, 45½ M., railway in 2¾-3¾ hrs. Interesting line through the wooded Carpathians, ascending the valley of the Theiss. — 7 M. *Bocskó*, whence a branch-line runs to the chalybeate baths of *Gyertyanliget* or *Kabolapolyana*, within 4½ hrs.' ride of the top of the *Opressa* (4870 ft.), a good point of view. Beyond Bocskó we follow the Theiss viâ *Visóvölgy* to (18 M.) the disused iron-works of *Terebesfejérpatak* (inn; ascent of the *Popp-Ivan* and *Hoverla*, see p. 506). — 30½ M. *Tiszaköz* (p. 506); 37½ M. *Tiszaborkút*, a small watering-place. — 45½ M. *Körösmezö* (Rail. Restaurant), near which are petroleum springs (railway to *Stanislau*, see p. 380; ascent of the *Csorna-Hora*, see

below). Thence (4½ hrs., bridle-path; or drive as far as the *Absinecz Barrage*) through the valley of the Black Theiss (*Tiscsora*), with club-hut, to the *Sources of the Theiss* (*Tisza*). — The interesting ascent of the *Bliznica* (6178 ft.) may be made in 5½ hrs. from Korösmezö (horse and guide each 5 *K*; provisions should be taken). The descent may be made (on foot) to Tiszaborkút (p. 505) in 3½ hrs.

From Körösmezö (p. 505) an interesting excursion may be made to the **Csorna-Hora** (comp. p. 380). We drive in the afternoon in 2 hrs. (carr. 4 *K*) to the forester's house of *Kozmiecsek* (guides and horses; key of the club-hut) and proceed on foot to the (2 hrs.) refuge of the Hung. Carpathian Club (4560 ft.), where the night is spent. Thence in 2½ hrs. to the top of the *Hoverla* (6750 ft.), the highest point of the Csorna-Hora. Descent in 3 hrs. to Kozmiecsek; or we may proceed along the ridge to the *Turkul* (6415 ft.) and descend through the valley of the White Theiss to the (4½ hrs.) *Hoverla-Klause* (2485 ft.) and drive in 3 hrs. to *Tiszakötz* (p. 505).

From *Terebesfejérpatak* (p. 505) we may ascend the three-peaked **Popp-Ivan** (6365 ft.): 1st day, ride in 6 hrs. to the refuge-hut (sleep); 2nd day, walk to the top in 1½ hr. (extensive view). Descent across the *Berlebácska* to the Klause or timber-dam in the valley of the *Kraszni*, and to (5-6 hrs.) *Bogdány* or *Luhi* (accommodation at the forester's). Bridle-path thence nearly to the (6 hrs.) summit of the *Hoverla* (see above).

To the E. of Visóvölgy (p. 505) opens the **Vissó Valley.** At (5 hrs.' drive) *Felsö-Vissö*, to the left, diverges the romantic *Wasser Valley*, which leads by *Fajna* (forester's house) to the (3½ hrs.' drive) chalybeate baths of *Suliguli*. Thence across the *Torojaga* (6362 ft.) or through the *Katarama* and *Czisla* valleys to *Borsabanya* (9-10 hrs.; guide required). — Beyond *Felsö-Vissö* is (3 M.) *Majszin* (Ger. *Moiscin*), the starting-point for the ascent (6 hrs.) of the *Buhajeska* (6780 ft.) and the *Pietrosz* (7562 ft.), the highest of the Máramaros Mts. (for experts only; a night in the open air). Descent through the *Valc Repede* to *Borsa* (5 hrs. from Pietrosz, 4 hrs. from the Buhajeska). Good road thence over the *Prisztop* (1653 ft.) to the valley of the *Golden Bistritza*. About 11 M. beyond the pass the road to *Rodna* diverges to the right. Through the Bistritza valley to the *Ünökö* or *Kuhhorn*, see p. 543. Passing *Kirlibaba*, we descend the Bistritza valley to *Jacobeni* on the *Besztercze* and *Suczawa* road.

To the S. of Máramarossziget the **Iza Valley** (carr. in 7 hrs.) leads to *Dragomérfalva*. Thence we ascend on foot or on horseback (3 *K* per day) to the (3 hrs.) *Karl Refuge* and the (4 hrs.) top of the *Czibles* (6015 ft.; grand view). Back the same way, or descent to (6 hrs.) Tökés (p. 505) and Kapnikbánya (p. 501), or to Oláh-Lápos (see p. 543).

87. From Budapest to Kolozsvár *(Klausenburg)* viâ Nagyvárad *(Grosswardein).*

218½ M. State Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 8½-13 hrs. (fares, see p. 438).

From Budapest to (111 M.) *Püspökladány*, see p. 502. — A monotonous plain is now traversed. Beyond (142 M.) *Mezökeresztes* the hills of Nagyvárad appear in the distance.

153½ M. **Nagyvárad.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. **Rimanóczi*, Bémer-Tér, with electric light and baths; *Fekete Sas* or *Schwarzer Adler*, Szent-László-Tér; *Pannonia*, Bémer-Tér, R. from 3 *K*, omn. 40 *h*; *Széchenyi*, Rákóczi-Út. — Cab to the station 1, at night 2 *K*; in the town, ¼ hr. 40, ½ hr. 60 *h*, 1 hr. 1 *K* 20 *h*; with two horses, to the station 2, at night 4 *K*; to the *Felix and Bishop's Baths* (p. 507) 3 or 5 *K*. — Electric Tramway from the station through the Rákóczi-Út to the town. — Post & Telegraph Office, Uri-Utcza.

Nagyvárad (pron. Nőj-vārŏd; 415 ft.), Ger. *Grosswardein*, a pleasant town with 64,000 Hungarian inhab., on the *Körös*, consists of four quarters: *Olaszi*, on the right bank; *Ujváros*, *Váralja* (with the old fortress), and *Velencze*, on the left bank. One of the oldest towns in Hungary, destroyed by the Tartars in 1241 and under Turkish rule in 1660-92, it is now the residence of a Roman Catholic and a Greek Catholic bishop. — From the rail. station we follow the Rákóczi-Út to the left, soon turning to the right into the Muzeum-Utcza. In the latter, to the left, is the *Archaeological & Historical Museum* (adm. on Sun. and holidays, 10-12.30 & 3-5, 20 *h*; Thurs., 3-5, 40 *h*; at other times 1 *K*; closed in winter), with the collection of Bishop Ipolyi (d. 1886), containing interesting objects of ecclesiastical art. Farther on, to the right, are the Roman Catholic *Cathedral* (1752-80), with its two towers, and the Bishop's Residence. In front of the Cathedral is a seated bronze figure of Bishop Szaniszló. We now return to the Rákóczi-Út, the main street of the town, and follow it to the right to the Bémer-Tér, passing (7 min.; left) the building of the *Finance Commission* (Pénzügyigazgatoság). From the Bémer-Tér, which contains the *Theatre*, we cross the Körös to (8 min.) the Szent-László-Tér (St. Ladislaus Square), with three churches and a modern bronze statue of St. Ladislaus (d. 1095). By following the Sztaroveszky-Utcza from the Finance Commission building (see above), then turning to the left into the Kálvária-Utcza and ascending to the right through a wooden gate a little beyond the railway-crossing, we reach ($^1/_2$ hr.) the *Calvary Church*, with a dome and semicircular colonnades, commanding a view of the city and the plain, — The slopes to the N. and E. of the town yield excellent wine.

About 6 M. to the S. (railway in $^1/_2$ hr., see below), are the *Felix and Bishop's Baths* (Hung. *Félix és Püspök Fürdö*), which were known to the Romans. Warm springs (93-120° Fahr.), without mineral ingredients.

From Nagyvárad to Vaskóh-Barest, $68^1/_2$ M., railway in $6^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ hrs. — 7 M. *Félix-Fürdö* (see above). At (36 M.) *Gyánta* we reach the *Fekete Körös*, or *Black Körös*, which we follow to ($68^1/_2$ M.) *Vaskóh-Barest* (970 ft.), a village with 760 inhab., at the base of the wooded *Bihar* (6070 ft.).

From Nagyvárad to Szeged-Rókus, 111 M., railway in $4^3/_4$-$6^3/_4$ hrs. — 25 M. *Nagyszalonta*, a large village. — $45^1/_2$ M. *Gyula* (Komló Inn), a town with 24,250 inhab. and a château of Count Almásy, near which is an old ruined castle. A statue of *Franz Erkel* (1810-93), the musical composer, was erected here in 1897. — $55^1/_2$ M. *Békéscsaba* (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the Szolnok and Arad line (p. 508). — 77 M. *Orosháza* (Alföld) has 22,465 Hungarian inhab. and an extensive grain-trade. A bronze statue of *Louis Kossuth*, by Horvay, was erected here in 1904. — $95^1/_2$ M. **Hódmezö-Vásárhely** (*Nemzeti* or *National*; *Szarvas* or *Hirsch*), a town with 62,465 Hungarian inhab., is the junction of a branch-line to (71 M.) Szolnok (p. 502). — Near (105 M.) *Algyö* we cross the *Theiss*. — 111 M. *Szeged* (station *Szeged-Rókus*), see p. 515.

Another branch-line runs from Nagyvárad to (11 M.) *Érmihályfalva* (p. 504).

The train crosses the Körös, the valley of which it now ascends.

Scenery more attractive. 182½ M. *Rév* (900 ft.). The engineering of the line here is interesting; tunnels, cuttings, bridges follow each other rapidly. — 191 M. *Brátka* (1085 ft.); near it, at *Bánlaka*, is a stalactite cavern. — 204 M. *Csucsa* (1455 ft.; buffet), the first station in Transylvania. — 217½ M. *Bánffyhunyad* (1785 ft.); fine view of the lofty *Vlégyásza* (6050 ft.) to the right. — The line ascends in long bends, affording fine views, and beyond a short tunnel and a lofty embankment descends into the *Nádas Valley*. 231 M. *Egeres* (1455 ft.), with an old château.

248½ M. *Kolozsvár*, Ger. *Klausenburg*, see p. 541.

88. From Budapest to Arad *(Hermannstadt)*.

158½ M. State Railway (*Staatsbahn*) in 5-8¼ hrs. (fares, see p. 438).

From Budapest to (63 M.) *Szolnok*, see p. 502. The railway crosses the *Theiss* and follows the Püspökladány line as far as (69½ M.) *Szajol* (p. 502). — 88 M. *Mezötúr*, 3 M. from the town of the same name (Nemzeti Hotel), with 25,570 inhabitants. — 116 M. *Békés-Földvár*, the junction of a branch-line to (5 M.) *Békés*, with 26,830 Hungarian inhabitants. — 122½ M. **Békéscsaba** (pron. Bekésh-tshőbö; 295 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a market-town of 42,300 inhab. (three-fourths Slovaks), is the junction of the line from Nagyvárad to Szeged (p. 507). — 127½ M. *Kigyós*, with a château of Count Wenkheim, built by Ybl.

158½ M. **Arad.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. **Fehér Kereszt* or *Weisses Kreuz*, opposite the theatre, R. 3-8 *K*; *Központi* or *Central*; *Pannonia*, all three in the Andrássy-Tér; *Vas*, Deák-Ferencz-Út 1, R. 1½-2½ *K*, omn. 40 *h*. *Théâtre Restaurant*, with café.

Tramway from the rail. station through the town. — Cab from the rail. station to the town 1 *K*, with two horses 2 *K*; in the town, per ¼ hr. 40 *h*, 1 hr. 1 *K* 40 *h* (with two horses per ½ hr. 1 *K*, 1 hr. 2 *K*); to the fortress 3 *K* 20 *h*.

Post & Telegraph Office, Templom-Utcza.

Arad (pron. Őröd; 365 ft.), a prosperous trading-town with 62,800 inhab., lies on the right bank of the *Maros* and is the capital of the county of Arad. From the station we proceed to the S. through the Miksa-Utcza, farther on following the series of broad streets which intersects the town from N. to S. Passing a bronze monument to Louis Kossuth, by Margó and Pongrácz (1909), we reach the Andrássy-Tér, with the *Town Hall* (r.) and the *Theatre*, the latter containing some relics of 1848-49. Farther on (½ hr. from the rail. station) is the Szabadság-Tér or Liberty Square. Here stands a monument commemorating the thirteen Hungarian generals shot at Arad in 1849. This monument, designed by Huszár and Zala (1890), consists of a granite pedestal bearing four allegorical groups and medallions of the generals, the whole surmounted by a bronze figure of Hungaria. The old *Fortress*,

on the left bank of the Maros, $^3/_4$ M. from the theatre, was long defended against the Hungarians by *General Berger* in 1849.

From Arad to Brád, 101 M., railway in $4^1/_2$-$7^3/_4$ hrs. — 22 M. *Világos*, at the foot of the vine-clad Aradhegyalja hills, memorable as the scene of Görgey's capitulation on Aug. 13th, 1849. From (56 M.) *Borossebes-Buttyin* a branch-line runs to (13 M.) the baths of *Menyháza*. — 104 M. *Brád*.

From Arad another branch-line runs to (36 M.) *Temesvár-Józsefváros* (p. 517). — To *Gyulafehérvár* and *Hermannstadt (Nagyszeben)*, see R. 100; to *Szeged*, see p. 516.

89. The Danube from Budapest to Belgrade and Orsova. Hercules Baths.

Steamer of the *Danube Steamship Company* ('Donau-Dampfschiff-fahrts-Gesellschaft') from Budapest four times weekly to Belgrade in $24^1/_4$ hrs., and to Orsova in $34^1/_2$ hrs. (the night being spent at Belgrade); fares to Belgrade 11 *K* 30, 7 *K* 52, to Orsova 22 *K* 20, 14 *K* 80 *h*. Cabin for first-class passengers only, berth 2 *K*; private cabin (for 1-3 pers.) to Belgrade 22, to Orsova 26 *K*. Those who wish to spend a day at Belgrade should take their ticket to that point only and complete the journey by a boat of the Hungarian Steamship Co. Tickets upstream, as well as return-tickets, at greatly reduced rates. Comp. p. 446. — If the traveller's time is limited and he does not wish to visit Belgrade, he is advised to go by railway from Budapest viâ Temesvár to Báziás (comp. R. 90) and join the steamer there (p. 512).

Below Budapest the Danube traverses the vast Hungarian plain. Scenery monotonous, banks thinly peopled, towns insignificant. Below the influx of the Drave the scenery improves, and in the defile, $68^1/_2$ M. long, from Báziás to below the Iron Gates, it is grand at places. — The usual hours of arrival are given, assuming that the steamboat leaves Budapest at 10 p.m., and that the state of the water is favourable. The names of the stations are marked with a dot (•).

•*Budapest*, see p. 450. The vessel starts from the Francis Joseph Quay (p. 455), touches at Ofen, and then descends the stream, passing under the Queen Elizabeth Bridge, the Francis Joseph Bridge, and the Railway Junction Bridge (p. 469). Many floating mills are passed. The river divides, forming the large island of *Csepel*, 30 M. in length. The main arm flows on the W. side; the *Soroksár Arm*, on the E., is closed by a lock.

R. *Albertfalva* (Ger. *Sachsenfeld*), with a royal château on the Danube, once the property of Prince Eugene.

R. *Budafok* (Ger. *Promontor;* station on the South Railway, p. 529), a wine-growing-place. — R. •*Nagytetény* (p. 529), with a ruined château.

R. *Érd*, or *Hamsabég*, with a tower of the Turkish period and a château of Count Wimpffen. Then •*Százhalombatta* and •*Ercsi* (p. 525).

R. •*Adony*. — L. *Lóré*, on the island of Csepel.

L. *Tass*, where the Soroksár Arm rejoins the main stream.

R. •*Dunapentele*. — L. •*Dunavecse* and *Apostag*.

R. •*Dunaföldvár* (Központi or Central Hotel, R. 2-4 *K;*

pop. 12,070), situated on a height. Railway to Székesfehérvár, see p. 530.

L. •*Harta* and •*Ordas*. — R. •*Paks* (p. 530), a large market-village. Extensive marshes on both sides of the river.

L. (3.55 a.m.) •*Kalocsa*, near the village of *Uszód*, station for the town of *Kalocsa* (Magyar. Király or König von Ungarn), an archiepiscopal residence, with 11,670 inhab. and a fine cathedral, 5 M. to the S.E. Branch-line to *Kiskörös*, see p. 520.

Lower down begin the windings of the river, the longest of which, with the town of *Tolna* (p. 525), is cut off by means of a navigable canal. To the right, in the distance, rise the *Cserhát Mts.*

R. •*Tolna*, station for the town of the same name (p. 525).

L. (5.55 a.m.) •**Baja** (*Hôt. Nemzeti*, on the Danube, R. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, D. from $2^1/_2$ *K*, omn. 60 *h*; pop. 21,000, three-fourths of whom are Hungarians), with an important fruit-trade, is the river-port of the *Bácska* (p. 520). Bridge. — Railways run hence to the W. across the Danube to Bátaszék (p. 525) and Dombóvár, to the E. to Szabadka (see p. 520), and to the S. to Zombor (see p. 524).

R. *Báta*, where Roman antiquities have been found, and •*Dunaszekcső*. To the left begins the Margaret Island (Nagy Margitsziget).

R. (7.20 a.m.) •**Mohács** (p. 526); the steamer halts here for about 1 hr. to coal. — The scenery continues unattractive.

L. (9.35 a.m.) •*Bezdán*, at the end of the *Franzens* or *Bács Canal*, which connects the Danube and the Theiss (74 M. long). Opposite, on the right bank, is *Kisköszeg* or *Batina*, with marble and alabaster quarries, and relics of the Roman period.

L. (10.40 a.m.) •**Apatin** (pron. Opŏtin; *Hôt. Schäfer*; 13,100 inhab.), in an important hemp-growing district. The *Römerschanze*, an intrenchment of the Roman period, 13 ft. high and 20 ft. broad (not visible from the steamboat), extends hence to the Theiss.

R. (noon) •*Drávatorok*, Ger. *Draueck*, at the mouth of the *Drave* or *Drau*, on which lies *Eszék* or *Essegg* (p. 526; 12 M. up the stream).

Below the influx of the Drave the left bank of the Danube continues flat. The right bank (belonging to Slavonia) rises in low hills clothed with vines and fruit-trees. — R. *Erdőd* (p. 524).

L. (12.25 p.m.) •*Gombos* (p. 524).

R. (1.55 p.m.) •**Vukovár** (*Grand-Hôtel*), capital of Syrmia (branch-line to Borovo, see p. 524), with 10,300 inhab., chiefly Croatians, and a fine château of Countess Eltz. Vines and fruit-trees abound. The chain of hills on the S. side of the Danube between this and and Slankamen is called *Fruška-Gora* (Roman *Mons Almus*). The well-known Karlowitzer wine (see p. 521) grows on the lower slopes, while the tops of the hills are densely wooded.

L. *Novoszello.* — R. *Sárengrád*, with a ruined castle.

R. (3.25 p.m.) •*Ilok*, with a château of Prince Odescalchi and a castellated Franciscan monastery.

L. (3.35 p.m.) •*Palánka* (p. 520).

R. (4.40 p.m.) •*Čserević*, a little above the village of *Banoster.*

L. *Futak.* The scenery improves. In the distance to the left the fortress of Pétervárad is visible for a short time.

R. (5.20 p.m.) •**Kamenica,** Ger. *Kamenitz*, prettily situated, with a château and park of Count Karácsonyi, near the steamboat-pier. The large building on the hill is a military academy. Pétervárad and its railway-bridge become visible; on the right are vineyards and attractive villas.

R. *Pétervárad* (p. 520). We pass under a railway-bridge and soon after through a bridge-of-boats. At Pétervárad begins the former *Military Frontier*, a long, narrow strip of land parallel with the old Turkish frontier.

L. (5.35 p.m.) •*Újvidék* or *Neusatz* (p. 520); cabs and hotel-omnibuses at the steamboat-pier. The town is concealed by trees.

Below Pétervárad the Danube makes a long bend and again turns towards the S. The fortress long continues visible. On the hillside to the right is a Franciscan monastery.

R. (6.15 p.m.) •*Karlócza* or *Karlowitz* (p. 521); from the steamboat-pier an avenue leads in a straight direction to (¾ M.) the town. — In the Danube at this point are numerous islands.

R. (7.55 p.m.) •*Slankamen*, opposite the influx of the *Theiss* (Hung. *Tisza*), whence steamers ply to (1 hr.) *Titel* and (14 hrs.) *Szeged* (comp. p. 516). At Slankamen the Margrave Lewis of Baden defeated the Turks in 1691. An obelisk, 52 ft. in height, commemorates the event.

Beyond Slankamen the towers of Belgrade appear in the distance. Then, after passing a projecting hill crowned by a Millennium Monument (p. 521), we suddenly come into sight of —

R. (9.45 p.m.) •*Zimony* or *Semlin* (p. 521; restaurant at the agency of the Danube Steamboat Co.). Local boat between Zimony and Belgrade almost hourly in 20-25 minutes.

R. The *Save*, or *Sau*, the boundary between Servia and Bosnia, falls into the Danube below Zimony. The island *(Kriegs-Insel)* has been formed since the beginning of the 17th cent. by the deposits of the river. — Beyond this point the right bank of the Danube belongs to Servia.

R. (11.10 p.m.) •**Belgrade,** see p. 521.

The steamboat to Orsova usually leaves Belgrade at 5 a.m. (previous enquiries advisable). Attractive retrospect of the town. The left bank is flat. Numerous islands.

L. (6 a.m.) The *Temes* falls into the Danube, which is here

$1^1/_4$ M. in width. At its mouth is •**Pancsova,** the station for the town of *Pancsova* (20,800 Servian and German inhab.), which is situated 3 M. to the N. Railway to Sándorudvar (p. 516) and to Román-Petre (p. 519).

R. (7.35 a.m.) •*Semendria*, once a Turkish fortress, with walls crowned with towers.

L. *Kubin* (railway to Versecz, see p. 519). Then, on the right, the influx of the Servian *Morawa*.

R. (8.30 a.m.) •*Dubrovitza*. In the river, the island of *Ostrova*, 11 M. long.

R. *Rama*, a dilapidated Servian fort (near which are traces of Roman fortifications). Opposite lies —

L. *Ó-Palánka*, an Austro-Hungarian frontier-post. The horizon is bounded by the spurs of the Carpathians.

L. (9.45 a.m.) •**Báziás** (*Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms, the terminus of the Temesvár and Báziás railway (p. 519; the rail. station adjoins the steamboat-quay).

The Danube enters the hill-district of the Southern Carpathians. The *Széchenyi Road*, a good road built by Vásárhelyi in 1834-37, leads hence to Orsova.

R. (10.50 a.m.) •*Gradište*, a former Servian fortress, above the mouth of the *Pek*.

L. (11.20 a.m.) •*Ómoldova* (6 M. to the N.E. of which are the copper-mines of *Uj-Moldova*).

The banks become higher. Below Ómoldova the pointed *Babakaj* rock rises in the middle of the stream. On a pinnacle on the right bank stand the picturesque ruins of the fortress of *Golumbács (Galambosvár)*, opposite the ruin of *Lászlóvár*. The rocks here contain numerous caverns. One of these (to the left) is the *Golumbács Cavern*, filled with water, from which, according to the popular belief, come the swarms of poisonous stinging flies which often prove so destructive to cattle in spring. Below Golumbács, to the left, is a tablet commemorating the regulation of the Danube, carried out in 1893. At —

L. (12.45 p.m.) •**Drenkova,** a small village, begin the rapids of the Danube, which between this and Skela-Gladova falls over six ledges of rock.

The scenery is now grand and severe. The vessel passes the ridges of *Izlás* and *Tachtália*, and the prominent rock of *Greben* (625 ft.; partly blasted away in 1891), and suddenly enters a broad lake-like basin, enclosed by wooded heights.

On the left is the village of *Svinica*. — On the right the Servian town of *Milanovac*. To the left, farther on, are the ruins of three towers, called *Trikule*, said to be of Roman origin, beyond which are the villages of (r.) *Golubinje*, (l.) *Tiszovica*, and (l.) *Plavesevica*.

The ***Defile of Kazán,** the grandest part of the passage, now begins. The Danube, here upwards of 230 ft. in depth, is confined to a width of 160-180 yds. by lofty wooded cliffs (important sturgeon-fishery). Before the construction of the Széchenyi Road the defile was impassable on either bank. On the right bank traces of the *Roman Road* constructed by Trajan, A.D. 103, from Orsova to Golumbács are distinctly visible. It consisted of a path, 5-7 ft. in width, a little above the highest level of the water, carried at places round perpendicular rocks by means of covered wooden galleries. The holes in which the beams were inserted are frequently observable.

High above the road on the left bank is the *Veterani Cavern* in the *Sukaru* mountain, which was gallantly defended by the Austrian general Veterani with 400 men against a greatly superior Turkish force in 1692. The Danube is here 285 yds. in width. At — L. *Dubova* the hills retreat from the left bank. Opposite *Ó-Gradina,* at the end of the defile, the celebrated time-worn, now barely legible *Inscription of Trajan* (Tabula Trajana) is seen on the perpendicular cliff:

IMP. CAESAR DIVI. NERVAE F. NERVA TRAIANUS AVG. GERM. PONT. MAXIMUS. . . .

It was probably intended to commemorate Trajan's first Dacian campaign and the construction of the above-mentioned road.

L. (3.10 p.m.) ***Orsova.** — Hotels. *Ožanič* (Pl. a), with garden, R. 3½-7, B. 1, D. 3 *K*, omn. 80 *h*; *König von Ungarn* (Pl. b), R. 2-5, D. 2 *K*, omn. 80 *h*, these two on the Danube; *Ungarische Krone* (Pl. c), at the station, R. 1½-4 *K*. The unsalted caviare of Orsova is famous.

Fiacre to the station 2 *K*; to the Hercules Baths 8-10 *K*; viâ the Kronen-Kapelle to Verciorova (Ada-Kaleh), 3-4 hrs. (there and back), 6 *K*. — Small Boat (obtainable by the station of the frontier-guard, near the Ožanič Hotel) viâ Ada-Kaleh to the Iron Gates and back (4 hrs.), 4 *K*; from Verciorova to Ada-Kaleh and back 2 *K*.

Orsova (pronounced Órshova; 175 ft.) is a prettily-situated little town at the mouth of the *Cserna*, with the Austrian custom-house. Above the town, 2 M. to the N., is the *Shooting Range* (rfmts.; view). About 2¼ M. to the N.E. of the pier, in the middle of a park, is the so-called *Kronen-Kapelle,* which marks the spot where Kossuth buried the crown of Hungary in 1849. About ¼ M. farther on is the station of the Temesvár and Bucharest Railway (p. 519). This district is chiefly inhabited by Roumanians.

About 3 M. lower down (boat in 25 min.; price, see above) lies the little island of ***Ada-Kaleh,** taken by the Austrians in 1878, with an interesting Turkish colony (500 persons) and bazaar (Turkish coffee 10 *h* a cup; one should buy nothing subject to duty, such as tobacco), old fortifications, cemetery, etc. To the left is the mouth of the *Bachna*, which forms the boundary between Hungary and Roumania. On the left bank is the Roumanian village of *Verciorova* (carr., see above), a station on the railway to Bucharest (p. 519) and the seat of the Roumanian customs-officials. — Half-an-hour below it (5 M. from Orsova) are the **Iron Gates,** Turkish *Demir Kapu*, the last great defile of the Danube, 2 M. in length (scenery inferior to the Pass of Kazán). The regulation

works here, completed in 1890-96, which have provided a constantly navigable channel by blasting away some of the rocks, lie chiefly on the right or Servian bank. To the left, on the narrow bank, run the Bucharest Railway and the Orsova and Turnu-Severin road.

From Orsova to Constantinople viâ Burgas, see *Baedeker's Konstantinopel und Kleinasien* (published in German only).

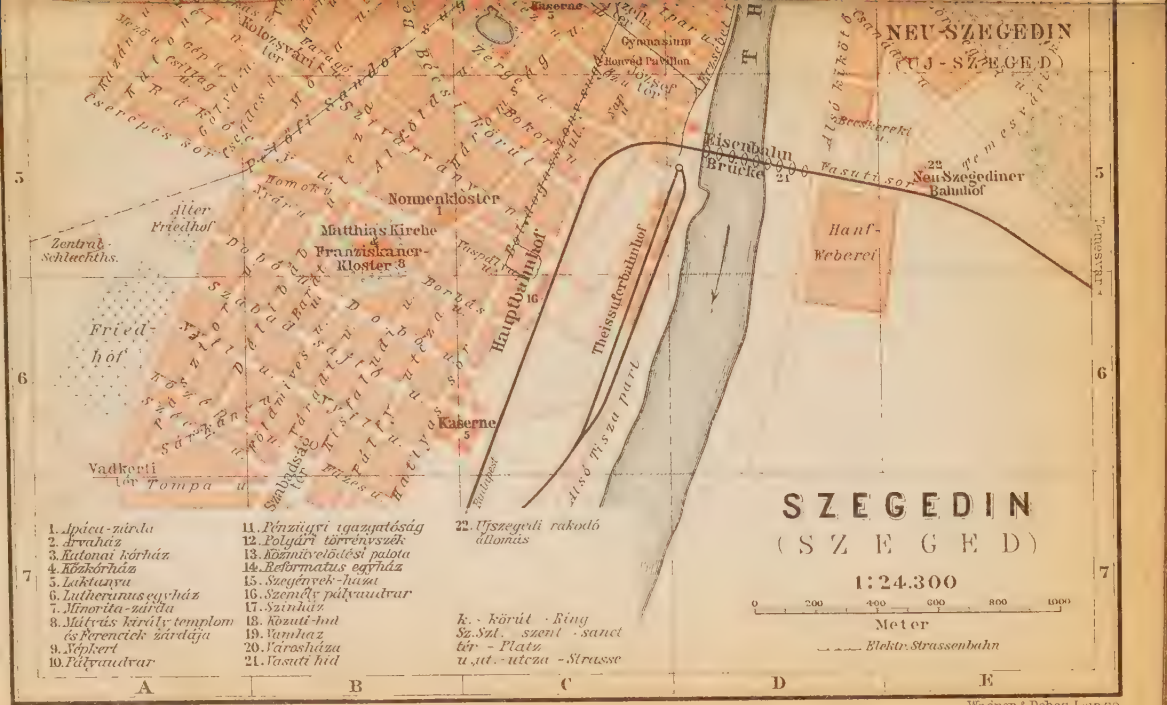
From Orsova to the Hercules Baths, 12 M., railway in 30-40 min. (carriage, see p. 513). — *Orsova*, see p. 513. The railway runs through the valley of the Cserna, which is enclosed by lofty mountains. Near (7 M.) *Toplecz* is a Turkish aqueduct, many arches of which are still standing. — 12 M. *Herkulesfürdö* or *Herkulesbad* (420 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the station for the Hercules Baths, lies at the confluence of the *Bela* with the Cserna. The baths themselves lie 3 M. to the N.E. (fiacre 2 *K*, with luggage 2 *K* 80 *h*; motor-omnibus $1\frac{1}{2}$ *K*). Walkers follow the high-road, which crosses the Bela a little to the S. of the railway-station, and (farther on) cross the Cserna by a lofty arched bridge.

Hercules Baths (Plan, see p. 513). — Hotels. **Rudolfshof* (Pl. a), R. $2^3/_4$-10 *K*; **Franz-Joseph-Hof* (Pl. b), R. 3-8 *K*, with the dépendance *Villa Elisabeth* (Pl. c), R. 3-10 *K*; *Franzenshof* (Pl. d), R. $2^3/_4$-10 *K*; *Stephanie* (Pl. e), R. 2-$6^1/_4$ *K*; *Erzherzog Joseph* (Pl. f), R. $2^1/_4$-10 *K*, with modest restaurant; *Ferdinandshof* (Pl. g). Restaurant in the *Kurhaus*; *Café Bergmann*. — Carriage per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 *K*. — Music and Visitors' Tax (5 days free) 24, 14, or 8 *K*.

The *Hercules Baths* (550 ft.), Ger. *Herkulesbad*, the Roman Thermæ Herculis, lie in the narrow Cserna valley, amid lofty wooded mountains. The numerous hot springs relieve chronic rheumatism and other ailments. The most important are the Hercules-Quelle (saline; 132° Fahr.), the Ludwigs-Quelle (sulphur; 117°), the Elisabeth-Quelle (sulphur; 129°), and the Szápáry-Quelle (sulphur; 118°). The water is used for baths (80 *h* to 2 *K*) in the Szápáry-Bad, the Ludwigs-Bad, the Carolinen-Bad, and others. There is also a hydropathic. The *Kurhaus* contains concert and conversation rooms. On each side, under arcades, is the bazaar. On the mountain-slopes are numerous shady walks with arbours. — To the W. of the Kurhaus is the (20 min.) *Schueller-Höhe*, the pavilion on which affords a good view of the Hercules Baths. A pleasant walk (best in the afternoon) leads from the Roman Catholic Church up the right bank of the Cserna viâ the *Marien-Anlage* and the *Csorich-Höhe* to the (1 hr.) *Schwitz-Höhle* (1355 ft.), a cavern from which jets of vapour are ejected at intervals through crevices in the rock. A little farther to the W. is the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Elisabeth-Höhe* (2065 ft.), a fine point of view. On the left bank of the Cserna (best in the morning) we may go by the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Waterfall Bridge* to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Seven Hot Springs*. — To the S.E. rises the *Domogled* (3629 ft.), which may be ascended with guide (4 *K*) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Beyond Herkulesfürdö the railway goes on to *Temesvár*, *Szeged*, and *Budapest* (comp. R. 90).

A
B
C
D
E
Sz. Rókus
Bahnhof
Lokalbahnhof
Zentrale der elektr. Strassenb.
Gas-Anstalt
Tabak-Fabrik
Friedhof
Rochus-Friedhof
Brankenhaus
Sz. Rókus ter
Mars ter
Cetangasse
Hasaren-Kaserne
Kaserne
Bitterwasser-quelle
Honvéd-Spital
Militär-Spital
Beamten-Kolonie
Kalvarienberg
Waisenhaus
Armenhaus
Neue Synagoge
Rathaus
Reformirte Kirche
Lutherische Kirche
Salzamt
Leichner ter
Sz. István ter
Minoritenkloster
Stephanie-Promenade
Theater
Museum
Post
Kasino
Bulcsú ter
Sz. Imre Platz
Bertalan Dkml.
Salzspeicher
Rente József rakpart
Donau
Zeichenerklärung



Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

90. From Budapest viâ Temesvár to Orsova-Verciorova *(Bucharest)* and to Báziás.

309 M. Railway to Verciorova in $11^1/_4$-$19^3/_4$ hrs. (fares, see p. 438). Express train to Bucharest in $22^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 63 fr. 25, 42 fr. 95 c.; cheaper viâ Predeal). Orient Express from Ostend to Bucharest, Constantza (Kustendji), and Constantinople (from Budapest to Bucharest in 20 hrs.; fare 99 fr. 25 c.). — Steamboats, see R. 89. — Passports are necessary in Roumania.

On quitting the *West Station* at *Budapest* (p. 450), the train leaves the *Town Park* (p. 463) to the right (the line to Gödöllő diverges to the left, p. 474), and turns towards the S.E. As far as Temesvár the country traversed is flat. — 5 M. *Köbánya*, Ger. *Steinbruch* (p. 474). — $45^1/_2$ M. **Czegléd** (345 ft.; *Rail. Hotel & Restaurant; Központi* or *Central Hotel*), with 33,900 Hungarian inhab., is the junction for (18 M.) *Szolnok* (p. 502).

65 M. **Kecskemét** (pron. Kétshkemet; 400 ft.; *Hôtel Beretvás*, R. from 1 *K* 60 *h*) is a straggling town, with 67,000 inhab., busy cattle and corn markets, and extensive fruit-culture (excellent apples and apricots). It was visited by a destructive earthquake in July, 1911. A branch-line runs W. from Kecskemét to ($26^1/_2$ M.) *Fülöpszállás* (p. 520). — 81 M. *Kiskunfélegyháza* (330 ft.; Kneffel, with wine-room, R. $1^1/_2$-3, D. 1-2 *K*, omn. 40 *h*), a town with 35,150 Hungarian inhab., employed in fruit, tobacco, and wine growing. A branch-line runs hence to (41 M.) *Szolnok* (p. 502).

118 M. **Szeged.** — Szeged has two railway-stations (both with restaurants), connected with each other, viz. *Szeged* (Pl. C, 5, 6) and *Szeged-Rókus* (Pl. A, 1; for Nagyvárad, etc.). — Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel Tisza* (Pl. a; D, 3), Széchenyi-Tér, R. $2^3/_4$-$5^3/_4$ *K*, D. 4 *K*, very fair; *Europa* (Pl. b; D, 3, 4), near the Széchenyi-Tér, R. $3^1/_4$-$4^3/_4$ *K*; *Zum Propheten* (Pl. c; C, 4), with restaurant. — *Café-Restaurant Otthon*, Stephanie Promenade, a little to the N. of the theatre (Pl. D, 3). Paprika fish is a favourite dish.

Fiacre to or from the stations 2 *K*; from one station to the other 3, at night 4 *K*; per $^1/_2$ hr. 1 *K*, $^3/_4$ hr. 1 *K* 60 *h*, per hr. 2 *K*; each additional $^1/_4$ hr. 40 *h*. — Electric Tramway from Szeged station viâ the Széchenyi-Tér to Rókus station, and along the Theiss to the distillery.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, D, 3), Széchenyi-Tér.

Chief Attractions (3-4 hrs.). Széchenyi-Tér; Rudolf-Tér, with the Museum; across the bridge to the Public Gardens.

Szeged (pron. Ségged; 275 ft.), Ger. *Szegedin*, the heart of Lower Hungary and the largest place in the kingdom after Budapest, is an important commercial town with 118,100 inhab., on the right bank of the *Theiss (Tisza)*. It was rebuilt in an improved style after a destructive inundation in March, 1879. Two iron bridges connect the town with *New Szeged*, on the opposite bank. The centre of the town is occupied by the Széchenyi-Tér (Pl. C, D, 3; tramway, see above), which is embellished with bronze statues of *P. Vásárhelyi*, the engineer, who devised the scheme for the regulation of

the Theiss, and *Count L. Tisza*, who was conspicuous in the revival of the town's prosperity in 1879, the first by Székesi and Mátrai (1905), the latter by Fadrusz (1904). On the W. side stands the baroque *Town Hall* (Pl. 20; 1883; view from the tower). A little to the S. is a bronze statue of *Louis Kossuth*. In the Dugonics-Tér (Pl. C, 4) is a bronze statue of *Dugonics* (1740-1818), the earliest author in the native Hungarian tongue (1876). From the S.E. angle of the Széchenyi-Tér the Kállay-Utcza leads to the Rudolf-Tér (Pl. D, 3, 4), on the N. side of which rises the *Museum* (*Kultur-Palota*; adm. daily 10-1, gratis). On the main floor are modern Hungarian paintings, coins, and prehistoric antiquities; on the first floor is the library, with 80,000 vols.; in the basement is an ethnographical collection. To the W. of the Museum is a bust of *G. Klauzál*, Minister of Commerce, by Vastagh (1906). Behind the Museum is the *Stephanie Promenade*, a fashionable resort on summer-evenings. Adjacent are a seated marble figure of the *Empress Elizabeth*, by Ligeti (1907; Pl. E), and the *Maria Theresa Gate* (restaurant), a relic of the old fortifications. — About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station is a *Franciscan Monastery* (Pl. B, 5), containing a library and interesting antiquities and ecclesiastical vessels; the church dates from the reign of King Matthias. — The *Public Gardens* (Hung. *Népkert*; Pl. E, 4) at New Szeged and the *Kállay Wood* to the E. (restaurants at both) are much frequented. — Paprika is extensively grown round Szeged.

From Szeged to *Nagyvárad* (*Grosswardein*), see p. 507.

From Szeged to Arad, 74 M., railway in $2^{3}/_{4}$-$5^{1}/_{2}$ hrs. — $19^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Makó* (Rail. Restaurant), on the *Maros* (pop. 31,900). — $42^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Mezöhegyes* (Rail. Restaurant, with a model farm, a distillery, and a large government-stud. — 74 M. *Arad*, see p. 508.

From Szeged to Szabadka (*Maria-Theresiopel*), 26 M., railway in 1-2 hrs. — From (11 M.) *Horgos* a branch-line runs to (22 M.) Zenta (p. 520). 22 M. *Palicsfürdö* (Hotel), a watering-place on Lake Palics. — 26 M. *Szabadka*, see p. 520.

From Szeged to Zimony (*Semlin*), steamer down the Theiss (starting near the Rudolf-Tér) thrice weekly in 13 hrs. Stations: *Magyarkanizsa*; *Zenta* (p. 520); *Ada*; *Obecse* (p. 520); *Törökbecse*. On the right is the mouth of the *Bács Canal* (p. 510). Then *Titel* (p. 511), where a long delay takes place. At *Theisseck* we enter the Danube, which we descend to *Zimony* (comp. p. 511).

The train crosses the Theiss and enters the fertile plains of the *Banat*. 122 M. *Szöreg* (280 ft.); 140 M. *Valkány* (Rail. Restaurant); 152 M. *Nagykikinda* (Rail. Restaurant), with 27,000 Servian and German inhabitants. — 164 M. *Zsombolya*, Ger. *Hatzfeld* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Count Csekonics.

From Zsombolya to Nagybecskerek via Módos, 39 M., railway in $4^{1}/_{2}$-5 hrs. — From ($31^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Módos* a branch-line runs to (33 M.) Temesvár-Józsefváros (p. 517). $38^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Szécsány* (Rail. Restaurant); $53^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Sándorudvar*, junction of a line to ($40^{1}/_{2}$ M.) Pancsova (p. 512). — 59 M. *Nagybecskerek* (Rail. Restaurant), on the Béga, with 26,000 Servian and German inhabitants. — There is also a shorter direct line ($12^{1}/_{2}$ M. in 4 hrs.) from Zsombolya to Nagybecskerek.

A
B
C
1: 12900
0 50 100 200 300
Meter
Ferdinands-Kaserne
Bécsi kapú
Nándorfehérvári-Kaserne
Militär-Friedhof
Römisch-Katholischer Friedhof
Artillerie-Material-Depots
Kadetten-Schule
Franz Josefs Kas.
Ober-Real-Schule
Gerb. Bischof tér
Losonczy
Dom
Evang. Kirche
Garnisons-Spital
Evang. Pfarrhaus
Komitats-Geb. Museum
Ministerialgebäude
Post & Telegraph
Römisch-Bischof
Gericht
Erdélyi kapú
Corps-Commando
Spar-kasse
Seminar
Genie Commando
Stabs-Kaserne
Siebenbürger Kaserne
Theater
Péterváradi kapú
Hunyadi tér
Artillerie-Zeughaus
Hunyadi-Schloß
Gewerbe-Schule
BELVÁROS
Bécsi kapú
Kadetten-Sch.
Kinder-Spital
Péterváradi kapú
Hunyadi-Schloß
Theater
Zentral-Bahnhof
Elisabeth Dampfmühle
Stadtpark
JÓZSEF-KÜLVÁROS
Tabak-Fabrik
Reform. K.
VORST.
JOSEFSTADT
Notre-Dame Kloster
Römisch-Kirche
Rosalia-Kapelle
ERZSÉBET-KÜLVÁ
VORST. ELISABETHST
Templom
Tivoli
Vajtok
Geograph. Anstalt von

E
F
G
Griechische Friedhof
Bahnhof
(Indó ház)
Vasútállomási út
Orsova
Fabrik-Straße
Magyar utcza
Nyár Rosen u.
Kemény utcza
Mühlgraben
Mühlgr. Ufer
Kasák u.
Mis Farkas u.
GYÁR KÜLVÁROS
(VORSTADT FABRIK)
Millenniums-K.
Millenniums-Denkmal
Stadtpark
(Városliget)
Sétatér
Magyar sor
Ungarische Reihe
Ost. Ung. Bank
Lehrerschule
Vaszoda hid
Lehrer-Waisenhaus
Präparandie
Brauerei
Templom tér
Templomtér
Iscolau utcza
Pacsirta u.
Tavasz u.
Rej u.
Muzslay út
Parkgasse
Schlachthaus
Temesvár tér
Temesvár
1:25.000
0 200 400 600 800 1000 Meter
Straßenbahn
hid - Brücke, kapu - Tor tér - Platz,
u. - utcza - Straße

About 7½ M. to the N. of Zsombolya (carr. 5 *K*) lies *Csatád*, birthplace of the lyrical poet Nicholas Lenau (Niembsch von Strehlenau; 1802-50), to whom a monument, by Radnay, was erected in 1905.

182½ M. *Szakálháza.*

188½ M. Temesvár-Józsefváros. — *Railway Restaurant* at the Central Station (Pl. A, 4). — Hotels in the town: **Korona Herczeg Szálloda* or *Kronprinz*, in the theatre (Pl. C, 3), with café, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3 *K*; **Hungaria* (Pl. a; B, 2), R. 2½-10, D. 3 *K*; *Arany Szarvas* or *Goldner Hirsch* (Pl. c; B, 2); *Arany Oroszlán* or *Goldner Löwe* (Pl. e; A, 4), near the Central Station. — *Café-Restaurant Witzenetz*, Jenö-Herczeg-Tér (Pl. C, D, 3).

Cab from the Central Station to the inner town 80 *h* (at night 2 *K*), to Gyár-Külváros 1 *K* 60 *h* (at night 3 *K* 60 *h*), to József-Külváros 60 *h* (at night 1 *K* 40 *h*), to Erzsébet-Külváros 80 *h* (at night 2 *K*); with two horses 1 *K* 20, 2 *K* 20 *h*, 80 *h*, 1 *K* (at night 3, 5, 2, 3 *K*); from the Gyárváros or Fabrik Station (p. 518) to the inner town 1 *K* (at night 2 *K* 10 *h*), to Gyár-Külváros 60 *h* (at night 1 *K* 20 *h*), to Erzsébet-Külváros 1 *K* 60 *h* (at night 3 *K* 60 *h*); with two horses, 1 *K* 60 *h*, 80 *h*, 2 *K* 10 *h* (at night 4 *K*, 1 *K* 60 *h*, 5 *K*).

Electric Tramway from the Central Station (Pl. A, 4), passing the Theatre, to the inner town, the Town Park, and the suburb of Gyár-Külváros.

Post & Telegraph Office at the Tribunal or Dikasterial-Gebäude (Pl. B, 2).

For a flying visit to the town 3-4 hrs. is sufficient.

Temesvár (300 ft.: pron. Témmeshvar), Ger. *Temesvár-Josephstadt*, a royal free town, the capital of the district of Temes, the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Greek bishop, and the headquarters of the 7th Army Corps, is a busy trading and industrial town with 72,500 inhab. (27,000 Germans), situated in a plain on the *Béga Canal*. From the inner town, still partly surrounded by walls, avenues diverge to the suburbs (comp. Plan) of *Gyár-Külváros* (E.), *Erzsébet-Külváros* (S.), and *József-Külváros* (S.W.), in the last of which is the Central Railway Station. — Coming from the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, 4; tramway, see above), we pass the Scudier Park (p. 518), a little to the N. of which is the *National Asylum for Children*, with a statue of Ant. Sailer, a local worthy. The tramway goes on thence to the *Francis Joseph Theatre*, built by Fellner and Helmer. The Rudolf-Utcza leads hence to the *Jenö-Herczeg-Tér* (Pl. C, D, 3), surrounded with handsome buildings; on the S. side the *Palace of the Commandant*, on the W. the *Corps-Commando* (military offices), on the N. the *Town Hall* (adjoined by the *Piarist Church*), and on the E. the *Savings Bank*. In the centre rises a Gothic *Column*, 60 ft. high, by the Bohemian sculptor Max, erected in 1852 to the brave defenders of the town in 1849. From this square the Hunyadi-Utcza leads to the Losonczy-Tér (Pl. D, 2, 3), in which rise the *Comitats-Gebäude*, the Greek Catholic *Bishop's Palace*, and the Roman Catholic *Cathedral*, built in 1736-57. In the Lonovics-Utcza, leading hence to the S., is the *Museum* (paintings, antiquities, natural history, etc.); adm.

on week-days 9-12 & 2-5, 60 *h;* Sun. 10-12, 20 *h.* At the E. end of the Jenő-Herczeg-Utcza is the *Dikasterial-Gebäude* or tribunal), containing the post and telegraph office (Pl. B, 2). Thence the Griselini-Utcza leads S. to the huge *Transylvania Barracks* (Siebenbürger Kaserne; Pl. D, 3). Passing the barracks, we reach the *Artillery Arsenal* (Pl. A, 3), erected in 1856 on the site of the old castle, built by Hunyadi in 1442 and destroyed in the siege of 1849. — Between the inner town and the suburb of Gyár-Külváros (tramway, see p. 517) are the shady *Városliget* or *Town Park* (Pl. E, 3; summer-restaurant) and the *Francis Joseph Park* (Pl. D, E, 3, 4). We may return to the rail. station through the *Scudier Park* (Pl. C, 3, 4), which contains a bronze statue of Gen. Scudier, by R. Kauffungen (1881).

From Temesvár a railway (23 M., in 1 1/2-2 hrs.) runs viâ (3 1/2 M.) *Kissoda* (p. 519) to **Buziás** (*Grand-Hôtel*), a chalybeate bath visited chiefly by ladies, with a hydropathic and mud-baths. Branch-lines hence to (17 1/2 M.) *Lugos* (see below) and to *Versecz* (see p. 519).

From Temesvár to *Buziás*, see p. 519; to *Arad*, see p. 509; to *Módos*, see p. 516.

191 1/2 M. *Temesvár-Gyárváros* or *Temesvár-Fabrik*. Beyond (217 1/2 M.) *Belincz-Kisctó* the train crosses the Béga, and enters the fertile valley of the *Temes*.

225 1/2 M. **Lugos** (*Rail. Restaurant; Magyar Király* or *König von Ungarn*, R. from 2 1/2, D. 3 *K*, omn. 20 *h*), a prosperous town with 19,800 inhab. and a trade in wine, is the capital of the county of Krassó-Szörény, and consists of *Deutsch-Lugos* on the left bank of the Temes and *Romanisch-Lugos* on the right. Branch-lines to (51 1/2 M.) *Marosillye* (p. 553) and to (17 1/2 M.) *Buziás* (see above).

The country now begins to be mountainous. — 250 M. **Karánsebes** (pron. Kőranshebbesh; 690 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Zöldfa* or *Grüner Baum*, R. from 2 *K;* cab to the town 2 *K*, omn. 60 *h*), a small town at the influx of the *Sebes* into the Temes, has 6000 inhab., chiefly Roumanians. In the Public Park is a bronze statue of Francis Joseph I., by Fadrusz and Rollinger (1906).

From Karánsebes to Váralja, 18 M., railway in 5 3/4 hrs. — 13 M. *Nándorhegy* (*Ferdinandsberg*), with mines; 23 1/2 M. *Bauxár*. The line proceeds through wood in the gradually contracting valley, viâ (28 1/2 M.) *Bukóva*, to the **Eisernes Tor Pass** (2150 ft.), and descends viâ (32 1/2 M.) *Zajkány*, in view of the broad Hátszeg valley, to (35 1/2 M.) *Várhely*, the Dacian Sarmizegetusa and Roman Ulpia Trajana, with remains of a Roman amphitheatre. — 45 1/2 M. *Hátszeg* (1035 ft.; Goldenes Lamm), whence a visit may be paid to the château of *Öralja-Boldogfalva* (view of the Hátszeg Mts.; carr. there and back 4 *K*). — 48 M. *Váralja* (p. 555).

The valley of the Temes contracts. Two tunnels and the stations of *Körpa*, *Temesszlatina*, and *Örményes* (1170 ft.) are passed. The train ascends more rapidly, quits the Temes at (270 1/2 M.) *Teregova* (1295 ft.), and at (274 M.) **Porta Orientalis** (1515 ft.) reaches its highest point, followed by a tunnel of 1100 yds. We then descend through picturesque scenery to (277 1/2 M.) *Domasnia-*

Kornya (1165 ft.) and the valley of the *Mehádia*, in which lies (287 M.) *Jablanicza* (770 ft.; tunnel). Entering the valley of the *Bela*, we next reach (291½ M.) *Mehádia*, the Roman colony *Ad Mediam*, a thriving little town with a few Roman remains.

294 M. **Herkulesfürdö** or *Herkulesbad*, 3 M. to the S.W. of the watering-place of that name (p. 514). — The line now traverses the Cserna valley. — 298 M. *Toplecz* (p. 514). — 305½ M. **Orsova** (185 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), the last station in Austria; custom-house examination for travellers from Roumania; the station is 2 M. from the steamboat-quay (cab 2 *K*); comp. p. 513. — We now cross the frontier to (309 M.) **Verciorova** (*Rail. Restaurant*), terminus of the Hungarian Railway, and custom-house station for travellers entering Roumania.

From Verciorova to Bucharest, 237½ M., railway in 7½-14 hrs. — The train follows the left bank of the Danube and leads through the *Iron Gates* (p. 513) to (11 M.) *Turnu-Severin* (Sakellaridis, R. 2½-5 fr.; Europa, R. from 2½ fr.), a busy Roumanian town, with the remains of the grand bridge of Trajan and other Roman relics. Then by *Filiasi* (junction for *Tirgu Jiu*, p. 556), *Crajova*, *Piatra*, *Pitesti*, and *Titu* to *Bucharest* (p. 563).

From Temesvár to Báziás, 75 M., railway in 3¼-4 hrs. (as to correspondence with the steamers at Báziás, enquiry should be made at the Budapest station).

Temesvár, see p. 517. The line runs S. to (3½ M.) *Kissoda* (p. 518) and crosses the *Temes* at (15 M.) *Zsebely*. — 21 M. *Vojtek*.

From Vojtek to Resiczabánya, 50½ M., railway in 3¼-4½ hrs. — 29 M. **Német-Bogsán**, Ger. *Deutsch-Bogsán* (620 ft.; *Goldener Hirsch*, R. 2½-4 *K*, omn. 60 *h*), with foundries and iron-mines. A pleasant mountain-route leads hence to Anina (see below). — 50½ M. *Resiczabánya*, with coal and iron mines.

At (26 M.) *Detta* the train crosses the *Berzava Canal*. — 46½ M. **Versecz** (pron. Vérshets; 300 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hungaria*), on the *Theresien-Canal*, with 27,300 inhab., is prettily situated. Near it are the *Römerschanzen* (comp. p. 510), a rampart and trench which extend upwards of 60 M. to the N. Extensive vineyards in the neighbourhood.

Branch-lines on the S.W. to (53 M.) *Temes-Kubin* (p. 512) viâ (23 M.) *Román-Petre* (junction for *Pancsova*, p. 512); on the N.E. to (18 M.) *Buziás* (p. 518).

59 M. *Jaszenova* (Rail. Restaurant).

To Anina, 44½ M., railway in 4 hrs. The line winds up to (23½ M.) **Oravicza** (855 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Korona*), with silver and copper mines. To the E. (4½ M.; carr. 5 *K*) lies the pretty summer-resort of *Marillavölgy* (2310 ft.). — Thence viâ *Lissava* to (40 M.) *Krassova* (highest point on the line), and (44½ M.) *Anina* (1930 ft.), which with *Steierdorf* (2140 ft.), 2½ M. to the S., is the centre of a great coal and iron mining industry.

66½ M. *Fehértemplom*, Ger. *Weisskirchen* (Haller; omn. 60 *h*), with 11,400 inhab., prettily situated among vineyards.

75 M. **Báziás** (*Rail. Restaurant;* custom-house), see p. 512.

91. From Budapest to Belgrade
(Constantinople).

223 M. Railway in 7-14 hrs. (fares, see p. 438; through-sleepers for Constantinople on the express trains). The Orient Express, starting from the West Station, takes 6½ hrs. (fare 52 fr. 95 c.; from Vienna in 11 hrs., fare 93 fr. 30 c.). — The line traverses the Bácska (see below). — Danube Steamer, see R. 89. — A regular passport is desirable for Belgrade.

The train starts from the *East Station* at *Budapest* (p. 450). — 4½ M. *Budapest-Ferenczváros*; 7½ M. *Erzsébetfalva*, a summer-resort; 10½ M. *Soroksár*, on the *Soroksár Arm* of the Danube (p. 509), which the line skirts. Beyond (31½ M.) *Dömsöd* the railway traverses a marshy district, where horses are largely bred. 53½ M. *Fülöpszállás* (p. 515).

67 M. **Kiskőrös** (pron. Kishkőrösh; *Rail. Restaurant:* pop. 11,500) was the birthplace of the poet *Alex. Petőfi* (1823-49), whose bust adorns the principal square. Reminiscences of him are shown in the house where he was born. Branch-line to (19½ M.) *Kalocsa* (p. 510). — 84 M. *Kiskunhalas*, with 24,350 inhab. and large vineyards.

109 M. **Szabadka** (pron. Sŏbŏtkŏ), Ger. *Maria-Theresiopel* (375 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Arany Bárány* or *Goldenes Lamm; Nemzeti* or *National; Pest;* cab to the town 2 *K;* electric railway to *Palics*, 20 *h*), a straggling town with 94,000 Hungarian and Servian inhab., in the *Bácska*, the richest corn-district of Hungary, has considerable trade in horses and swine.

From Szabadka to Újvidék, 88 M., railway in 6½-8 hrs. — 24 M. **Zenta** (*Rail. Restaurant; Magyar Király* or *König von Ungarn*), a town of 29,600 inhab., where Prince Eugene defeated the Turks in 1697. Branch-line to (22 M.) *Horgos* (p. 516). — 48 M. *Obecse* (19,350 inhab.), on the Theiss (steamboat, see p. 516). From (81½ M.) *Vaskapu* a branch-line runs to (23½ M.) *Titel* (p. 511). — 88 M. *Újvidék* (see below).

From Szabadka a branch-line runs W. to (36½ M.) *Baja* (p. 510). — To *Szeged*, see p. 516; to *Bosna-Brod*, see p. 524.

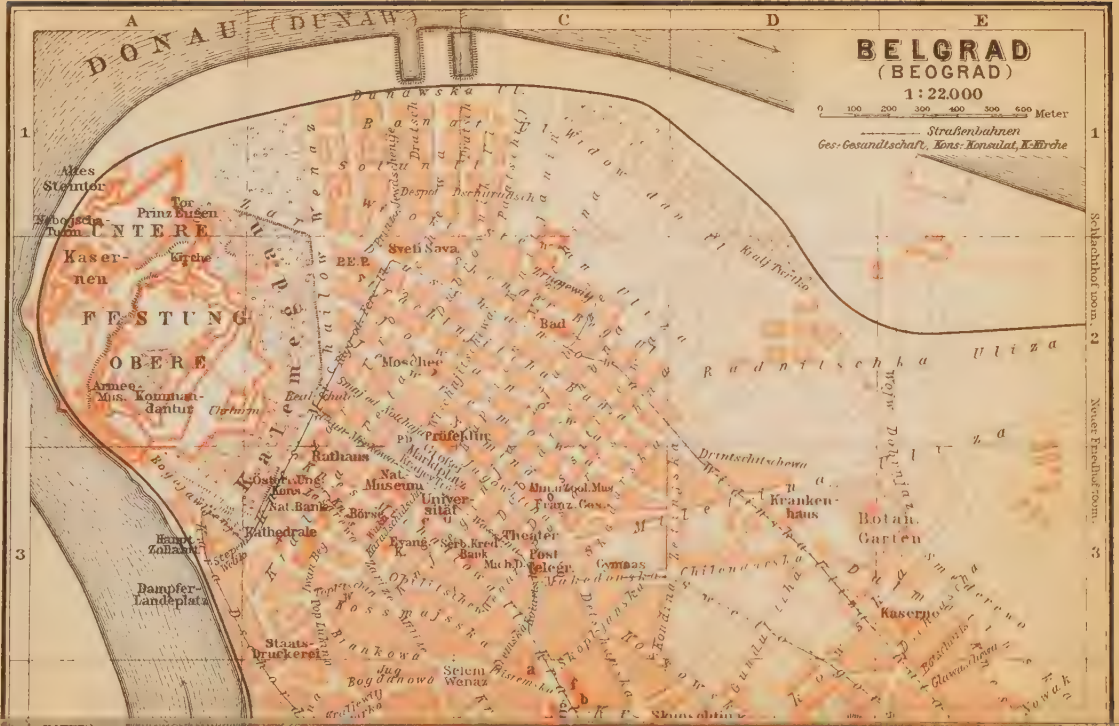
128½ M. *Topolya*, with large vineyards. Near (145½ M.) *Újverbász* we cross the *Bács Canal* (p. 510). — 161½ M. *Kiszács*.

171½ M. **Újvidék**, Ger. *Neusatz (Rail. Restaurant; Grand Hôtel: Hôt. Elisabeth*, R. 2½-4½ *K*, omn. 60 *h*), a town on the Danube with 33,700 inhab. (6500 Germans) and a considerable trade in grain. Many orchards and market-gardens near the town.

Branch-lines run from Újvidék to the E. viâ (7½ M.) *Vaskapu* (see above) to (31 M.) *Titel*, on the Theiss (steamboat, see pp. 511, 516), and to the N.W. to (56½ M.) *Zombor* viâ (21 M.) *Szeptiget*, whence another line diverges for (7½ M.) *Palánka* (p. 511). — To *Zenta*, see above.

We now cross the river by an iron bridge and thread a tunnel.

174½ M. **Pétervárad**, German *Peterwardein* (275 ft.; *National*), a small town with 5000 inhab., lies on a peninsula formed by the Danube, and at the base of the rock (390 ft.) on which the


BELGRAD
(BEOGRAD)
1:22.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Meter
Straßenbahnen
Ges.-Gesandtschaft, Kons.-Konsulat, K.-Kirche
DONAU (DUNAV)
A
C
D
E
1
3
Donauska ul.
Bulevar Vojvode Mišića
Bulevar Kralja Petra
Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra
Alles Stambul
Alles Stambul Tor
Prinz Eugen Turm
Prinz Eugen Tor
OBERE FESTUNG
UNTERE FESTUNG
Kasernen
Kirche
Sveti Sava
Moschee
Bad
Armee-Mus.
Kommandantur
Prüfekum
Rathaus
Nat. Museum
Universität
Kurs
Nat. Bank
Börse
Kathedrale
Ungar. Zollamt
Dampfer-Landeplatz
Staats-Druckerei
Orthod. Kirche
Evang. K.
Serb. Kred. Bank
Post
Mich. Telegr.
Theater
Cymnas
Franz. Gas.
Franz. Kol. Mus.
Krankenhaus
Botan. Garten
Kaserne
Schlachthof
Neuer Friedhof
Ulica Kralja Milana
Ulica Kneza Miloša
Ulica Kralja Petra
Ulica Kralja Aleksandra

Bahnhof
Finanz-Min.
Kaserne
Kriegs-Akad.
Waisenhaus
Kaserne
Neues Krankenhaus
Irrenanstalt
Staatl. Tabak-Fabrik
Brauerei
Schützenhaus
Meteorol. Observat.
Militär-Dampfmühle
Römische Schanze
SAVE (SAWA)
Semlin
Kriegs-Insel
Festung
BELGRAD
Donau
Toptschider
1:225000.
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagners Debes, Leipzig

extensive fortress stands (view). The arsenal contains Turkish weapons. In the *Franciscan Church* is the tomb of John Capistranus (d. 1465), preacher of a crusade against the Turks. On Aug. 5th, 1716, Prince Eugene defeated the Turks at Pétervárad, thus avenging their violation of the Peace of Karlowitz. — Tunnel.

177½ M. **Karlócza** (pron. Kŏrlotsŏ), German *Karlowitz* (260 ft.; *Trompeter*), a small town with 5600 inhab., 8 min. from the Danube, is memorable for the peace of Jan. 26th, 1699, by which Austria acquired the greater part of Hungary and Transylvania. The palace of the Servian-Oriental Patriarch stands in a pleasant park. The chapel of *Mariafried* (665 ft.), in the vineyards above the town, occupies the site of the building in which the peace was concluded. The red wine of Karlowitz and the 'Sliwowitz', or plum-brandy, distilled here, are highly esteemed.

The convent of *Krušedol*, 6 M. to the S. of Karlócza, contains the tomb of Milan I. of Servia (d. 1901).

192½ M. *India* (370 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with 5000 inhabitants.

From India to Vinkovcze, 72 M., railway in 2-3½ hrs. — 26 M. **Mitrovicza** (285 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Kovács*), the Roman *Sirmium*, a brisk town with 13,000 inhabitants. — 72 M. *Vinkovcze* (p. 524).

215½ M. **Zimony**, Ger. *Semlin* (260 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Streicher*, R. from 3 *K* 60, omn. 60 *h*; *Grand-Hôtel*, R. 3-7 *K*, omn. 60 *h*), the last Hungarian town on the right bank of the Danube, with 17,000 inhab. (6600 Servians, 7100 Germans). The railway-station lies about 1¼ M. outside the town. On the *Gardos* (Ger. *Zigeunerberg*; 3½ M. from the railway-station), on the Danube, are the remains of the château of John Hunyadi, the Hungarian hero, who died at Zimony in 1456, and the Millennium Monument, a tower erected in 1896 from Berczik's designs. Steamboat to Belgrade, see p. 511; to Szeged, see p. 516.

The train crosses the *Save* by an iron bridge and reaches the station of (223 M.) *Belgrade* (Rail. Restaurant).

Belgrade.

Arrival. The *Railway Station* (Pl. B, C, 5; Restaurant and Money Exchange Office) is on the S. side of the town, ¾ M. from the steamboat-quay. Cabs and tramway, see p. 522. — The *Steamboat Quay* (Pl. A, 3; R. 89) is on the Save, to the W., below the Kalemegdan Park, to which 140 steps (Veliki Stepeni) ascend. — *Porter* from the railway station to the cab 50 c.; from the steamboat to the railway-station 1 fr., after dusk 1½ fr. (bargain advisable). — *Passport*, see p. 520.

Hotels. Moscow (Pl. g; C, 4), Balkanska 1, with café, very fair; Grand-Hôtel (Pl. c; B, 3), Tshika-Lyuba 18, with café, R. 3-12, B. 1½, D. (12-2 p. m.) 3½-4½ fr., very fair, these two with modern equipment; Crown of Servia, at the Kalemegdan Park (Pl. B, 2, 3); Hôtel de Paris (Pl. b; C, 4), Kraly-Milanova-Ulitsa 27, with garden-restaurant and café, R. 2-5, D. 2-3, omn. 1 fr., well spoken of; Imperial (Pl. d; B, 3) in the market-place, with restaurant, R. 3-8, B. 1 fr.; Balkan (Pl. a; C, 4), Kraly-Milanova-Ulitsa 18, R. 2-4, D. 2-3 fr.

Restaurants. *Russischer Zar* (Pilsen and Munich beer), at the E. end of the Knez-Michailova-Ulitsa (No. 7; Pl. B, C, 3); *Hôtel Casino* (Pl. f; C, 4), Kraly-Milanova-Ulitsa 25 (Munich beer); *Hayduk Velyko*, E. end of the Knez-Michailova-Ulitsa (Pl. B, C, 3); *Kolaratz* (Belgrade Beer Saloon), opposite the Theatre (Pl. C, 3), with garden.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Theatre Square. Letters to foreign countries 25 paras (Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria 10 paras), postcards 10 paras.

Cabs: ½ hr. 1 fr., double fare after dusk; from or to the station 2, at night 4 fr., luggage 50 c.; to Toptshider and back 6 fr.

Electric Tramway (5-25 c.): chief starting-point at the Moscow Hotel; other stations at the Railway Station (Pl. B, C, 5), Steamboat Quay (Pl. A, 3), Kalemegdan Park (Pl. B, 2), Market Place (Kralyev-Trg; Pl. B, 3). From the Moscow Hotel to Toptshider (in 25 min.; fare 25 c.).

Baths at Tsar-Dushanova-Ulitsa 42 (Pl. C, 2 and Bossanska-Ulitsa 36 (Pl. B, C, 4; bath 1½-2 fr.). Good *River Baths* in the Save (20-25 c.). Fine weapons, rugs, and carpets may be bought (high prices) in the shops in the Knez-Michailova-Ulitsa (Pl. B, 3; carpets at the Frauen-Verein, No. 19) and the Kralyev-Trg (Pl. B, 2, 3). *Cigarettes* (government monopoly) 1 fr. 20 or 1 fr. 40 c. per packet of 20.

Money. The unit of currency is the *dinar* or franc, which is divided into 100 *paras* (centimes) or 5 *piastres*. The ordinary coins are 5, 10, and 20 paras in nickel, and ½, 1, 2, and 5 dinars in silver; copper coins have been withdrawn from circulation. Austrian money is taken somewhat reluctantly (2 *K* = 2 fr. 10 c. to 2 fr. 25 c.). The piastre is worth about 2*d*. English.

The **Serbo-Croatian Language** belongs to the Slavic family and is written by the Servians belonging to the Greek Catholic Church with the characters of the Cyrillic alphabet, which is similar to the Russian. — *Servian and Croatian Alphabets* (comp. p. 416): а, *a*; Б, б, *b*; в, *v*; г, *g* (hard); д, *d*; Ђ ђ, *gj* (like j); е, *e*; ж, ž like French j); з, *z* (soft s); и, *ee*; ј, *j* (consonantal); к, *k*; л, *l*; љ, *lj* (liquid); м, *m*; н, *n*; њ, *nj*; о, *o*; п, *p*; р, *r*; с, *s* (like ss); т, *t*; Ћ ћ, *ć* (like ch in church); у, *u*; ф, *f*; х, *h* (like ch in loch); ц, *c* (like ts); ч, *č* (like tsh); џ, *dž* (like j); ш, *š* (like sh). — German is a good deal spoken.

Chief Attractions (half-a-day). Kalemegdan Park, Knez-Michailova-Ulitsa, Kralyev-Trg; tramway to Toptshider (see above).

British Vice-Consul, *C. L. Blakeney.* — **U. S. Consul,** *Robert S. S. Bergh.*

Belgrade (400 ft.), Serv. *Beograd*, Hung. *Nándor-Fejérvár*, the capital of the kingdom of Servia, with more than 90,000 inhab. (incl. a strong garrison), lies picturesquely on a promontory formed by the Danube (here ½ M. wide) and the Save (¼ M.), at the base of a limestone rock crowned by a ruinous fortress. The streets are wide and the houses built in the European fashion; but the Baryaktar Mosque (Pl. B, 2), erected by Soliman II., still recalls the Turkish period.

Belgrade, the Roman *Singidunum*, was a fortress of the utmost importance during the Turkish wars. In 1456 it was successfully maintained by Hunyadi against Mohammed II., in 1521 it was captured by Soliman II., in 1688 retaken by Max Emmanuel of Bavaria, in 1717 by Prince Eugene (comp. p. 523), and in 1789 by Laudon, having after each successive peace been restored to the Turks, who did not finally evacuate the fortress till 1867. Servia became a kingdom in 1882. Milan Obrenovitch (d. 1901; comp. p. 521) abdicated in 1889; his son and successor

Alexander was assassinated, along with Queen Draga, in 1903 (tombs in the small church of Svent Marko, to the right of the entrance; Pl. D, 4). Peter I. Karageorgevitch, the present king, was called to the throne by the National Assembly. — An interesting account of the history of the country and its inhabitants is given in 'The Servian People', by *Prince and Princess Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich* (London, 1911; 21*s.*).

To the N.W., above the junction of the Save and Danube, is the dilapidated **Fortress** (Pl. A, 1, 2). In the upper part are prisons, the *Army Museum* (open daily, except Mon., 8-11.30 & 2-4), the commandant's headquarters (with old cannon and mortars in front of them), and a deep well with a double opening. In the lower part are barracks, magazines, and (on the bank of the Danube) the Neboysha (torture) tower and the Emp. Charles Gate, built under Prince Eugene (1719). — To the S. of the fortress is the **Kalemegdan Park** (Pl. B, 2), the favourite afternoon promenade of the Belgradians, with bronze busts of Servian poets and savants (military band on Sun.); charming view from the S. promenade of the valley of the Save and Zimony, with the Avala in the distance to the left (p. 524). A long staircase (Veliki Stepeni, p. 521) descends to the Save. — In the Tsar-Dushanova-Ulitsa (No. 14) are the scanty ruins of a *Palace of Prince Eugene* (Pl. P. E. P.; B, 2).

From the Kalemegdan Park the Uzun-Mirkova-Ulitsa (Pl. B, 2, 3) leads S.E. to the Market Place or Kralyev-Trg ('Kings' Square'; Pl. B, 3). [At the end of the second cross-street to the right is the *Greek Cathedral* (Pl. B, 3), built in 1845 and dedicated to the Archangel Michael; it contains the tombs of Prince Milosh (d. 1860) and Prince Michael (d. 1868).] In the market-place is the **University** (faculties of law, science, and philosophy), with the *National Library* (150,000 vols.). Adjacent is the *Museum*, which is open free daily, 9-12 & 2-5. On the groundfloor, to the right of the gateway, are two rooms with Roman antiquities (bronze head of Constantine in second room, to the left of the door); to the left are prehistoric relics and weapons. Upstairs are some insignificant paintings. On the N.W. side of the square is the bronze statue of the naturalist *J. P. Pantshitch* (1814-88), by Jovanovitch (1897). To the S.E. is Theatre Square, with the *National Theatre* (Pl. C, 3), the *Mortgage Bank (Uprava Fondova)*, and a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Prince Michael* (see p. 524), by Pazzi (1882). To the S. of Theatre Square begins Milan Street (Kraly-Milanova-Ulitsa), containing various government-offices, the **New Konak** (*Royal Palace;* Pl. C, D, 4), and the *Officers' Casino* (Pl. D, 5). In the Kneza-Milosha-Ulitsa, which diverges from Milan Street to the right, stands (on the right) the *Skupshtina* (Pl. C, D, 5), the unpretentious meeting-place of the House of Representatives, which is to be replaced by a new building in the park behind the Konak. To the left is the *Ethnographical*

Museum (Pl. C, 5), which is open on Thurs., 9-12 & 2-5 (at other times on application to the keeper).

About 3 M. to the S.W. of Belgrade (electric tramway and cab, see p. 522) lies **Toptshider,** with the former country-seat of the king, a park, and two restaurants (music). Near the station of Toptshider, 1½ M. farther on, on the line to Nish, is the deer-park of *Koshutnjak* (visitors admitted), where Prince Michael Obrenovitch was assassinated on June 10th, 1868. — From (13 M.) *Ripanje*, another station on the same line, the *Avala* (1855 ft.; fine view) may be ascended in 1½ hr. (carr. from Belgrade in 2-2½ hrs., return-fare 20-30 fr.).

From Belgrade to *Constantinople*, see *Baedeker's Konstantinopel* (published in German only).

92. From Budapest to Bosna-Brod *(Sarajevo)*.

a. Viâ Szabadka.

236 M. Express Train once daily in 9 hrs.; in winter, when the steam-ferry is given up, the train runs to and from Gombos only. Ordinary Train in 11-16½ hrs. Fares, see p. 438.

From Budapest to (109 M.) *Szabadka*, see p. 520. Our line turns to the W. — 145½ M. **Zombor** (295 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Vadászkürt* or *Jägerhorn*), capital of the Bácska (p. 520), with 30,550 inhab., chiefly Servians. Branch-lines run to the N.W. to (33½ M.) Baja (p. 510) and to the S.E. to (56½ M.) Újvidék (p. 520).

The train crosses the Bács Canal (p. 510). 164½ M. *Gombos* (Rail. Restaurant), where we cross the broad *Danube* by a steam-ferry (bridge in construction) to (167 M.) *Erdőd* (p. 510), the first station in Slavonia, with a château of Count Pálffy. The staple products are prunes and sliwowitz or plum-brandy.

171½ M. **Dálja** (*Rail. Restaurant*). To Eszék and Pécs (Fünfkirchen), see R. 92b. — 181½ M. *Borovo*, whence a branch-line runs to (2 M.) Vukovár (p. 510). — 190½ M. *Vinkovcze* (295 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Lehrner), with 7600 inhabitants.

A branch-railway runs S. to (38½ M.) *Brčka* (320 ft.; Posavina, R. from 2 *K* 20 *h*), a small Bosnian town on the right bank of the Save, with 6100 inhab., the centre of the Bosnian trade in plums. — Another branch-line runs E. to *India* (see p. 521).

From (210½ M.) *Striživojna-Vrpolje* a branch-line runs to (30 M.) Eszék (p. 526). The *Djel Mts.* come into view on the right. — 232 M. **Brod** (315 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Gelbes Haus*, R. 2-4 *K*, omn. 60 *h*; *Rotes Haus*), the ancient *Marsonia*, a trading-town with 7300 inhab., lies on the left bank of the *Save*. It is a station of the Save steamers.

Railway from Brod to *Agram*, see R. 92c.

The train crosses the Save and reaches (236 M.) *Bosna-Brod* or *Bosnisch-Brod* (Rail. Restaurant; Kaiser von Oesterreich), a Moslem village on the right bank of the Save. Hence to Sarajevo, see R. 71.

b. Viâ Pécs (*Fünfkirchen*).

283 M. Express Train once daily in ca. 9¼ hrs. (fares, see p. 438).

Budapest, see p. 450. We start from the *East Station*. Beyond (4½ M.) *Budapest-Ferenczváros* we cross the Danube and reach (12½ M.) *Budapest-Kelenföld* (p. 446). The line to Székesfehérvár (R. 95), which diverges to the left at (15½ M.) *Budafok (Promontor)*, is crossed just before we reach (24 M.) *Érd* (430 ft.; the village lies to the left, on the Danube; p. 509). 33½ M. *Ercsi* (395 ft.; p. 509), with so-called Roman entrenchments. The line now quits the Danube and runs to the S.W. through the wide plain. 43 M. *Adony-Pusztaszabolcs* (p. 530). — 61½ M. *Sárbogárd* (355 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

From Sárbogárd to Bátaszék, 53 M., railway in 3¼-5¼ hrs. — 35½ M. *Tolna-Mözs* (330 ft.), 2 M. to the W. of the town of *Tolna* (p. 510), on the Old Danube. — 40½ M. **Szekszárd** (315 ft.), a town of 15,100 inhab., at the E. base of the *Cserhát Mts.*, with important vineyards and wine-trade. — 53 M. *Bátaszék*, see pp. 510, 532.

At (72½ M.) *Simontornya* we cross the *Sió Canal*, and then skirt the *Kapos Canal* to (87 M.) *Keszöhidegkút-Gyönk*. — 112 M. **Újdombóvár** (*Rail. Restaurant*). Branch-line to the N. to Győr (Raab), see pp. 445, 446. To Agram and Fiume, see R. 96. — 141 M. *Szentlörincz* (400 ft.), whence a branch-line runs viâ (31½ M.) *Slatina*, with warm chalybeate baths, to (58 M.) *Našic* (p. 526).

153 M. **Pécs.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Nádor; Vadember* or *Wilder Mann; Arany Hajó* or *Goldenes Schiff.* — Fiacre from the station to the town 1 *K* 60 *h*; ½ hr. 1 *K*, 1 hr. 1 *K* 60 *h*.

Pécs (pron. Pētsh; 525 ft.), Ger. *Fünfkirchen*, a town with 49,700 inhab. (three-fourths of whom are Hungarians), capital of the county of Baranya and residence of a bishop, is prettily situated. The Romanesque *Cathedral*, with its four towers, originally dating from the 11th cent., was rebuilt in 1881-91 under the supervision of Schmidt of Vienna. Under the choir is a crypt with double aisles, to which eighteen steps descend. In the Cathedral Square, adjoining the S.E. tower, is the subterranean *Sacellum*, probably a burial-chapel (4th cent.; interesting mural paintings). Three *Mosques* of the Turkish period (1543-1686) still exist; two have been converted into the *Parish Church*, with a rectangular ground-plan and a lofty dome, and the *Hospital Church*, the latter with a minaret 88 ft. in height. Large majolica manufactory. In the vicinity, to the N.E., are valuable coal-mines. The slopes of the *Mecsek Hills* yield excellent wine. — To the S. (14½ M.; fiacre 12 *K*) are the warm sulphur baths of *Harkány*.

From Pécs to *Nagy-Kanizsa*, see p. 528.

The line turns towards the S. 175 M. *Villány* (330 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), known for its wine.

From Villány a branch-railway runs to (15½ M.) **Mohács** (*Központi* or *Central*; fiacre from the station to the town 80 *h*), a town with 17,000 inhab. (Hungarians, Servians, and Croatians), famed for the battle of Aug. 29th, 1526, which brought Hungary under the Turkish yoke for 150 years. The battlefield lies about 3 M. to the S.W. of the town (fiacre there and back 3 *K*). King Lewis II. perished during the flight. A stone pyramid with crouching lions commemorates the battle. Almost on the same field, on Aug. 12th, 1687, Charles of Lorraine defeated the Turks and put an end to their supremacy in Hungary. — Up the Danube to Budapest or Belgrade, see R. 89. The pier of the Danube Steamship Co. is near the rail. station, that of the Hungarian Steamship Co. about 1 M. from the station.

At Eszék the train crosses the Drave.

203 M. **Eszék** (pron. Éssék), German *Essegg*, Croatian *Osiek* (310 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Weingruber*, R. 2½-3¼ *K*, omn. 60 *h*; *Central*, both in the upper town; tramway from the station and the steamboat-pier through the principal streets), a trading-town, with 31,200 inhab. (half of whom are Germans), on the right bank of the Drave, is the capital of Slavonia. It was the Roman *Mursa*. The town consists of four parts: the fortress, the upper, the lower, and the new town (Vár-, Alsó-, Felső-, and Új-Város), which are separated from one another by parkways. In the upper town, the seat of commerce and industry, are the offices of the district authorities and a new Roman Catholic church; within the fortress, encircled by ramparts, are the town-hall and the barracks.

From Eszék branch-lines run to the W. viâ (30 M.) *Našic* (p. 525) to (67 M.) *Újkapela-Batrina* (see below), and to the S. to (30 M.) Strizivojna-Vrpolje (p. 524).

218½ M. *Dálja*. Hence to (283 M.) *Bosna-Brod*, see p. 524.

c. Viâ Agram (*Zágráb*).

371 M. Express Train in 11½ hrs. (fares, see p. 438).

From Budapest to (240½ M.) *Agram*, see R. 96. — 271½ M. **Sziszek**, Ger. *Sissek* (325 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Gross-Kapitel*, in the chief square; pop. 6100), lies at the confluence of the *Kulpa* and the *Save*, and carries on a busy trade in grain and wood. Relics of the Roman colony of *Siscia* are still preserved. — The train crosses the Kulpa (on the left the former fortress *Old Sziszek*) and descends the wide valley of the Save. 288½ M. *Sunja* (Rail. Restaurant), whence a branch-line runs to the S. to (16 M.) *Doberlin* (p. 431). — At (309 M.) *Jassenovac* the Save is crossed. From (314 M.) *Novska* a branch-line runs to (10½ M.) *Banovajaruga* (p. 532). — 335 M. *Újgradiska* (Rail. Restaurant); 349 M. *Újkapela-Batrina* (Rail. Restaurant), junction of a branch-line to Eszék (see above). — 367 M. *Brod* (p. 524); 371 M. *Bosna-Brod*, see p. 524.

93. From Vienna to Pécs *(Fünfkirchen)* viâ Nagy-Kanizsa.

245½ M. Railway in 11½-12¾ hrs. *(Oesterreichische Südbahn* to Bares, thence by the *Ungarische Staatsbahn).*

From Vienna to (30½ M.) *Wiener-Neustadt*, see R. 3b. The line here diverges to the E. from the Semmering Railway and crosses the *Leitha* near (35 M.) *Lajtaszentmiklós*, Ger. *Neudörfl*, the first Hungarian station. Hilly and fertile country, yielding wine, fruit, and maize. On the left rise the spurs of the *Leitha Mts.* 39 M. *Wiesen*; on the hill to the right is the *Rosalien-Kapelle*, and lower down lies the castle of *Fraknó*. Beyond a deep cutting and a viaduct is (41½ M.) *Nagymarton*, Ger. *Mattersdorf*.

From *Nagymarton* we drive to the S.W. (omn. 60 *h*) to (2½ M.) *Forchtenau* and ascend thence on foot to (20 min.) Prince Esterházy's château of **Fraknó**, Ger. *Forchtenstein* (1575 ft.), upon an abrupt limestone rock. The old armoury is interesting; the castle-well is 460 ft. deep. Near the château is an inn. — From the château a road leads to (¾ hr.) the ***Rosalien-Kapelle** (2445 ft.), a pilgrimage-church on the *Heuberg*, commanding a fine view. A picturesque path, marked blue and white, descends thence through the *Kaiserwald* to the *Offenbach-Graben* and to (2 hrs.) *Klein-Wolkersdorf* (p. 117).

48½ M. *Ágfalva*, Ger. *Agendorf*.

51 M. **Sopron.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Pannonia*, R. 2-4 *K; Weisse Rose; König von Ungarn*, all three in the Várker-Ület or Graben-Runde. — Fiacre from the station to the town 2 *K*; per ½ hr. 1 *K* 40 *h*, 1 hr. 2 *K*, each additional ¼ hr. 60 *h*. Electric Tramway from the South Station through the Neustiftgasse, the Graben-Runde, and the Széchenyi-Tér to the Győr Station in ¼ hr. (20 *h*).

Sopron (pron. Shópron), Ger. *Oedenburg* (695 ft.), the Roman *Scarbantia*, has 33,700 inhab., 17,900 of whom are Germans. From the South Station we first turn to the right and then follow the Kossuth-Str. to the left. From this we bend to the right into the II. Rákóczi-Ferencz-Utcza, which leads to the (¼ hr.) Széchenyi-Tér or *Széchenyi-Platz*. [From the Győr Station we turn to the left, then follow the Erzsébet-Út (Elisabethgasse) to the right to the (10 min.) Széchenyi-Tér.] On the S. side of the square rises the *Dominican Church* (built 1674; rebuilt 1773), with its two towers; on the W. side is a *Statue of Count Stephan Széchenyi*. Adjacent, to the N.W., is the Theater-Platz or Theatre Square, with the *Theatre*, in front of which is a bronze bust (by Tilgner; 1893) of *Franz Liszt* (1811-86), who was born at Reiding, near Sopron. From the Széchenyi-Tér we follow the Várker-Ület (Graben-Runde) to the N.E. and, near the Frauen-Säule (1745), pass to the left below the Stadt-Turm into Town Hall Square *(Rathaus-Platz)* which is embellished with a *Trinity Column* of 1701. The lower, round part of the *Stadt-Turm* (200 ft.; view of the town) dates from the Árpád period, the Renaissance gallery above from 1681. In the Rathaus-Platz are the Town Hall or *Rathaus*, completed

in 1894, with the interesting archives and a museum on the first and second floors (adm. by application to the custodian on the 1st floor), and the *Benedictine Church*, built ca. 1280 and altered at the end of the 15th century. To the N.E. of the town, on a hill, are *St. Michael's Church* and *St. James's Chapel* (Roman charnel-house), two edifices of the 13th cent., subsequently rebuilt.

The **Lake of Neusiedl** or *Neusiedler See (Fertő Tava)*, 7½ M. to the E., is a salt lake 22½ M. in length, 12-13 ft. deep in the middle, but very shallow near the banks. Towards the S.E. it ends in a swamp (*Hanság*, 'floating turf'), partly wooded and abounding in game, which has been partly drained and brought under cultivation.

From Sopron to *Ebenfurth*, see p. 115; to *Győr (Raab)*, see p. 445; to *Pándorfalu*, see p. 444.

56 M. *Kópháza-Balf*, Ger. *Wolfs*, a watering-place with sulphurous and iron springs. — 59 M. *Nagyczenk*, Ger. *Gross-Zinkendorf*, with a château of Count Széchenyi.

90 M. **Szombathely** (pron. Sómbŏt-hely), Ger. *Steinamanger* (700 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Sabaria; Kovács;* fiacre to the station 2, at night 3 *K;* electric tramway), the Roman *Savaria*, is a town with 31,000 Hungarian inhabitants. There are traces of an amphitheatre on the *Calvarienberg* (¼ hr. to the W.). Some of the Roman antiquities which have been found here are preserved in the Bishop's Palace, adjoining the Cathedral.

From Szombathely to Kőszeg, 11 M., railway in ¾ hr. — **Kőszeg**, Ger. *Güns (Arany Strue* or *Goldener Strauss)* a small town, with 7500 inhab., on the *Kőszeg*. Attractive excursions to the *Valley of the Lockenhauser* (1 hr.); to *Léka*, with a château and collections of Prince Esterházy; to the E. to (1 hr.) *Altenhaus* (2000 ft.); ascent of the (2 hrs.) *Geschriebenstein* (2897 ft.).

To *Győr (Raab)* and *Gratz*, see R. 91; to *Pressburg (Pozsony)*, see p. 443.

At (102½ M.) *Rabamolnári* the *Rába* is crossed. — 120½ M. *Zalaszentiván*. — 153½ M. **Nagy-Kanizsa** *(Rail. Restaurant)*. To Budapest, see pp. 531-529. — 162 M. *Mura-Keresztúr* (p. 531), on the *Mur*, which falls into the *Drave* 3 M. lower down. The line follows the left bank of the latter. — 171 M. *Zákány* (Rail. Restaurant). — 176½ M. *Gyékényes* (p. 532). The lowlands of the Drave are now traversed. 197½ M. *Babócsa*, with a ruined fortress. — 205½ M. **Barcs** (360 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*).

From Barcs to Banovajaruga, 78½ M., railway in 6 hrs. The line turns to the S. and crosses the Drave. 10½ M. *Veröcze-Virovitica;* branch-line to (56½ M.) *Körös* (p. 532). — 63 M. *Lipik* (505 ft.; Kur-Hôtel), with chalybeate and iodine springs. — 78½ M. *Banovajaruga* (p. 532).

The train quits the Drave. 224½ M. **Szigetvár** (370 ft.; pop. 5600), once a strong fortress, is renowned as the scene of the death of its heroic defender Count Nicholas Zrinyi in 1566. In the main square a lion-monument commemorates the event, and on the spot where Zrinyi and his comrades fell rises a chapel. Branch-line to (33½ M.) *Kaposvár* (p. 532). — 233½ M. *Szentlőrincz*. — 245½ M. *Pécs* or *Fünfkirchen*, see p. 525.

94. From Budapest to Fehring *(Gratz)* viâ Gyor *(Raab)*.

207½ M. Railway *(Ungarische Staatsbahn)* to Fehring in 6½-11 hrs. (fares, see p. 438).

From Budapest to (89 M.) *Győr (Raab)*, see pp. 446, 445. — 92½ M. *Győrszabadhegy* (p. 445). — At (118 M.) **Pápa** (500 ft.; *Arany Grif* or *Goldener Greif; Hungaria*), a town with 20,100 Hungarian inhab., is a château of Count Esterházy, with a gateway brought from the Tuileries at Paris, after the fire. — 133½ M. **Czelldömölk** (445 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a pilgrim-resort, with 2200 inhabitants. To Székesfehérvár (Stuhlweissenburg), see p. 530; to Pándorfalu, p. 444.

From Czelldömölk to Csáktornya, 92 M., railway in 7¾-10½ hrs. — 6 M. *Boba* (p. 530); 17½ M. *Ukk* (branch to Balatonszentgyörgy, 39 M.; p. 531); 24 M. *Türje* (p. 531). Just short of (38 M.) *Zalaszentiván-Kisfaludpuszta* we cross the Szombathely-Kanizsa line (p. 528). The *Mur* is crossed. 81½ M. *Muraszerdahely*. — 92 M. *Csáktornya*, see p. 531.

146½ M. *Sárvár*, with an old castle; 153 M. *Porpácz* (p. 443). — 162 M. **Szombathely** or *Steinamanger*, see p. 528.

167 M. *Kisunyom*. About 2 M. to the W., at *Ják*, is a Benedictine Church (consecrated in 1256), with a magnificent portal and carvings on the exterior of the choir. — 178½ M. *Körmend*, on the *Rába*, chief place in the domain of Prince Batthyány, to which it gives its name. Branch-line to (15 M.) *Németujvár*, Ger. *Güssing*, with a château of Prince Batthyány, the foundations of which are said to be of Roman origin.

The line proceeds in the valley of the Rába. 184 M. *Nagycsákány*, with a château of Prince Batthyány. — 195 M. *St. Gotthard*, with a large Cistercian abbey, was the scene of Montecuccoli's victory over the Turks in 1664. — 201½ M. *Gyanafalva*, Ger. *Jennersdorf*, is the last Hungarian station. On the hill to the left is Count Batthyány's château of *Neumarkt*. 205 M. *Hohenbrugg*, in Styria, with a château of Baron Mersay. — 207½ M. *Fehring* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 252. Hence to (40 M.) *Gratz* (Austrian State Railway), see R. 34.

95. From Budapest to Pragerhof *(Trieste)*.

205 M. Railway *(Oesterreichische Südbahn)* in 6¼-11¾ hrs. — From Budapest to Trieste, express in 13¼ hrs. (fares 61 *K* 50 *h*, 46 *K*; to Fiume 64 *K* 70, 46 *K* 10 *h*; route viâ Agram much cheaper, comp. R. 96). In summer return-tickets at reduced prices are issued for all points on Lake Balaton (for the slower trains only).

Budapest, see p. 450. — We start from the *Southern Station* (p. 450) at Ofen. Beyond a tunnel we reach (5 M.) *Kelenföld*. Then *Budafok* (pp. 509, 525); *Nagytétény*, both on the Danube. 30 M.

Velencze, with the lake of the name (330 ft.; 6¾ M. long), on the right.

41½ M. **Székesfehérvár** (pron. Sékesh-féhérvár, Ger. *Stuhlweissenburg (Rail. Restaurant; Magyar Király* or *König von Ungarn*, second-class; *Fekete Sas* or *Schwarzer Adler*; cab into the town 1 *K*, at night 2 *K*, with two horses 2 *K* or 3 *K* 20 *h*; the Roman *Alba Regalis* or *Alba Regia*, where the kings of Hungary were crowned down to Ferdinand I., with 36,500 Hungarian inhab., is now the residence of a bishop and capital of the county of the same name.

From Székesfehérvár to Czelldömölk, 77 M., railway in 3¼-4 hrs. — 5½ M. *Zichyfalva*, with a château of Count Zichy; 14½ M. *Vár-Palota*, with an old castle, 3 M. to the N.W. of which is *Puszta-Palota*, a ruined hunting-lodge of King Matthias Corvinus; 23 M. *Hajmáskér* (p. 446). — From (28½ M.) *Jutas* (p. 446) a branch-line leads to (3 M.) **Veszprém** (855 ft.; *Korona*), with 14,600 inhab., an episcopal town, situated on a rocky hill on the *Séd*, and long in the possession of the Turks, of whom a tall minaret is a reminiscence. Near the large episcopal residence is the *Gisela Chapel*, said to have been built by Queen Gisela in the 11th cent., but rebuilt in 1772. The *Cathedral*, in the 14th cent. Transition style, has a late-Gothic crypt, with slender octagonal pillars. Branch-line to 12½ M.) Alsóörs (see below). — 37½ M. *Herend* (1120 ft.) has a porcelain-factory. The line winds through the *Bakony Forest*, and reaches its highest point (1225 ft.) near *Szentgál*, whence it descends viâ (46½ M.) *Városlod* (970 ft.), with potteries, and (50½ M.) *Ajka* (785 ft.), with coal-mines, to (58 M.) *Devecser*, with an old château of Prince Esterházy, in the valley of the *Torna*. To the right of (61½ M.) *Somlyóvásárhely* appears the conical *Somló-Hegy* or *Schomlauer Berg* (1395 ft.), with vineyards and the ruin of *Somlóvár*. 71 M. *Boba* (p. 529). — 77 M. *Czelldömölk* (p. 529).

From Székesfehérvár a branch-line runs viâ (5½ M.) *Börgönd* (see below), *Adony-Pusztaszabolcs* (18½ M.; p. 525), and (53 M.) *Dunaföldvár* (p. 509) to (61½ M.) *Paks* (p. 510). — To *Komárom*, see p. 446; to *Bicske*, see p. 446.

48 M. *Szabadbattyán*, junction for the line from Budapest (East Station) to Adony (p. 525), Börgönd (see above), and Tapolcza (129 M.; direct express train in 5½ hrs.).

From Szabadbattyán to Tapolcza, 66½ M., railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 3-3¾ hrs. At (17½ M.) *Balatonkenese* the train reaches *Lake Balaton* (see below), the W. bank of which it skirts beyond (22 M.) *Füzfö*. — 25 M. *Balatonalmádi*, frequented as a watering-place and summer-resort; 28½ M. *Alsóörs*, whence a branch-line runs to (12½ M.) Veszprém (see above). — 31 M. **Balatonfüred** (490 ft.; *Ipolyhof*, R. 5½ *K*; *Elisabeth Hotel*, R. 3¼-5 *K*; *Grand Hotel*, R. 2¾-5¾ *K*; *Klotildenhof*, R. 2¾-5¾ *K*, bath from 80 *h* to 2 *K* 40 *h*; *Music and Visitors' Tax* 4-24 *K*; carr. to Tihany and back 6 *K*), a frequented watering-place, the carbonic acid springs of which are beneficial in women's complaints. Steamer to Siófok, see p. 531. Cheaper accommodation may be obtained at the villages of *Füred* and *Arács*, ¾ M. distant, at the entrance to the *Arács Valley*. — 37½ M. *Aszófö-Tihany*. About 3½ M. to the S., on a long promontory, stands the Benedictine abbey of *Tihany*, founded by King Andreas I. in 1055. The church, with its two towers, which dates from the 18th cent., has a crypt of the 11th cent. and contains the tomb of the founder. — Beyond (56½ M.) *Badacsonytomaj* the train leaves the lake and turns to the N. to (66½ M.) *Tapolcza* (p. 531).

59 M. *Lepsény* (p. 446). The train reaches *Lake Balaton* or the *Platten-See* (348 ft.), the largest lake in Hungary and in S.

Europe, 51 M. long, and $1^1/_4$-9 M. wide. The S. bank is flat; the N. is bounded by hills and volcanic peaks. The lake abounds in 'Fogas' (pron. Fogash) or perch-pike.

$71^1/_2$ M. **Siófok.** — Lodging Houses. *Sió-Hullám*, both on the lake; *Központi* or *Central*, in the park, R. at these from 4, B. 1, D. 3-5, pens. from 12 *K*, omn. 10 *h*: *Fogas*, with garden-restaurant, R. 4-7, D. 3, pens. 9-11 *K*. — *Baths* 60 *h*. — *Music & Visitors' Tax* (two days free) 6 *K* per week or 18 *K* per season. — *Steamer* 4 times daily in 1 hr. to Balatonfüred (p. 530), 3 *K* (return-tickets at reduced prices).

Siófok (pron. Shiófok; 360 ft.), at the exit of the little river *Sió* from Lake Balaton, with 2500 inhab., is frequented in summer, as are the neighbouring villages, on account of the pleasant temperature of the lake-bathing (72° Fahr.). From the station we turn to the right, passing the above-mentioned Fogas Hotel, and then crossing the railway-line to the right; we next proceed to the left to the pier of the Balatonfüred steamers or in a straight direction to the ($^1/_2$ M.) lake.

From Siófok a branch-line runs to (63 M.) *Kaposvár* (p. 532).

The train skirts the S. bank of the lake. $79^1/_2$ M. *Szántód*. Opposite stands the Benedictine abbey of *Tihany* (p. 530). — 81 M. *Balatonföldvár* (Grand Hotel), a favourite watering-place of the Hungarian aristocracy. — $92^1/_2$ M. *Balatonboglár*; on the N. bank of the lake is the picturesque ruin of *Szigliget*. — $97^1/_2$ M. *Fonyód*, whence a branch-line runs to (34 M.) Kaposvár (p. 532). — 112 M. *Balatonszentgyörgy*, at the S. end of the lake.

From Balatonszentgyörgy a branch-line runs N. to (22 M.) *Tapolcza* (p. 530) and to (39 M.) *Ukk* (p. 529) viâ (6 M.) *Keszthely* (Hullám; Balaton), a small town on the N. bank of the lake (baths), with a château of Count Festetics and an agricultural academy. — Branch-lines also run to the N. to (30 M.) *Türje* (p. 529) and to the S. to ($37^1/_2$ M.) *Somogyszobb* (p. 532).

$137^1/_2$ M. **Nagy-Kanizsa** (pron. Nŏj-Kŏnizhŏ; 525 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Arany Szarvas*, R. $2^3/_4$-6 *K*), a town with 26,400 inhab., is the junction for *Szombathely* (*Steinamanger*; p. 528).

$145^1/_2$ M. *Mura-Keresztúr* (p. 528). The line crosses the *Mur* and runs to the W. across the *Muraköz* (Ger. *Mur-Insel*), or fertile plain between the Mur and the Drave. — 167 M. **Csáktornya,** Ger. *Csakathurn (Rail. Restaurant)*, with an old château of the Zrinyi family, now belonging to Count Festetics. To *Czelldömölk*, see p. 529.

From Csáktornya to Agram (*Zágrab*), 72 M., railway in $5^1/_4$-$5^3/_4$ hrs. — $7^1/_2$ M. **Varasd** (pron. Vŏröshd), Croatian *Varaždin*, Ger. *Warasdin* (570 ft.; *Goldenes Lamm*, R. 2-6 *K*; *Wilder Mann*; cab from the station 1 *K* 20 *h*), the capital of a Croatian county on the right bank of the Drave, has 13,450 inhab. and an old château of Count Erdödy. — From ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Varasd-Teplic*, or *Warasdin-Teplitz*, a diligence plies twice daily in $1^1/_2$ hr. to (6 M.) the sulphur-baths of the same name (655 ft.; Josephi-Bad, R. 3-10 *K*; Konstantins-Bad; bath 1-5 *K*; visitors' tax 7-14 *K*), known to the Romans as *Aquae Jasae*. — From (17 M.) *Zabok* (Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to the N.W. to ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Krapina*, whence an

omnibus (2 *K*) plies two or three times daily in $1^3/_4$ hr. to the watering-place of **Krapina-Teplitz** (515 ft.; *Kurhaus*, R. 2-6, D. 3 *K*; *Music and Visitors' Tax* 10 *K*; omn. to Rohitsch, p. 245, 4 *K*) with warm springs (97-108° Fahr.), very efficacious in cases of rheumatism, gout, etc. — 62 M. *Zaprešić* (p. 246). — 72 M. *Agram*, see below.

The railway crosses the frontier between Hungary and Styria. $174^1/_2$ M. *Polstrau*; 180 M. *Friedau* (720 ft., on the Drave. — 194 M. **Pettau** (755 ft.; *Osterberger*) is an old town with a château and the 14th cent. church of *St. George*, containing good sculptures and wood-carving. The so-called 'Orpheus Monument', in the principal square, is probably the tombstone of a Roman decurio. — The line now crosses the Drave and traverses the broad *Pettauer Feld* to (205 M.) *Pragerhof* (Rail. Restaurant). Thence to *Trieste*, see pp. 245-251.

96. From Budapest to Fiume viâ Dombóvár and Agram *(Zágráb)*.

382 M. Railway (*Ungarische Staatsbahn*) in 13-$18^1/_2$ hrs. (fares, see p. 138). — From Agram on the line traverses fine mountain-scenery.

From Budapest to (112 M.) *Újdombóvár*, see R. 92 b. — 113 M. *Dombóvár* (Rail. Restaurant). A branch-line runs hence to the E. viâ (41 M.) *Bátaszék* (p. 525) to Baja (p. 510).

131 M. **Kaposvár** (465 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Erzsébet*, R. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ *K*, omn. 40 *h*; *Korona*), with 24,000 inhab. and a considerable grain-trade. Branch-lines to Siófok (p. 531), to (34 M.) Fonyód (p. 531), and to ($33^1/_2$ M.) Szigetvár (p. 528). — From ($156^1/_2$ M.) *Somogyszobb* a branch-line diverges to ($37^1/_2$ M.) *Balatonszentgyörgy* (p. 531). — 177 M. *Gyékényes*, on the *Drave*, see p. 528.

The line crosses the Drave, the frontier between Hungary and Croatia and Slavonia, and enters a wooded and hilly region. 185 M. *Kapronca* (Ger. *Kopreinitz*; 490 ft.), with an old castle. 204 M. *Körös* (Ger. *Kreuz*: Rail. Restaurant; pop. 3600); branch-line to ($56^1/_2$ M.) Verőcze-Virovitica (p. 528). — 226 M. *Dugoselo*; branch-line to ($42^1/_2$ M.) *Banovajaruga* (p. 528).

$240^1/_2$ M. **Agram.** — There are two Railway Stations (restaurants), connected by a loop-line: *Staats-Bahnhof* (Pl. D, 3), for trains to Budapest, Fiume, Banjaluka (R. 74), Sarajevo (R. 71), and Belgrade; *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. A, 2), for Steinbruck (Vienna, Trieste).

Hotels. *Kaiser von Oesterreich* (Pl. a; C, D, 2), Ilica 4, R. $3^1/_2$-6, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 5 *K*, very fair; *Palace Hotel*, Akademijski-Trg (Pl. D, 3), new; *Grand Hotel* (Pl. e; C, 2), Ilica 6; *Royal* (Pl. b; C, 2), Ilica 44, R. 2-$3^1/_2$, D. $2^1/_2$ *K*, omn. 60 *h*, very fair; *Impérial* (Pl. f; C, 2), Frankopanska-Ulica 8; *Wellisch (Drei Raben)*: Pl. c, D 2), Jurišićeva-Ulica 6, R. from 3 *K*, omn. 40 *h*; *Jägerhorn* (Pl. d; C, 2), Ilica 14; *Lamm* (Pl. g; D, 2), Nikolićeva-Ulica 7, R. $1^3/_4$-3 *K*, omn. 40 *h*. — Restaurants. *Bulweis Restaurant*, Ilica 5 (Pl. C, 2), in the Arcade; *Preradović*, Zrinjski-Trg, W. side (Pl. D, 2). — Cafés. *Corso*, corner of the Ilica and the Gundulićeva-Ulica (Pl. C, 2); *Bauer*, corner of the Ilica and Frankopanska-Ulica (Pl. C, 2); *Grand Café*, Jelačićev-Trg, S. side (Pl. D, 2); *Zagreb*, Zrinjski-Trg, W. side (Pl. D, 2).

Kirchen:
1 St. Markuskirche C1
2 St. Katharinenkirche C2
3 St. Marienkirche D2
4 Griech.-oriental. K. C2
5 Franziskanerkirche D1
6 St. Peter E2
7 Protestantische Kirche C2
Öffentliche Gebäude:
8 Landtagsgebäude C1
9 Palast des Banus C1
10 Justitzpalast D2
11 Rathaus C1
12 Akademie d. Wissensch. D3
13 Theater C2 3
14 Kunstpavillon D3
15 Landwirtsch. Gesellsch. C2
16 Erzbisch. Residenz D2
17 Chem. Laboratorium D3
Garnisonsspital
Vlaška ulica
Sajmište
(Marktplatz)
AGRAM
(ZAGREB)
1:21.200
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter
Ulica (Ul.) = Strasse trg = Platz
Trambahn
1:350.000
Kolodvor
(Südbahnhof)
Bahnhof
Državni kolodvor
(Staatsbahnhof)
Botan. Garten
Park
Tuškanac
Rokovo groblje
Prilaz
Ilica
Gornji grad
Medvedgrad
Sestine
Jelkovec
Remetinec
Granešina
Vrabče
Stenjevec
Trnava
Resnik
Vukomerec
Kustošija
Markuševec
Jurjevska ul.
Kranjčevićeva ul.
Frankopanska ul.
Kaptol
Dom
Nadbisk. trg
Jurišićeva ulica
Zrinjski trg
Jelačić trg
Ban Jelačića trg
Kukovićeva ulica
Gundulićeva ulica
Gajeva ulica
Preradovićeva ul.
Strossmayerov trg
Akad.
Franje Josipa trg
Šenoa na ul.
Baruna Trenka ul.
Mihanovićeva ul.
Trenkova ul.
Jurišićeva ulica
Kroupa Rudolf Inf.-Kasernen
Frz Josef Univers.
Gymnasien
Sokol
Handels Museum
Gewerbe Schule
Sveučilišni trg
Jelačićeva ul.
Zagrebačka ul.
Magazinska cesta
Tvorničkaul.
Vojnička ulica
Savska cesta
Steinbrück-Zaprešić
Sisseker Strasse
Karlstadt Sissek
Gr. Xaver
Novaves
Zentralfriedhof
Belavinje
Gornje
Podgorje
Bistra
Podjavica
Gornji
Markuševec
Jalševec
Jurjevec
Kašina
Kašinska cesta
Brezovička cesta
Lavoarica ul.
Maximir
Zagreb Steinbrück

Fiacre from either station to the town, with luggage, 2 *K*; 1/4 hr.'s drive in the town 80 *h*, 1/2 hr. 1 *K* 20 *h*, 1 hr. 2 *K*; each additional 1/4 hr. 60 *h*. — Tramways. From the Staats-Bahnhof (Pl. D, 3) to the Süd-Bahnhof (Pl. A, 2), 2 M., in 20 min. (16 *h*); from the Bräuhaus (beyond Pl. A, 2) to the Maximir Park (beyond Pl. E, 2) viâ the Ilica, 3 1/2 M., in 35 min. (24 *h*); from the corner of the Ilica and Frankopanska (Pl. C, 2) to the (2 M.) bridge over the Save (beyond Pl. B, 3; 24 *h*, there and back 40 *h*).

Baths. *Diana Baths*, Ilica 8; *River Baths*, to the left of the railway-bridge over the Save (cab 1 *K* 20 *h*; tramway, see above; reserved for ladies 8-11 a.m.).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 2), Jurišićeva-Ulica.

Chief Attractions (3-4 hrs.): Jelačićev-Trg, Kapitel-Stadt, Obere Stadt (Upper Town; Strossmayer Promenade), the Ilica, and the Zrinjski-Trg.

Agram (395-535 ft.), Hung. *Zágráb*, Croatian *Zagreb*, the capital of Croatia, and headquarters of the 13th Army Corps, with 79,000 inhab. (2800 Hungarians and 4250 Germans), lies 1 1/2 M. to the N. of the Save, at the base and on the slope of the Agram Mts. The town, partly rebuilt after the earthquake of Nov. 9th, 1880, consists of the *Upper Town* (530 ft.), the *Kapitel-Stadt*, with the cathedral, and the *Lower Town*. Between the Upper and the Lower Towns runs the busy *Ilica* (Pl. B, C, 2), the main artery of traffic, which ends on the E., at the Jelačićev-Trg (see below). From the Ilica a *Cable Tramway* (Rampe, Pl. C 2; 10 *h* there and back) runs to the upper town.

In the Upper Town are the *Palace of the Banus* (governor of Croatia; Pl. 9, C 1), the *Natural History Museum* (Pl. C, 1; open Sun. & Thurs. 10-1), the Gothic *St. Mark's Church* (Pl. 1, C 1; middle of the 13th cent.; S. portal adorned with numerous figures and a roof of coloured tiles), the *Hall of the Diet* (Pl. 8), and the *Strossmayer Promenade* (Pl. C, 2), affording an extensive view. — In the Kapitel-Stadt (approach through the Bakačeva-Ulica) are the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. 16; D, 2), enclosed on three sides by walls and towers, and the *Cathedral* (Pl. D, 2), a fine late-Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., with two towers, restored in 1890-1902. In front of these buildings rises a *Column of the Virgin* (Pl. M.-S.) by Fernkorn and Pönninger (1880).

Lower Town. The Jelačićev-Trg (Pl. D, 2) is adorned with an equestrian statue of the *Banus Jelačić* (d. 1859), who figured in the battles of 1848 and 1849, by Fernkorn (1866). The Marija-Valerija-Ulica leads hence to the S., past the *Synagogue* (Pl. D, 2), to the Zrinjski-Trg (Pl. D, 2), a large square with gardens (military band frequently in the afternoon). On the E. side rises the *Palace of Justice* (Pl. 10), in the Renaissance style. On the S. side is the South-Slavonian *Academy of Science* (Pl. 12; D, 3), built in 1880 after plans by the Viennese cathedral-architect Schmidt (d. 1891), with its valuable collections. On the groundfloor of the Academy are the Archæological Museum and the art-industrial objects (open Thurs. & Sun. 10-1; for strangers daily, on application); on the first floor is the Library and on the second the Strassmayer Picture

Gallery (Thurs. & Sun. 10-12; for strangers daily 12-1), with early Italian and Netherlandish paintings. To the N. of the Academy are the marble busts (all by Rendić) of the Croatian painters *Clovio* (d. 1578) and *Medulić* (Andrea Schiavone; d. 1582), of *General Frankopan* (Frangipani; d. 1527), and of *M. Jurišić*. Farther to the S. is the *Chemical Laboratory* of the University (Pl. 17), behind which are a bronze statue, by Rendić (1895), of the poet *Preradović* (d. 1872), and the *Art Pavilion* (Pl. 14). — To the W. of the Academy the Kukovič-Ulica leads past the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 7; C, 2, 3), built by Bollé in 1884, to the Sveučilištni-Trg (Pl. C, 2), in which rise the *Theatre* (Pl. 13) and an equestrian statue of *St. George*, by Fernkorn (1862). On the E. side of the square is the building of the *Agricultural Society* (Pl. 15); on the W. side stands the *Industrial School*, with interesting collections (open on Sun. 9-12.30 and on Thurs. 9-12.30 & 3-5; for strangers at any time); in the S.W. corner is the *Commercial Museum* (Sokol or Handels-Museum; open daily in summer, except Frid., 9-1, and for strangers at any time; entr. on the E. side); and on the N. side is the *Francis Joseph University*, founded in 1874. The Frankopanska-Ulica and the Ilica (p. 533) lead back hence to the Jelačićev-Trg; at the intersection of the two streets is a bronze statue of the poet *Kačić* (d. 1760), by Rendić (1891).

Environs. The large *Maximir Park* (restaurant at the entrance) lies 2 M. to the E. of the town (tramway, p. 533, from the Jelačićev-Trg, in 20 min.; 40 *h* there and back). — A pleasant drive of 2 hrs. (fiacre from the Jelačićev-Trg 10 *K*; bargain necessary) may be taken among the pretty vineyards and villas in the environs: from the Jelačićev-Trg we drive through the Ilica and the Mesnička-Ulica, passing the Schützenhaus (Pl. C, 1), to the *Tuškanac Plateau* (restaurant), *Cmrok*, and *Prekrižje* (charming view from all), and return viâ *Puntovčak* or viâ *Sestine* and through the valley of the *Medveščak* and *St. Xaver*. — Near *Mirogoj*, 1½ M. to the N.E., above the suburb of *Novaves*, is the finely situated *Central Cemetery*. Thence we may ascend in windings to the picturesque village of *Remete* in 25 min., and return viâ *Bukovec* and *Maximir* to the (1¼ hr.) town (driving recommended). — About 12½ M. from Agram (tramway in 1¼ hr.) lies the health-resort of **Samobor** (*Stadt Triest*; grape-cure), with a ruined castle and fine views. — A fine excursion for a whole day is the ascent of the **Sliemen** (3395 ft.), the highest point of the Agram Mts. We may drive the whole way to (2½ hrs.) the top. Walkers proceed first to (1 hr.) *Gracan*, a village at the foot of the hills, and ascend thence (white way-marks), through wood, to (2 hrs.) the bare summit, on which there are a view-tower and a tourists' inn (extensive view).

From Agram to *Steinbrück*, see p. 246; to *Csáktornya*, see pp. 532, 531; to *Bosna-Brod*, see R. 92c.

We cross the Save. — 273 M. **Károlyváros**, Ger. *Karlstadt*, Croat. *Karlovac* (365 ft.: *Rail. Restaurant; Central Hotel*, R. 1½-3 *K*; *Stadt Fiume*; fiacre from the rail. station 2 *K*), a commercial place (7700 inhab.) on the *Kulpa*. To the W. is the ruin of *Dubovac*. To the Plitvica Lakes, see p. 535. — The train crosses the Kulpa and enters the *Kapella Mts.*, which culminate in the

Klek (see below). 290 M. *Generalski-Stol.* At (297 M.) *Touuj* (815 ft.) we get a glimpse of the picturesque ravine of the *Tuinshiza.* — 301½ M. *Josipdol* (modest inn above the station). To the Plitvica Lakes, see below.

307½ M. **Ogulin** (1060 ft.; *Frankopan; Plitvice*), a picturesquely-situated little town, on the *Dobra,* which here disappears in a rocky gully, 125 ft. in depth, to emerge again 3 M. to the E. Ascent of the *Klek* (3880 ft.; 4 hrs., with guide, 4 *K* there and back), attractive.

From Ogulin to the Plitvica Lakes, 43 M., carriage without change of horses, in 12 hrs. (including stay of 3 hrs.; fare 40 *K*). The best plan, for the drive there and back, is to hire a carriage for 3-4 days at 16 *K* per day, including fodder for the horses and food for the coachman. Further information is furnished by the 'Verein für die Verschönerung der Plitvicer Seen' at Agram, Akademijski-Trg 14 (Chemical Laboratory; Pl. 17). — The road leads to (16½ M.) *Plaški* (1265 ft.; Banus Jelačić), a large village and seat of a Greek Orthodox bishop; it then ascends through the Karst, passing (r.) the periodic *Blata Lake,* to (26½ M.) *Jesenica* (1695 ft.), with a ruined castle, and (29½ M.) *Saborski* (2010 ft.); finally, skirting the E. bank of the Kozjak Lake (see below), it reaches (43 M.) Plitvice. — From Josipdol to the Plitvica Lakes, 10 M., Omnibus from June 20th to Sept. 1st on the even dates (2nd, 4th, 6th, etc.) in 9½ hrs. (starting soon after 1 p.m.; fare 9 *K*; tickets obtained in Agram, from the Engraver J. Radkovics, Ilica 19). The road leads to (13½ M.) *Plaški* and continues thence as above. — From Károlyváros to the Plitvica Lakes, 68 M., motor-diligence in 6¼ hrs. (fare 14 *K*). — The ***Plitvica Lakes** (*Plitvička Jezera;* 1660-2050 ft.), which are embosomed in woods and surrounded by mountains (highest peak 4200 ft.), form a chain from N. to S. about 7½ M. in length, and are connected with each other by cataracts, 10-130 ft. in height. There are 13 principal lakes, the water of which is of different colours. On the E. bank of the *Kozjak Lake* (1760 ft.), which lies about midway in the chain, stands the Vereins-Hôtel (R. from 2 *K* 60 *h*, board 4-5 *K*). About 1½ M. to the N. of the hotel, near the Kozjak bridge, the 'Maria-Dorothea-Weg' diverges to the right, leading past the wild and romantic lower lakes (*Milanovac,* 1730 ft.; *Osredak,* 1700 ft.; *Kaludjerovac,* 1670 ft.; *Novakovićev Brod,* 1660 ft.) to the *Plitvica Waterfall* (255 ft.; 2 hrs. there and back). The 'Stefanie-Weg' leads to the S.W. from the hotel (preferable with small boat; 10 *h*) to the charming upper lakes: *Jezerce* (1825 ft.), *Milino Jezerce* (1905 ft.), *Galovac* (1920 ft.), *Veliko Jezero* (1960 ft.), *Vir* (1970 ft.), *Batinovac* (1970 ft.), *Okruglјak Gornji* (1980 ft.), *Ciginovac* (2015 ft.), and *Proščansko-Jezero* (2050 ft.). On the N.E. bank is the country-house of *Labudovac,* with an inn (pens. 5 *K*), park, waterfall, and grottoes (50 *h*). We return viâ the hill of *Stubica* (view of nine lakes; best towards evening).

From the Plitvica Lakes to *Bosna-Novi,* see p. 431 (carr., ordered from Bihać, 16-20 *K*). — To (51½ M.) *Zengg* (p. 389), highroad viâ (25½ M.) *Otočac* (Müller's Inn, modest).

The line ascends more rapidly: to the left are the slopes of the Klek. Tunnel. 316½ M. *Gomirje* (1160 ft.). Four short tunnels before and three more after (320½ M.) *Vrbovsko* (1250 ft.). — At (326 M.) *Cameralmoravicza* (Rail. Restaurant) we quit the valley of the Dobra. 336 M. *Skrad* (2125 ft.), finely situated. The train describes a wide curve and passes through three tunnels. 344 M. *Delnice* (2385 ft.), a large market-town. - Beyond (350 M.) *Lokve*

(2640 ft.) the train passes through the *Sleme Tunnel*, the highest point of the line (2745 ft.). — It then descends, crossing the *Ličanka Viaduct*, to (355 M.) *Fužine;* then in windings and through a tunnel to (360 M.) *Lič* (1875 ft.), on the margin of the *Karst* plateau. — 366 M. *Plase* (1810 ft.). The line descends in a long loop, affording a fine view of the Adriatic Sea (l.), to (369½ M.) *Meja*. It then threads two tunnels and reaches (374½ M.) *Buccari* (p. 537). The train passes through a tunnel under the Monte Calvario (p. 537) and crosses the *Fiumara* (*Rečina*).

382 M. **Fiume.** — Hotels. *Grand Hotel de l'Europe* (Pl. a; D, 2), Piazza Dante 2, at the harbour, R. 3½-7½, B. 1½, D. 2½-3½, omn. 1 *K*; *Corsia Deák* (Pl. b; C, 2), Viale Francesco Deák 40, near the rail. station, with garden, R. from 3 *K*, omn. 60 *h*; *Royal* (Pl. d; D, 2), Via Lodovico Kossuth, R. 3-6, B. 1, D. 3½, omn. 1 *K*; *Bonacic* (Pl. g; D, 2), Via Edmondo de Amicis, R. 2-8 *K*, omn. 80 *h*; *Lloyd* (Pl. e; D, 2), Piazza Dante; *Hôtel de la Ville* (Pl. e; C, 1), of the second class; *Hungaria* (Pl. f; C, 1, 2), plain.

Restaurants at the hotels, see above. — Cafés. In the *Hôt. de l'Europe; Caffè Grande*, Piazza Andrássy; *Schenk*, at the harbour, opposite the Hôtel de l'Europe.

Cabs, with two horses, to the town 1 *K* 50 *h* (at night 2 *K* 30 *h*); per hr. 3 *K*. — Electric Tramway from Pioppi (beyond Pl. A, 1), passing the Railway Station (Pl. B, 1), to the Fiumara Bridge (Pl. E, 2).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 9; D, 2), in the Corso.

Baths. *Ilona* (Pl. E, 2), at the Scoglietto, vapour and warm seawater baths; sea-baths in Cantrida (restaurant), to the W. of Pioppi (tramway, see above), whence an omnibus runs in 10 minutes.

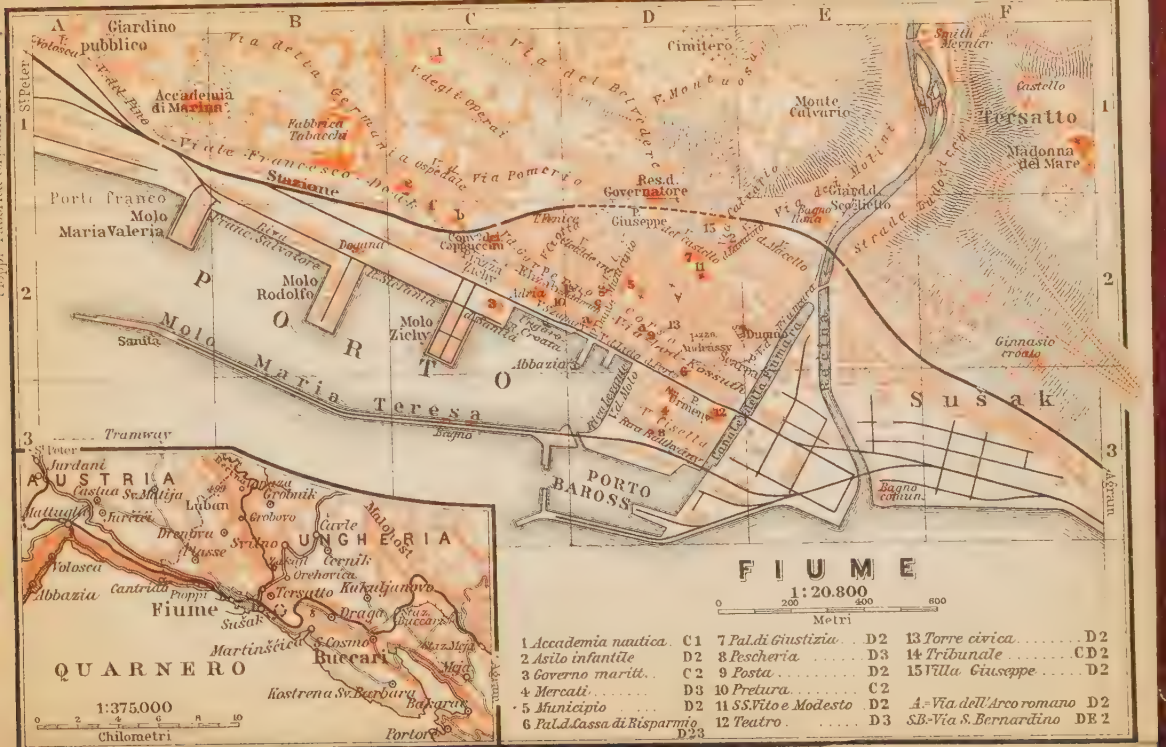
British Consul, *G. L. Faber*, Via Clotilde Inferiore (Pl. D, 2); vice-consul, *A. Steinacker*. United States Consul, *Clarence Rice Slocum*. There are also Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, and other consular representatives. Lloyd's Agent, *Giovanni Gelletich*, Via Governo 20. — *International Tourist Agency*, Via Alessandrina 4.

Anglican Church Service from Oct. to June at the Sailors' Home, Via del Rhoda, Piazza Elisabetta (Pl. C, 2).

A walk through the town and a visit to the pilgrimage-church and the château of Tersatto (p. 537) take 3-4 hrs. To Abbazia, see p. 538.

Fiume, Croat. *Rieka*, the Roman *Tarsatica*, and called in the Middle Ages *St. Veit am Flaum*, the only seaport in Hungary, with 49,100 inhab. (Italians and Croatians), lies picturesquely at the N.E. end of the *Bay of Quarnero*. With its commune of 7⅔ sq. M., it forms a part of the lands of the Hungarian crown and is administered by a governor appointed by the king. The Old Town is thoroughly Italian in character. Along the Quarnero stretches the harbour, protected by the Molo Maria Teresa; on the W. are the *Free Harbour* and the *Petroleum Harbour*, and on the E. is the *Porto Baross*, for the timber-trade. Among its factories are Whitehead's large torpedo-works (to the W. of the town).

Fiume is the shipping-port for thousands of emigrants from S.E. Europe to the United States. For their accommodation there is a large 'Hotel', with room for 3000 people, opposite the rice-mill (beyond Pl. A, 1).


A
B
C
D
E
F
Giardino pubblico
Via della Stazione
Via degli Operai
Via della Ferrovia
Via del Belvedere
Via Pomerio
Via Francesco Deák
Via Fiorita
Via Montovo
Via Cimitero
Via Monte Calvario
Via Scoglietto
Via Tersatto
Via Marina
Via Cappuccini
Via Giuseppe
Via Tribunale
Via Ginnasio
Via Arco Romano
Via Bernardino
Via Susak
Via Barossa
Via Molo Maria Teresa
Via Molo Zichy
Via Molo Rodolfo
Via Molo Maria Valeria
Via Porto franco
Via Riva Adamich
Via Riva Rudolfo
Via Riva Ferenc Giuseppe
Via Riva Emanuele
Via Riva Vittorio Emanuele
Via Riva Nicolò Tommaseo
Via Riva Carlo Alberto
Via Riva Ferdinando
Via Riva Francesco Giuseppe
Via Riva Elisabetta
Via Riva Stefania
Via Riva Luigi Salvatore
Via Riva Arsenale
Via Riva Arsenale Vecchio
Via Riva Arsenale Nuovo
Via Riva Arsenale Piccolo
Via Riva Arsenale Grande
Via Riva Arsenale Nuovissimo
Via Riva Arsenale Vecchissimo
Via Riva Arsenale Piccolissimo
Via Riva Arsenale Grandissimo

Near the centre of the town lies the Piazza Dante (Pl. D, 2), a little to the N. of the steamboat-quay. Thence we follow the Via del Lido and the Via del Porto to the E. (with the *Market Hall* on the right, Pl. 4) to the Piazza Ürményi (Pl. D, 3), on the E. side of which stands the *Theatre* (Pl. 12). To the N. of the theatre is the Piazza Scarpa (Pl. D, E, 2; see below), whence the Via San Bernardino leads to the left (N.W.) into the Old Town, with the *Cathedral* (Pl. E, 2), the oldest church in Fiume. The church of *St. Veit* (Pl. 11), to the N.W., an imitation of Santa Maria della Salute in Venice, was built in 1631. To the E. of the church a gateway opens on the Via Calvario, which ascends in 230 steps to (10 min.) the *Monte Calvario* (Pl. E, 1), commanding a survey of the town and sea. Returning to the Piazza Scarpa (see above), we follow the Corso, the main street of Fiume, which leads to the W.; on the right side of it stands the *Torre Civica* (Pl. 13). By passing beneath the tower and crossing the Piazza delle Erbe we reach the Via dell' Arco Romano, which contains an unimportant Roman *Triumphal Arch*, said to have been erected in honour of Emp. Claudius II. Gothicus. — To the N.W. of the railway-station is the *Imperial Naval Academy* (Pl. A, 1), founded in 1856, and still farther to the N.W. is the beautiful *Giardino Pubblico;* to the N.E. of the station is the *Government Tobacco Manufactory* (Pl. B, 1), which employs about 3000 women and girls. — A pleasant walk (carr. 2 *K*) ascends the valley of the Rečina or Rieka to the (3 M.) *Zakalj Mill.*

We may ascend to the Madonna del Mare (Pl. F, 1; inn adjacent), a large pilgrimage-church, either by a path of 425 steps (20 min.), flanked with oratories or stations of the cross (entered through the small gate with a figure of the Madonna, to the N.E. of the Rečina Bridge; Pl. E, 2), or by a winding road, which affords a magnificent view of the gulf (35 min.; carr. there and back 6 *K*). The church, built in the 15th cent., on the spot where the Casa Santa di Loreto is said to have stood in 1291-94, contains (at the high-altar) a picture of the Madonna di Loreto (ascribed by tradition to St. Luke) and numerous votive offerings of rescued mariners. Returning through the garden in front of the church and ascending (5 min.) a stony path to the left, we obtain a magnificent view, similar to that from Tersatto (see below). — About 2 min. to the N.W. of the church is the château of **Tersatto** (395 ft.; adm. 1 *K*), once the seat of the Frangipani, now that of Count Arthur Nugent. In front of the mortuary chapel are preserved a column, eagle, and marble table erected by the Italians on the battlefield of Marengo in honour of First-Consul Bonaparte. *View from the tower of the Quarnero Bay with its islands, of Fiume, the grand ravine of the Fiumara, Abbazia, and the neighbouring towns.

An attractive excursion to *Buccari* (Jadran, on the Riva), a little town with 1600 inhab. and an old château, may be made by carriage in 1½ hr. (8 *K;* there and back 12 *K*) or by taking the railway to the station

mentioned at p. 536 and descending thence on foot to (1 hr.) the town. We return by steamer ($1^1/_2$ hr.; 60 *h*) viâ *Portoré* (Liburnia), a small town with 1100 inhab., sea-baths, and an old château (now a Jesuit convent). From Portoré on foot to Buccari, $1^3/_4$ hr.

To the *Source of the Rečina* or *Rička*, another attractive excursion, takes half-a-day by carriage (20 *K*; provisions necessary). We drive to the N. viâ *Drenova* and *Lopača* and return viâ *Cavle* or on foot through the valley of the *Rečina*.

Charming excursion to Abbazia (p. 285); a drive of $1^1/_2$ hr. (fare there and back, with a stay of 1 hr., 10 *K*; each additional hr. 2 *K*); steamer every hour in $^3/_4$ hr., 80 *h*, there and back 1 *K* 20 *h* (tickets bought on board 20 *h* more). — Pleasure-steamers of the Hungarian-Croatian Steamship Co. frequently visit the islands of Veglia, Cherso, etc.; see advertisements in the newspapers.

To *Pola*, see p. 281; to *Trieste* by steamer (viâ Pola), see R. 41; to *Trieste* by train, see R. 42; to *Cirkvenica* and *Zara*, see R. 63. Steamboat on week-days to *Venice* in 10 hrs. (fare 14 or 10 *K*). — Steamboat thrice weekly in 10 hrs. to *Ancona* (fare 14 or 10 *K*). — Steamers of the 'Adria Line' ply to Marseilles (100 fr.) and Valencia (125 fr.).

X. TRANSYLVANIA. BUCHAREST.

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The former principality of TRANSYLVANIA, called *Erdély* by the Magyars, and *Ardealu* by the Roumanians (both meaning 'forest-land'), a district of about 21,000 sq. M. in extent, with 2,456,000 inhab., occupies the S.E. part of Hungary (15 counties). It forms a hilly plateau enclosed by the Carpathians (highest summit the Negoi, 8347 ft.); the only level places are the river-bottoms. About 44 per cent of the surface is covered with forests. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, forestry, mining, and stock-raising (buffaloes, horses, sheep, and swine). Sportsmen will find plenty of lynxes and wild-cats in the foot-hills, as well as bears, wild-boars, chamois, and deer in the higher mountains. Its German name of *Siebenbürgen* has been derived from the first seven 'burgs', or fortresses, built by the German colonists, or from the seven once fortified towns of Hermannstadt, Klausenburg (Kolozsvár), Kronstadt, Bistritz (Beszterce), Mediasch (Medgyes), Mühlbach (Szászsebes), and Schässburg (Segesvár).

History (comp. p. 437). At the beginning of the Christian era the district now known as Transylvania formed part of the kingdom of *Dacia*, and in 105 A.D. it was incorporated with the Roman province of Dacia. It remained under Roman sway till 271 A.D. From this date down to the beginning of the 12th cent. Transylvania was the great

theatre of battles between the Ostrogoths, Huns, Longobards, Bulgarians, Magyars, Kumans, and other Eastern races which kept surging towards Western Europe. *Stephen I.* (1000-38) prepared the way for the union of Transylvania with Hungary, and this union was rendered permanent through the conquest of the Kumans by *Ladislaus I.* (1077-95). *Geisa II.* (1141-61) summoned German colonists to repeople and cultivate the desolated territory ('desertum') and to protect the empire ('ad retinendam coronam'). These immigrants, chiefly dwellers on the Moselle (Middle Franconians), and collectively known as *Saxons*, settled in the so-called 'Nösner Land' (round Besztercze), in the 'Land unter dem Walde', or district below the forest (Szászváros, Szászsebes, and Reussmarkt), in the 'Altland' (Hermannstadt, Leschkirch, Gross-Schenk), and in the 'Weinland' (Medgyes, Kőhalom, Schelk, and Segesvár). *Andreas II.* (1204-35) made over the *Burzenland* (see p. 549) to the Teutonic Order, which had been founded shortly before (in 1191), but had to recall this privilege and expel the knights of the Order in 1225, on their attempt to lay the conquered country at the feet of Pope Honorius III. as the property of the apostolic see. In 1224 the same monarch, however, granted a charter (the 'Golden Bull') to the other German settlers, on which the rights and privileges of the Germans in Transylvania rested down to 1867. Swarms of Mongolians (in 1241) and Turks (from 1420) invaded and ravaged the country, not, however, without meeting a heroic resistance (as from *Hunyadi Janos*, d. 1456), and compelled the three privileged 'Nations' of Transylvania, the Magyars, Szeklers, and Germans, to form in 1437 a 'fraternal union' for mutual protection. After *Lewis II.* of Hungary had lost his life and crown at the battle of Mohács in 1526, the victorious Turks made Transylvania an independent principality under Turkish protection, and it was thenceforth governed by princes elected by the people and approved by the Sultan. Of these the most eminent was *Bethlen Gábor* (Gabriel Bethlen), who reigned from 1613 to 1629. In accordance with a treaty with the Turks Emp. Leopold I. occupied the land in 1688; and on Dec. 4th, 1691, the same emperor, by the 'Leopoldine Diploma', ratified the public and private laws of Transylvania and guaranteed religious toleration to the four 'received' creeds. The German population had been Lutheran since 1547, while of the Magyars and Szeklers some had become Calvinists in 1557, others Socinians or Unitarians (a sect established in 1568), and the remainder Roman Catholics. An insurrection under *Francis II. Rákóczi* in 1703-11, known as the 'Kurutz War', was quelled by the Austrians, and since then Transylvania, erected into a 'grand principality' by Maria Theresa, has shared the fortunes of Austria and Hungary. The rebellion of *Nicolaus Urss (Horja)* in 1784 and the revolutionary years 1848 and 1849 were attended by many evils. Since 1867 Transylvania has been in legislative and administrative respects incorporated with Hungary.

Inhabitants. The government of the country was formerly divided among the 'three politically privileged nations': — the *Magyars*, settled mainly in the N.W. districts (800,000, incl. the Szeklers); the *Szeklers* or *Székely*, kinsfolk of the Magyars, who were settled in E. Transylvania at an unknown date, in order to act as 'Szekler', or guardians of the frontier, and who at one time erroneously regarded themselves as descendants of the Huns; and the *Saxons* (ca. 220,000), the descendants of the German immigrants invited by Geisa II. (see above). The *Roumanians*, however (1,500,000), now form the largest part of the population. These regard themselves as the lineal descendants of the Roman colonists, but are in reality a mixed race (Thrako-Romans), made up of Roman and Slavonic elements, which was formerly settled on the Balkans. Driven thence by the Greek Emperor Isaac Angelus about 1186, they migrated to the left bank of the Danube, and, after the power of the Kumans had been broken by the Teutonic Order, are said to have retired to Transylvania. Other elements in the population consist of the *Armenians* (who first settled in Transylvania about 1672) and the

KLAUSENBURG
1:27.400
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Meter
1 Bánffy - Palais D 3
2 Chemisches Institut B 4
3 Diana - Dampfbad C 3
4 Elisabeth - " D 2
5 Geburtshaus d. Königs Matthias C 3
6 Heilanst. f. Geisteskranke C 4
7 Justiz - Gebäude E 3
8 Karolinen - Spital C 4
Kirchen:
9 Evang. Kirche D 3
10 Ev. reform. Kirche D 4
11 Pfarrkirche C 3
12 Unitarische Kirche D 3
13 Komitathaus B 4
14 Museum B 4
15 Nationaltheater D 3
16 Post u. Telegraph C 3
17 Sommertheater C 3
18 Stadthaus D 3
19 Staatl. Holz- u. Metall-fachschule C 3
20 Universität D 4
Bahnhof
Allat-vásár tér
Friedhof
HIDELVE
KETVIZKÖZ
Zitadelle
AlSÓ VÁROS
BELVÁROS
FELSÖ VÁROS
Fried-hof
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4

Gipsies (105,000), of whom we hear as early as 1417, when they were governed by a Voivode of their own. The other races represented are *Jews, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Bulgarians, Servians,* and *Greeks.*

Plan of Tour. The S. part of Transylvania is the most interesting: *i.e.* the district between Petrozsény, Hermannstadt, and Kronstadt, which may be explored in about a fortnight. About 1 day should be allowed for Hermannstadt and the Hohe Rinne (R. 102); 2 days for the ascent of the Negoi (p. 560); 1 day for the journey from Hermannstadt to Kronstadt viâ Fogaras (R. 103); 4-5 days for Kronstadt and its attractive environs (R. 99; Barczarozsnyó, Schuler, Bucsecs, Tusnád, and Sinaia); and 1 day for the journey thence to Segesvár. The remaining days may be spent in visiting Petrozsény and Livázény (R. 101) in the S., and Besztercze (with ascent of the Ünökö, p. 543) in the N. In districts to which neither trains nor diligences have yet penetrated, decent carriages (12-16 *K* per day) or saddle-horses may be hired. The poor saddles generally require shawls or rugs to make them comfortable. — Guides, necessary for mountain-excursions, may be obtained through the Tourist Information Bureaux at Hermannstadt and Kronstadt or through the Transylvanian Carpathian Club (S.K.V.), which has its headquarters at Hermannstadt, and branches at Kronstadt, Besztercze, Medgyes, Segesvár, Fogaras, Szászváros, Szászsebes, Schiel Valley, and Szász-Régen. The usual charge for a guide or horse is $2^1/_2$-4 *K* per day; when either is discharged at a distance from home, the full charge for the return-journey is usually paid. Mountain-boots should be brought from home, but good alpenstocks and knapsacks may be purchased at Kronstadt (Hornung Brothers) and Hermannstadt (Karl Jauernig). Rugs (16-24 *K*) may also be obtained at these towns.

Inns. The inns in the towns are fairly good on the whole and not dear. A tariff approved by the local authorities is usually displayed in the bedrooms. On expeditions into the country or among the mountains it is advisable to carry provisions. Quarters for the night among the mountains may be found in the shelters of the Carpathian Club, in the houses of the royal foresters, or in Roumanian chalets ('Stina').

Money as in Austria. In case of a trip to Roumania or Bucharest French gold will be found useful (comp. p. 564).

Passports are unnecessary for Transylvania, but are essential for Roumania. The visa of a Roumanian consul is required.

Language. The official language is Hungarian, which is also the popular tongue in the W. and N. districts and in the districts of the Szeklers. German, however, will carry the traveller through in most places, even at Bucharest, though French is more common there. Travellers among the mountains will find the knowledge of a few Roumanian phrases convenient.

Maps. The Transylvanian Carpathian Club has published good tourist-maps of the mountains of Cibin and Fogaras (1 : 75,000).

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97. From Kolozsvár *(Klausenburg)* to Besztercze *(Bistritz)*.

$74^1/_2$ M. Railway *(Szamos Valley Railway)* in $4^1/_2$-$4^3/_4$ hrs.

Kolozsvár. — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. **Hôtel New York* (Pl. a; C, 4), Mátyás-Király-Tér, R. $2^1/_2$-$4^3/_4$, D. 3 *K.*, omn. 60 *h*; *Központi Szálloda* or *Central Hotel* (Pl. b; D, 3), Mátyás-Király-Tér, R. $2^1/_2$-5 *K*, omn. 60 *h*; *Pannonia* (Pl. d; C, 3), Wesselényi-Miklós-Utcza. — Cafés. *Kikaker, Europa,* both in the Mátyás-Király-Tér (Pl. C, D, 3). — Cab from the station 1 *K* 20 *h*, with two horses 2 *K*; omn. 20 *h*.

Kolozsvár (pron. Kólozhvár; 1220 ft.), Ger. *Klausenburg,* a town with 60,350 inhab., on the *Szamos,* founded by the Saxons in

1272, is the seat of the authorities of the county of Kolozs, of a Reformed and a Unitarian superintendent, of a Magyar university (since 1872), and of a Court of Appeal. — Proceeding to the S. from the station (Pl. C, 1), we follow the Ferencz-József-Út to the bridge over the *Little Szamos*, passing the former *Citadel* (*Fellegvár*, 1350 ft.; Pl. B, C, 2), erected in 1715 (view of the town and the mountains). We then cross the bridge and enter the *Inner Town (Belváros)*. In the chief square (Mátyás-Király-Tér; Pl. C, D, 3) is the Rom. Cath. *Church of St. Michael* (Pl. 11), erected in 1396-1432 by the Saxons; the tower above the N. porch, 260 ft. in height, was added in 1837-62. In front of the church is a *Monument to King Matthias Corvinus*, by Fadrusz (1902); the bronze equestrian statue of the king stands on a castellated pedestal guarded by four warriors. In the *University* (Pl. 20; D, 4) is an archæological museum. The house in which King Matthias was born in 1443, Mátyás-Király-Utcza No. 3 (Pl. 5), was restored in 1900 and now contains an ethnographical museum (apply to the porter). The banks of the Szamos are bordered by public promenades, in which military and gipsy bands frequently play. In the S.E. part of the town is the *Reformed Church* (Pl. 10), built by Matthias Corvinus in 1486, and ceded to the Calvinists by Bethlen Gábor in 1622. In the W. suburb is the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. B, 4), with a museum. Near it are the University *Chemical* and *Anatomical Institutes*.

From Kolozsvár to *Budapest*, see R. 87; to *Kronstadt*, see R. 98.

The train skirts the *Little Szamos*, running at first on the rails of the Kolozsvár and Kronstadt line (R. 98). — 7½ M. *Apahida*, on the Staatsbahn (p. 544), which here turns to the S. 8½ M. *Apahida*, a village of 1400 inhab. (mostly Roumanians).

We cross the river and skirt the left bank. 18 M. *Válaszút-Bonczhida*, each with a château and a park of the Bánffy family. We recross the Szamos.

28 M. **Szamosujvár** (pron. Sŏmosh-úyvār; 845 ft.; *Korona*, R. 2¼-2½ *K*), a royal free town with 6400 inhab., originally Armenians, now 'Magyarized'. It is the seat of a Greek-Catholic bishop. The castle at the N. end of the town, erected in 1540, is now a prison. About ¾ M. from the town are the remains of a Roman fortress. — On the left bank of the Szamos, 1½ M. to the N.W., lie the baths of *Kérő*, with mineral springs (omn. 20 *h*, cab 2 *K*).

The Szamos is crossed a third time; the valley contracts. To the left diverges the branch-line to the salt-works of Désakna (p. 543). *Szent Benedek*, on the right, has a pilgrimage-church and a château of the 15th century. — At the foot of the wooded *Rosenberg* (1010 ft.) lies —

36½ M. **Dés** (pron. Dēsh; 825 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hungaria*, R. 1½-4, D. 1½ *K*, omn. 40 *h*; *Europa;* carriage to the town 1 *K* 60 *h*), a royal free town, with 11,450 Hungarian

inhab.; it is the seat of the county authorities of Szolnok-Doboka, and stands near the confluence of the *Great* and *Little Szamos*. In the chief square is a Prot. Church of the 15th century. Near by, in the upper promenade, is a tower of the 16th century. Opposite, beyond the river, is the *Béla-Berg* (1055 ft.), with a rifle-range, restaurant, and fine view. — The village of *Désakna*, with its large salt-works (also salt-baths), lies 2 M. to the S.W. (cab, with stay of 1 hr., 4 *K*).

From Dés to Nagybánya, 84 M., railway in 5-5¾ hrs. The line follows the right bank of the *Szamos* to the N.W., sometimes on embankments in the river-bed. — From (15 M.) *Galgó* a road leads N. to (19½ M.) *Magyar-Lápos*, a village of 2500 inhab., 4½ M. to the N. of which are the baths of *Sztojkafalva*, with natron-springs. To the N.E. from Magyar-Lápos the road continues to ascend the valley of the Lápos viâ the iron-works of *Oláh-Lápos* and *Sztrimbuly*, and over the *Rotunda* (p. 505) to (22 M.) *Kapnikbánya* (p. 504). — 18½ M. *Sósmező*, in a pleasant district; 25 M. *Nagyilonda*, amid rugged scenery. — 38 M. *Aranymező*. To the right are wooded slopes and fissured cliffs. We cross the Szamos before reaching (13½ M.) *Szurduk*, and proceed on the left bank in a broader part of the valley. 48 M. *Zsibó* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château and park of Baron Wesselényi; branch-line to (16 M.) *Zilah* (p. 504). — 84 M. *Nagybánya* (p. 504).

The train crosses the Great Szamos, turns to the E., and runs along the right bank, viâ (42½ M.) *Bacza*, with a château of Count Zichy, to (44 M.) *Retteg*. 47 M. *Csicsókeresztúr;* on a hill to the left are the ruins of the rocky fastness of *Csicsó*, destroyed in 1544. — We cross the Szamos. 52 M. *Betlen*, a straggling town, with the ancestral residence of the Counts Bethlen, a branch of the same family as that of the Transylvanian princes mentioned at p. 540.

From Betlen to Óradna, 43 M., branch-railway in 2½-4½ hrs. The train ascends the Szamos Valley. — 17½ M. *Naszód* (Grivizia), a market-village with 3300 inhab., chiefly Roumanians. Farther on the train passes (30 M.) *Kisilva* and the watering-place of (35½ M.) *Oláhszentgyörgy* (1410 ft.; Bade-Hôtel), with the Borkut mineral spring, and reaches (43 M.) **Óradna**, Ger. *Alt-Rodna* (1740 ft.; *Karácsonyi's Inn*), a market-village with 4100 inhabitants. At the foot of the *Ünökö*, Ger. *Kuhhorn*, Roum. *Ineu* (7485 ft.; 5 hrs.; guide from Óradna 2-3 *K*), 6 M. higher up, lead mines are worked. In a narrow valley at the base of the Ünökö lies the mining village of *Radna Borberek* or *Valea Vinului* (inn), with a natron-spring. Hence the *Koronjis* (6512 ft.; abundant edelweiss) may be ascended with guide (2 *K*).

Beyond Betlen we enter the valley of the *Sajó*, an affluent of the Szamos. View (l.) of the Czibles and Ünökö. At (56½ M.) *Somkerékudvarhely* the line bends to the S. and crosses to the right bank of the Sajó. To the right, in the distance, lies the village of *Kerlés* (Ger. *Kyrieleis*), with a château and park of Count Betlen. About 3 M. to the S. is the *Cserhalom* ('oak-hill'), occupied by a château, where Prince Ladislaus, afterwards King of Hungary, defeated the Kumans in 1070 (p. 540). — 64 M. *Sajómagyaros*.

From Sajómagyaros to Marosludas, 58½ M., railway in 5¼ hrs. The train crosses the Szamos and leads through pleasant valleys. 3 M. *Kerlés* (see above); 30½ M. *Kissármas*, with natural-gas wells; 41 M. *Mezö-Méhes*. Then through the *Mezöség* (p. 544) and the valley of the *Rét* to (58½ M.) *Marosludas* (p. 545).

The Sajó is again crossed. 67½ M. *Szeretfalva*, whence a road leads to *Szász-Régen* (p. 545). The train recrosses the Sajó, and then turns to the N.E. into the valley of the *Bistritza*, in which we soon come in sight of the Saxon village of *Bessenyö*, Ger. *Heidendorf*, on the left, with numerous vineyards (Steiniger wine).

74½ M. **Besztercze.** — Hotels. *Sahling*, ¾ M. from the station, with good restaurant and café, R. 2½-4, D. 3 *K*, omn. 60 *h*: *König von Ungarn*. — Restaurant in the *Gewerbe-Verein*, on the promenade, with garden. — Cab from the station 1 *K* 20 *h*. — Baths at the Swimming School, in the upper suburb (20 *h*, incl. costume and towel).

Besztercze (pron. Béstertse; 1190 ft.), Ger. *Bistritz*, a royal free town and capital of the county of Besztercze-Naszód, on the *Bistritza*, with 13,100 inhab., chiefly Saxons, was formerly called *Nösen*, and gave its name to the *Nösner Land*. The Gothic *Prot. Church*, in the market-place, restored in 1563, has a tower 262 ft. in height (to the left of the main portal), and contains many Oriental carpets. Pretty promenade at the foot of the wooded *Schieferberg* (1640 ft.), to the E. — About 3½ M. to the N.W. is the *Burgberg* (2240 ft.; view-tower; carr. in ¾ hr., 3 *K*), where a castle of Hunyadi Janos once stood, built in 1453 but destroyed by the townsfolk in 1465. — About 4½ M. to the N. rises the *Ciuha* (2034 ft.).

Branch-line from Besztercze to (18½ M.) *Borgó-Besztercze*, whence a road leads across the *Borgó Pass* (3960 ft.) to (11½ M.) *Dorna-Watra* (p. 382).

98. From Kolozsvár *(Klausenburg)* to Hermannstadt and Kronstadt *(Bucharest)*.

Railway *(Staatsbahn)* to *Hermannstadt*, 122½ M., in 5-8½ hrs.; to *Kronstadt*, 205½ M., in 7½-14 hrs. — From Hermannstadt to Kronstadt viâ *Kis-Kapus*, 138½ M., railway in 5½-6½ hrs. (viâ Fogaras in 8-8½ hrs.). — Fares, see p. 438.

Kolozsvár, see p. 541. — The railway runs through the broad valley of the Little Szamos to (7½ M.) *Apahida* (1025 ft.; to Besztercze, see p. 542), and then turns to the right. 10½ M. *Kolozs-Kara* (1065 ft.). The line, threading four tunnels, winds along the W. verge of the *Mezöség*, a bare but fertile hilly district that extends E. to Szász-Régen (p. 545). This side of (32½ M.) *Aranyosgyéres* (1005 ft.) we cross the *Aranyos;* to the right is a view of the gorge of Torda.

Branch Railway to (5½ M.) **Torda**, Ger. *Torenburg* (1125 ft.; *Hôtel Elisabeth*, Haupt-Platz, R. 2¼-2¾, omn. 60 *h*), capital of the county of Torda-Aranyos. Pop. 13,350, chiefly Magyars. Pleasant gardens on the Aranyos. About 1½ M. to the N.E. of the market-place are a saline-bath and salt-mines (adm. 60 *h*), which were known to the Romans (multiple echo in one of the chambers of the mine). — About 7½ M. to the W. (carr. there and back 10 *K*) is the *Tordai-Hasadék*, a defile eroded by the *Peterd*, 10 M. long and 25-65 ft. wide, the rocky sides of which are pierced by two caverns (5 M. from the entrance). At the entrance of the defile are two mills (a boy should be taken as guide, 1 *K*).

From Torda to Topánfalva (53 M.; carr. in 10 hrs., 25 *K*) or to Toroczkó (17 M.; carr. in 4 hrs., 10 *K*). The road ascends the valley of

the Aranyos viâ (12½ M.) *Borév* (1235 ft.), beyond which the scenery improves, and (38 M.) *Offenbánya* (1550 ft.; inn in the main square) to (53 M.) *Topánfalva*, Roum. *Câmpeni* (1805 ft.; Csiky), a large Roumanian village, whence we may visit the waterfall of *Lower Vidra* (2½ hrs. to the W.) or the ice-cavern (Roumanian 'ghiațar') of *Skerisora* (3700 ft.; 9 hrs. to the N.W., viâ *Upper Girda*). *Abrudbánya* (p. 555) lies 8 M. to the S. of Topánfalva. — From Borév (see above) a road leads S. through romantic gorges to (4½ M.) *Toroczkó* (Ger. *Eisenmarkt*), a market-village with iron-works, and thence past the ruined castle of *Toroczkó-Szent-György* (5½ M. to the W. of which is the stalactite cavern of *Bedelö*) and viâ several villages to (16 M.) *Nagyenyed* (see below).

42½ M. **Székelykocsárd** (865 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), near the influx of the Aranyos into the *Maros*.

From Székelykocsárd a branch-line runs to (2½ M.) *Marosujvár*, with the largest salt-works in Transylvania, probably known to the Romans (Salinæ?), and re-opened in 1791 (electric light); visitors to the works are admitted on a week-day morning (1 *K*).

From Székelykocsárd to Gyergyószentmiklós, 120 M., railway in 7¼ hrs., through the fertile valley of the Maros. — 12½ M. *Marosludas*; branch to *Sajómagyaros*, see p. 543. — 37½ M. **Maros-Vásárhely** (pron. Mŏrosh-Vāshārhely), Ger. *Neumarkt* (1090 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Meder*; *Transsylvania*; cab to the town 1 *K* 20, at night 1 *K* 60 *h*; omn. 40 *h*), capital of the county of Torda-Maros and seat of a court of appeal, with 25,350 Szekler inhab. (chiefly Prot.). The *Teleki Library* (open on week-days, 8-12 & 3-5; 61,000 vols.) contains the *Teleki Codex* (old Hungarian poems) and a Corvina Codex (MS. of Tacitus). The *Szekler Industrial Museum* deserves a visit (open free daily, 8-12). In the Széchenyi-Tér rise monuments to *L. Kossuth*, and to the Honvéd general *Bem*, distinguished in 1848-49. — 49 M. *Gernyeszeg*, with a château of Count Teleki. — 58 M. **Szász-Régen** (pron. Sās-Regen), Ger. *Sächsisch-Regen* (1295 ft.; *Städtisches Gasthaus*, in the main square, R. 2½-4½ *K*, omn. 60 *h*), a pleasantly situated town of 6600 inhab., half of whom are Saxons. The *Town Park* lies on an island in the Maros. In the beautiful valley of the Görgény, about 3½ M. to the E., are the saline baths of *Görgény-Sóakna* or *Zsabenicza*), at the foot of the (2¼ M.) *Sattelburg* (2480 ft.; shelter-hut); and 3 M. farther on is the Hungarian market-town of *Görgény-Szent-Imre*, with a hill on which stood a favourite castle of the Transylvanian princes, destroyed by the Imperialist troops in 1708, and now replaced by a chapel (carr. viâ Görgény-Sóakna to Görgény-Szent-Imre, 2 hrs.; 6-8 *K*). — 74 M. *Déda* (1560 ft.). — 77 M. *Ratosnya* (1805 ft.). To the N. are the *Pietrosz* and *Kelemenhavas*, to the S. the *Plateau of Gyergyó*. 99 M. *Maroshevíz*, whence a road leads to (13½ M.) **Borszék** (2885 ft.; *Kurhaus*; *Zur Hoffnung*; numerous villas), a watering-place, with 1700 Szekler and Roumanian inhab., situated in a basin surrounded by hills. The chief spring, the *Fökut*, yields the Borszék water, well known in Germany, which has a pleasant acidulous and slightly pungent flavour. — 120 M. *Gyergyószentmiklós* (2675 ft.; Laurenzi), with 7000 inhab., chiefly Armenians. Railway to *Sepsiszentgyörgy*, see p. 552.

From Szász-Régen to Beszterce, 38 M. (carriage in 8 hrs.; fare 16 *K*). - 18½ M. *Teke*, Ger. *Tekendorf* (Ungarische Krone), a Saxon market-village. — 28½ M. *Harina*, Ger. *Mönchsdorf*, with a Romanesque church of the 13th century. — 31 M. *Szeretfalva*, on the Kolozsvár railway, at the influx of the Bistritz into the Sajó. Hence to Beszterce, see p. 544.

46½ M. *Felvincz* (845 ft.). Farther to the right lies *Miriszló*, with vineyards. 55½ M. *Nagyenyed* (850 ft.; Két Hattyú or Zwei Schwäne; omn. from the station to the town 40 *h*), German *Strassburg*, chief town of the county of Alsó Fehér (Unter-Weissenburg), with 7500 inhab. (chiefly Hungarians), contains a Prot. seminary,

originally founded in 1628 at Gyulafehérvár by Gabriel Bethlen (comp. p. 555), a large prison, and a royal school of viticulture.

63 M. **Tövis** (785 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), where we join the line from Arad (p. 555). We turn to the E. and cross the *Maros* near the mouth of the *Great Kokel*, which we then follow. — 76 M. *Küküllőszög.*

From Küküllőszög to Parajd, 71 M., railway in 5¼-6 hrs. The train ascends the valley of the *Little Kokel*. — 15 M. *Küküllővár* (*Kokelburg*; 990 ft.), inhabited by Roumanians, with a château; 23½ M. *Dicsö-Szent-Márton* (Rail. Restaurant), with 3400 Hung. inhab.; 66½ M. *Szováta* (1430 ft.; Petőfi), with iodine and saline baths. — 71 M. *Parajd*. About 6 M. to the S. is *Korond* (1940 ft.; Bade-Hôtel), with chalybeate springs.

77½ M. *Balázsfalva* (Ger. *Blasendorf*; 845 ft.), at the junction of the *Great* and the *Little Kokel*, has 2100 Roumanian inhab. and is the seat of a Greek Catholic archbishop.

94½ M. **Kis-Kapus**, Ger. *Klein-Kopisch* (970 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*).

The Railway to Hermannstadt turns S. into the valley of the *Viza* or *Weissbach*. — 102 M. *Nagyselyk* (Ger. *Markt-Schelken*); 110 M. *Ladamos*. To the E. are the *Reussen Mud Volcanoes* and (farther on) the Saxon village of *Stolzenburg*, 9½ M. to the N. of Hermannstadt (carr. 10-12 *K*), with the interesting remains of a prehistoric camp. 115½ M. *Vizakna Fürdö*, German *Bad Salzburg*. — 116 M. **Vizakna**, Ger. *Salzburg* (1310 ft.; *Bade-Hôtel*, R. from 2½ *K*; *Bressler*, R. 2-4 *K*), with 3900 Hungarian and Roumanian inhab., is known for its salt-mines and its saline ponds occupying former salt-pits. The baths are of great medicinal value. The 'Tököly' is a saline spring to the S.W. of Vizakna-Fürdö, near the railway; it is so saturated with salt (26 per cent) that the bather finds it difficult to keep under water. At the beginning of the town, about ½ M. to the W., are the 'green' and the 'red' pond. A monument on a hill near these commemorates 300 soldiers who fell in battle near Vizakna and were interred in the 'Echo', a disused salt shaft, 635 ft. in depth. — 122½ M. *Hermannstadt*, see p. 557.

The Kronstadt Main Line from Kis-Kapus (see above) follows the valley of the *Great Kokel*. — 101½ M. **Medgyes** (pron. Méjesh), Ger. *Mediasch* (*Traube*, R. 2-3 *K*, omn. 40 *h*; *Schütze*; pop. 8000, chiefly Saxon), in the 'Weinland', with an agricultural school and a church enclosed by a defensive wall. An obelisk in the park opposite the rail. station commemorates the Saxon pastor Roth, who was shot at Kolozsvár in 1849 under martial law.

To the N.W. (8 M.; carr. 6 *K*) are the small iodine baths of *Felsö-Bajom* or *Baassen* (955 ft.; Kurhaus). — To the N.E. of Medgyes (carr. in 3 hrs., 10 *K*) is the Saxon village of *Boyeschdorf*, with a church containing a beautiful Gothic altar.

112½ M. *Erzsébetváros*, Ger. *Elisabethstadt* (1050 ft.), a royal free town, with 3900 inhab., chiefly Armenians, and an old château

of Prince Apafi, now occupied by public offices. — To the S.W. (6 M.) lies *Berethalom*, or *Birthälm*, which yields excellent wine, with a fine fortified church of the 16th cent.; it was the seat of a Prot. bishop from 1572 to 1867.

125½ M. **Segesvár** (pron. Shéggesh-vár), Ger. *Schässburg* (1150 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Stern*, R. 2½-3 *K*: *Frank*), a royal free town and capital of the county of Gross-Kokler, was founded by the Saxons. The town contains 11,550 Saxon, Hungarian, and Roumanian inhabitants. It is picturesquely situated at the entrance to the Schaas valley, at the foot of the *Burg*, the wall of which is partly preserved. On the top of the Burg (to the S.) are the *Berg-Kirche*, of the 15th cent. (with a Gothic stone ciborium of the 15th cent. and choir-stalls of the 16th cent.), and a *Gymnasium* containing a good collection of antiquities (view from the turret). Lower down (on the N.) are the Protestant *Convent Church* and the 'Stunden-Turm', the latter containing the municipal museum of antiquities, art-industrial objects, weapons, etc. (open daily, 60 *h*; on Sun., 10.30-12.30, free). To the N. of the church are the *County Buildings*, in front of which is a bronze statue of *Petőfi* (see below). In the market-place of the *Lower Town* is the building of the Industrial Union (Gewerbe-Verein). — The *Belvedere* on the Gelber Berg (25 min. to the E.) and the *Siechhof-Berg* (inn), ½ hr. from the market-place, beyond the station, to the N., command fine views.

From Segesvár to Székelyudvarhely, 30 M., railway in 2½ hrs., viâ *Héjjasfalva* (see below) and the valley of the *Great Kokel*. — 30 M. **Székelyudvarhely** (1655 ft.: *Hôtel Budapest*), an industrial town with 8000 inhab., mostly Szeklers, is the capital of a county of the same name. Attila is said to have once held his court here (Udvarhely, 'place of a court').

A good road, diverging from the valley of the Kokel at (3½ M.) *Fenyéd*, leads from Székelyudvarhely to the (12 M.) *Baths of Homoród* (2335 ft.), with chalybeate springs, and to (15½ M.) *Szentegyházas-Oláhfalu* (2820 ft.), a large Szekler village (2100 inhab.) at the foot of the *Hargita Mts.* (5910 ft.). The road, running for some time through fine woods, then crosses the saddle of (23½ M.) *Tolvajos* (3205 ft.), between the Hargita (N.) and the *Bárot Mts.* (S.), and descends to (33½ M.) *Csikszereda*, in the valley of the Alt (p. 552).

A light railway runs to the S.W. from Segesvár to (30 M.) *Szentágota*, Ger. *Agnetheln*, a Saxon settlement with 3900 inhab. and a fortified church. The line is being continued hence to Hermannstadt.

The railway traverses the scene of the battle between the Russians and Hungarians on July 31st, 1849, in which Petőfi, the poet, and the Russian general Scariatin fell (monument). To the left lies *Weisskirch*. The stone obelisk on the hill to the E. commemorates the Hónveds who fell here in 1849. At (131½ M.) *Héjjasfalva*, Ger. *Teufelsdorf*, the line quits the valley of the Kokel. *Keisol*, 6 M. to the W., has a well-preserved prehistoric fort and a fortified church. — We now follow the valley of the *Erked* towards the S.E. Beyond (141½ M.) *Erked* (Ger. *Arkeden*: 1545 ft.) a long tunnel pierces the watershed between the Great Kokel and the Alt. 153½ M. *Kacza* (Ger. *Katzendorf*). We now follow the *Homoród Valley*.

To the right lies *Homoród*, with a fine fortified church; glimpse of Köhalom. — 159 M. *Homoród-Kőhalom* (1495 ft.).

To the W. (3½ M.; carr. 2 *K*) lies **Köhalom**, Ger. *Reps* (1510 ft.; *Schlosser*), a Saxon town of 3000 inhab., in the valley of the *Kosdbach*, with a picturesque ruined castle on a basaltic hill, at the base of which lies a small sulphur-bath. — To the S.W. from Homoród-Kőhalom a road leads to (3 M.) *Héviz*, the site of a fortified Roman bridge and camp, and down the broad valley of the Alt viâ (10 M.) *Alsó-Komána* to (17½ M.) *Sárkány* (p. 561).

The railway now turns to the E., enters the picturesque and narrow valley of the *Alt*, and skirts the N. spurs of the *Geister-Wald* (p. 561). 168 M. *Alsórákos* (1525 ft.).

At (176 M.) *Köpecz*, with lignite mines, railway and river turn to the S. — 192 M. *Földvár*, Ger. *Marienburg* (1685 ft.), a Saxon town, on a hill, at the E. end of which is a ruined castle built in the time of the Teutonic Knights.

The chalybeate baths of **Elöpatak** (2000 ft.) lie in a wooded region, 5 M. to the N.E. *Sepsiszentgyörgy* (p. 552) lies 7 M. to the E. of Elöpatak.

Thence across the *Burzen Plain* viâ (197½ M.) *Bótfalu*, Ger. *Brenndorf*, with a large sugar-factory, to (205½ M.) *Kronstadt*.

99. Kronstadt and Environs.

Arrival. The Principal Station (1740 ft.; Pl. E, 1; *Restaurant*) is 1½ M. to the E. of the local station at *Bertalan*, Ger. *Bartholomae* (beyond Pl. B, 1; for trains to Fogaras, Hermannstadt, and Zernest), 1½ M. to the N. of the inner town. — *Cab* into the town 1 *K* 20, at night 1 *K* 60 *h*; luggage 50 *h*. — *Steam Tramway*, see below.

Hotels. In the inner town: Krone (Pl. c; C, 2, 3), Purzengasse, new; Hôt. Continental (Pl. e; B, 3), Burggasse 18; Europa (Pl. a; B, 2), Klostergasse 9, R. from 3 *K*, omn. 60 *h*; Grand-Hôtel (Pl. b; C, 3), Schwarzgasse 64, with garden, R. from 2 *K*, omn. 60 *h*. — In the old town: Hôt. Central (Pl. d; B, 2), Langgasse 6, with garden, R. 2½-3½, D. 2 *K*, omn. 60 *h*. — At the principal station: Weisses Ross (Pl. f; E, 1), unpretending.

Restaurants. *Transsylvania*, Rudolfs-Ring (Pl. B, C, 2), with café; *Concert-Haus* (Pl. 3; B, 3), Hirschergasse; *Schwarzburg*, Zwirngasse (Pl. B, 3); *Gewerbevereins-Haus* (Pl. B, C, 2); *Römischer Kaiser*, Waisenhausgasse 3 (Pl. B, 3); *Schützenhaus* (Pl. B, 4), with fine view. — **Wine.** *Altes Rathaus*, Kornzeile (Pl. B, 3); *Rathauskeller*, in the Rathaus (Pl. 6; B, 3); *Weisser Hahn*, Purzengasse 20 (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), plain meals also served. — **Cafés.** *Redoute*, at the Concert-Haus (Pl. 3; B, 3); *Drechsler*, Kornzeile (Pl. B, 3); *Elite*, Flachszeile, with garden.

Baths. Cold baths at Rossmarkt 17 (Pl. B, 3); warm and vapour baths just to the W. of the Roumanian Gymnasium (Pl. A, 3).

Cab for ¼ hr. 50 *h*, ½ hr. 1 *K*, 1 hr. 1 *K* 60 *h*; in the town and suburbs, half-day 5, whole day 8 *K*. — **Steam Tramway** from the *Franz-Joseph Place* (Rathaus; Pl. 6, B 3) to the County Buildings (Comitats-Gebäude; Pl. B, 2), and thence in one direction to the *Bertalan Station* (beyond Pl. B, 1), and in the other, passing not far from the *Principal Station* (Pl. E, 1), to *Hosszufalu* (p. 551). Fare 20-50 *h*.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 2), Promenade.

The *Strangers' Enquiry Office* (8-12 and 2-6), Klostergasse (Pl. B, 2), opposite the Transsylvania Restaurant, affords information gratis.

Chief Attractions (one day). Morning, ascent of the Zinne; fore-

noon, walk through the town: afternoon, by train to Barczarozsnyó. — Mountain ascents, see p. 551; charming excursion to Sinaia (p. 562; passport necessary).

Kronstadt (1940 ft.), Hung. *Brassó* (pron. Brőshshō), Roum. *Braşov*, with 40,600 inhab., of whom about 8150 are Saxons, was founded by the Teutonic Order (p. 540) and is the most important commercial and manufacturing town in Transylvania. It lies in a charming basin, with an opening on one side only towards the *Burzen Plain*. It consists of four quarters: 1. The *Inner Town*, the centre of business; 2. The *Old Town*, or *Ó Brassó*, the oldest quarter, but now modern and insignificant; 3. *Bolonya*, Ger. *Blumenau*, mainly inhabited by manufacturers; 4. The *Upper* or *Roumanian Suburb*, resembling a village, chiefly occupied by Roumanians.

In front of the N. side of the inner town rises the *Schlossberg* (view), crowned by a citadel built in 1553 by Count Arco, the Austrian general, to protect Kronstadt from the Voivode Peter of Wallachia. Fragments of the fortification-wall of the inner town still remain, including the *Black Tower* or *Schwarzer Turm* (Pl. 8; B, 3) and the *White Tower* or *Weisser Turm* (Pl. 10; B, 2) on the N., the so-called *Graft* below the Black Tower, and the *Weber-Bastei* (Pl. B, 4), at the S.W. angle. Round the town runs a promenade, the prettiest part of which is the *Upper* or *Burg Promenade*, to the S., on the slopes of the Zinne.

In the centre of the Franz-Joseph-Platz, or principal square (market on Frid.), stands the **Rathaus** (Pl. 6; B, 3), built in 1420 (the tower, 190 ft. high, earlier), and restored in 1777 in the baroque style. The whole building was remodelled in 1909. In the same square, to the S., is the *Warenhalle* (Pl. 9) or '*Kaufhaus*', erected in 1545; and to the E. a Greek-Oriental church with twin domes. In the adjoining Hirschergasse is the *Concert-Haus* (Pl. 3). At Rossmarkt 4 is a small *Museum*, with prehistoric, ethnographical, and other collections (open free in summer on Thurs. & Sun., 10-12).

The **Protestant Church** (*Pfarrkirche*; Pl. B, 3), in the Honterus-Platz, popularly called the '*Black Church*' from its smoke-stained walls, is a Gothic edifice of 1385-1425, with traces of Romanesque influence. On the exterior of the choir-wall are statues of the twelve Apostles, once gilded, but now black. The interior (sacristan, Kirchengässchen 4; adm. 1 *K*) contains carved choir-stalls for the magistrates and professors and seats for members of the guilds, hung with rich Oriental tapestry. The sacristy contains fine vestments and chalices. Johannes Honterus (1498-1549), the 'Apostle of Transylvania', preached in this church. Large organ. — To the S., opposite the church, are the *Honterus Gymnasium* (grammar-school) and the **Museum** (Pl. 5; B, 3), the latter containing *Natural History* and *Archaeological Collections* and a valuable *Library* founded by Honterus in 1544 (admission on ap-

plication to the librarian). Between the church and the school is a bronze *Statue of Honterus*, by H. Magnussen (1898).

From the church we follow the Rossmarkt to the W. to the Protestant *Girls' School* (Pl. 4; B, 3), to the S. of which are the *Katharinen-Tor* and the *Turnhalle* (gymnasium). Opposite, in the *Schul-Platz*, the open space between the inner town and the upper suburb, is the *Roumanian Gymnasium* (Pl. A, 3), to the left of which is the little *Protestant Church of the Upper Suburb*. Higher up the valley is the Greek-Oriental *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. A, 3), built before 1392 and restored in 1751.

The *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. B, 2), Klostergasse, with the adjacent *School* and *Gymnasium*, occupies the site of an old Dominican monastery. The **Church of St. Bartholomew** (beyond Pl. B, 1), at the end of the old town, is the oldest church in Kronstadt.

On the N.E. side of the inner town are several large public buildings: the *County Offices* (*Comitats-Gebäude*; Pl. B, 2), at the end of the Klostergasse; the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 7; to the E.), the *Modern High School*, the *Gewerbe-Verein*, the *Commercial Academy*, the *Finance Office*, and (farther to the E.) the *Law Courts* (Pl. C, 2; 1901).

The Environs afford many pleasant excursions. From the inner town a route crosses the Burggasse (Pl. B, 3) to the water-reservoir (Pl. B, C, 3) and thence ascends through beech-woods to the (1 hr.) top of the ***Zinne** (3140 ft.; 1200 ft. above the town), which commands a beautiful view of the town and the Burzen plain; to the S., the Bucsecs, to the S.W., the Königstein, to the N.W., the Geister-Wald, to the N., the valley of the Alt and the Marienburg, to the N.E., the Háromszék plain and the Kászon Mts., and to the S.E., the Siebenbürfer (p. 551), Piatra Mare, and Csukás. On the summit are the *Bethlen Grotto* (refmts.) and a *Millennium Monument*, designed by Berczik (1896): a Doric column on a circular pedestal supports the figure of a warrior of the time of Árpád. — From the Post-Wiese (Pl. B, 2) we may proceed above the White Tower (p. 549) to the *Lorbeergässchen* and to the (35 min.) *Warte* (Pl. A, 1; inn; view of the plain, the Schuler, and Bucsecs), and thence through oak woods to the (½ hr.) inn below the **Kleiner Hangestein** (2575 ft.), ¼ M. beyond which we obtain a view of Zeiden and the Königstein. About ¼ M. short of the inn a blue-marked path diverges to the left to the (1 hr.) *Grosser Hangestein* (2982 ft.). About ½ hr. farther on is the *Rabenspitze* (3297 ft.; fine view), whence we may regain the town in 1½ hr., either viâ the Teufelsspitze and Teufelsschlucht or viâ the *Kreuzberg*, which projects into the Upper Suburb. — To the S.W., above the Upper Suburb, is the (1½ hr.) *Salomonsfelsen*, or *Solomon's Rock*, with the caverns in which the Hungarian king Solomon (d. 1087) is said to have dwelt after his defeat by the Bulgarians.

From Kronstadt to Hosszufalu, 10 M., steam-tramway (p. 548). — $3^1/_2$ M. *Honterus.* At the *Honterus-Platz* (inn), $^3/_4$ M. to the W., amidst pretty beech-wood, a popular festival is celebrated annually at the end of June. The *Honterus Spring* rises $^1/_2$ M. higher up. — $4^1/_2$ M. **Noa** *(Elysium Restaurant)*, with a group of villas. In the vicinity are the *Tannenau* and the *Räuber-Brunnen.* — $5^1/_2$ M. *Derestye*, Ger. *Dirste* (restaurant at the brewery), a summer-resort of the 'Kronstädter', whence an attractive expedition may be made to the *Tömös Pass* (p. 562). — 10 M. *Hosszufalu* (2170 ft.), with 6200 inhab., is one of the **Siebendörfer** ('seven villages'; Hung. *Hétfalu*), inhabited by Hungarians and Wallachians, which are situated close to each other at the foot of the *Hegyeshegy* and *Komlos.* The easternmost village is the watering-place of *Zaizon*, reached from Kronstadt direct by omnibus twice a day in summer (1 *K*).

From Kronstadt to Zernest, 18 M., railway in $1^1/_2$ hr. — The train starts from the principal station and runs viâ ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Brassóbertalan* (p. 561) to ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Keresztényfalva*, Ger. *Neustadt* (1940 ft.; Grüner Baum), a thriving Saxon village, with a fortified church in good preservation. — 11 M. **Barczarozsnyó,** Ger. *Rosenau* (2220 ft.; *Communal Inn*, clean), a Saxon village with 4800 inhab., prettily situated at the foot of the *Burgberg* (2105 ft.; $^1/_2$ hr.; fine views), on which are the considerable ruins of a castle. About 10 M. to the S.W. of Barczarozsnyó (carr. in $1^1/_2$ hr., not always to be had) lies *Törcsvár*, Ger. *Törzburg*, with an imposing castle, at the entrance of the *Törcsvár Pass*, on the site of the fortress of *Dietrichstein*, erected by the Teutonic Knights in 1212. In the neighbourhood are various scattered settlements of Roumanian peasants ('Kalibashi'). About $2^1/_2$ hrs. farther on (pleasant drive) lies *La Crucea* or *Upper Törcsvár*, on the Roumanian frontier (rustic vehicle from Törcsvár, 8 *K*). — Beyond Barczarozsnyó the train skirts the *Burzenbach*, viâ ($15^1/_2$ M.) *Alt-Tohán*, where the Austrian general Heissler was defeated in 1690 by Emerich Tököly, to (18 M.) *Zernest* (2340 ft.), a Roumanian village with 3500 inhab. and a paper-mill. Ascent of the Königstein, see p. 552.

Mountain Ascents. Guides (3 *K* per day) should be engaged beforehand through the Kronstadt branch of the Carpathian Club (porter 2 *K*, horse 3-4 *K* per day). The club-hut on the Schuler contains an inn throughout the year, that on the Bucsecs is open only from July 15th to Sept. 15th. The hut on the Great Königstein offers only shelter for the night (keys kept by the guides). Passports, see p. 541.

The ***Schuler** (5912 ft.; $4^1/_2$ hrs.) is ascended by a red-marked path leading from the Upper Suburb (enquire for the path to the 'Poiana') to the (2 hrs.) Baumstumpf-Quelle in the *Poiana* or *Schulerau* (driving practicable to this point), and thence either by the 'Kanonen-Weg' (red way-marks) in $1^3/_4$ hr., or by the shady Julius Römer Path (red and white way-marks) in 2 hrs., to the *Schuler-Haus* of the Transylvanian Carpathian Club (higher up is the Schuler Rest Cure Institute) and the ($^3/_4$ hr.) summit (admirable view). The descent is best made from the Schuler-Haus (blue-marked path) viâ *Ruja* and the *Rittersteig* to the *Schützenhaus* (p. 548).

The **Piatra Mare** *(Hohenstein;* 6035 ft.; $4^1/_2$ hrs.). From *Derestye* (see above) we proceed by the *Tömös Valley* to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) forester's house, then gradually ascend in the *Georgina Valley* (red way-marks) to the (3 hrs.) meadow called *Csürkömezeje* (hut of the Hungarian Carpathian Club), beyond which a steeper climb brings us to the top in 1 hr. The descent (destitute of shade but commanding fine views; yellow way-marks), may be made past the *Huttenfels* and through the *Tamina Gorge* to the station of *Tömös* (p. 562).

The **Csukás** (6425 ft.; 7 hrs.). From *Hosszufalu* (see above) we drive through the *Tatrang Valley* to the customs-station at ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Altschanz*, then, on foot, skirt the *Tészla* to the (3 hrs.) *Tészla Saddle* (4690 ft.), which is $2^1/_2$ hrs. below the summit.

The ***Bucsecs** (8222 ft.; $6^3/_4$ or $9^1{}_4$ hrs.). From *Barczarozsnyó* (p. 551) we drive (carr. 4 *K*) up the valley of the *Grosser Weidenbach* for $1^1/_2$ hr., and then ascend (blue and white marks) through the fine woods of the *Malaiest Gorge* to a ($2^1{}_4$ hrs.) shelter-hut (5250 ft.). From this point we may either take the comparatively easy winding ascent through the upper Malaiest Gorge (blue way-marks) to the (3 hrs.) Om; or we may take the steeper Friedrich Deubel Path (red way-marks; better for the descent), which leads viâ the *Buksoi* (8107 ft.) to the ($5^1{}_2$ hrs.) *Stone Hut* on the *Om* (*i.e.* 'man', so called from its shape), the highest of the numerous peaks rising on the verge of the massive Bucsecs group, close to the Roumanian frontier (edelweiss abundant; wooden hut with frontier-guards). The expedition may advantageously be continued along the ridge to the S.E. viâ the *Caraiman* (8185 ft.) and the *Patra Arse* (7857 ft.) to the ($3^3{}_4$ hrs.) *Furnica* (7505 ft.), and thence down, by-and-by through wood, to the vicinity of the château of *Pelesh* (2 hrs.; p. 562). A digression to the rock-convent of *Skit la Jalomicza*, romantically situated to the W. in the valley of the *Jalomicza*, adds $1^1{}_2$ hr. to the journey from the Om to the Furnica; we proceed to the S., keeping to the right of the *Obersia*. The convent occupies the entrance to a large stalactite cave (tourists' inn below). A bridle-path leads hence viâ the Furnica (see above) to the château of Pelesh (p. 562), in $4^1/_2$-5 hrs.

The **Königstein** (7350 ft.; 7-8 hrs.). From *Zernest* (p. 551) we proceed up the *Riu Valley*, to the E. of the *Little Königstein* (5950 ft.), for $1^1{}_2$ hr., then ascend gradually past *Pestera* (a little to the left) and through the *Joé Gorge* to the ($2^1{}_4$ hrs.) club-hut. Thence a steep ascent of 3 hrs. brings us to the *Hirtenspitze*, commanding a view of the imposing W. side with its fissures (seventeen-fold echo). Between the Königstein and the Little Königstein is the remarkable gorge of *Crepatura*. To this point we may drive from Zernest in a rustic carriage (3 *K*).

From Kronstadt to Bereczk, $61^1{}_2$ M., railway in 5-$5^1{}_2$ hrs. The line runs to the N.E. through the Burzen plain viâ (5 M.) *Szászhermány*, Ger. *Honigberg*, and ($10^1{}_2$ M.) *Prázsmár*, Ger. *Tartlau*, a Saxon village (3600 inhab.), with an interesting fortified church; and then through the plain of the *Háromszék*, crossing the *Fekete Ügy*, to ($20^1{}_2$ M.) **Sepsiszentgyörgy** (1710 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Városi* or *Hôt. de Ville*), on the right bank of the *Alt*, capital of the county of Háromszék and one of the most important towns of the Szeklers, with 7100 inhab. (chiefly Prot.). Line to *Gyergyószentmiklós*, see below. — The railway now turns to the E. 38 M. *Korizsna* (1835 ft.) has mineral springs and baths. The hill of *Pilis* (1465 ft.), 6 M. to the E., commands a beautiful view over the Háromszék district. — The line now bends abruptly to the N. 48 M. *Kézdivásárhely* (1870 ft.; Városi Vigadó), a royal free town, with 5600 Szekler inhab., situated above the influx of the *Kászon* into the Fekete Ügy, and carrying on a brisk trade with Moldavia. — $61^1{}_2$ M. *Bereczk*, a large market-village.

From Sepsiszentgyörgy to Gyergyószentmiklós, 74 M., railway in $1^1/_2$-$5^1{}_4$ hrs. — *Sepsiszentgyörgy*, see above. — 13 M. *Málnásfürdö*, with mineral springs; 18 M. *Sepsibükszád-Bálványos*, with glass-works, whence a route leads to the N.E. through beech-woods in $1^1/_2$ hr. to the *St. Anna Lake* (see below). From the station an omnibus plies in 1 hr. to *Fidelisbad*, with chalybeate and other baths and a cavern filled to a height of 3-5 ft. above the floor with carbonic acid gas and hydrosulphuric acid gas (caution necessary). — 22 M. **Tusnádfürdö** (*Drei Husaren*), a watering-place, situated amidst beautiful fir-woods, with mineral baths and springs. A pleasant excursion may be made to the E. over the wooded ridge of the *Csomál* to the (2 hrs.) beautiful *St. Anna Lake* (3120 ft.). About 2 hrs. to the N.E. of the lake rises the *Budös* (3610 ft.; view). — The railway beyond Tusnád continues to follow the valley of the Alt. 39 M. **Csikszereda** (2180 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hutter's Inn;* 2900 inhab.), capital of the county of Csik, lying at the base of

the *Hargita Mts.* The neighbouring Franciscan monastery of *Csik Somlyó* is visited by Roman Catholic Szekler pilgrims. To *Székelyudvárhely*, see p. 547. — 45 M. *Madéfalva*, junction of the line to (29 M.) *Palanca*, in Roumania. — 56 M. *Csikszentdomokos*, 6 M. to the N. of which, near the source of the Alt, is the copper-mine of *Balánbánya*. — The train now quits the valley of the Alt, crosses the N. spur of the Hargita Mts., the watershed between the Alt and the Maros, and leads over the high-lying *Plain of Gyergyó*, viâ *Vasláb* and *Tekerópatak*, to (71 M.) *Gyergyószentmiklós* (p. 545). Railway to Székelykocsárd, see p. 545.

100. From Arad to Hermannstadt.

Railway *(Staatsbahn)*. From Arad to Hermannstadt viâ Alvinez, 177 M., in 8-13¼ hrs.; viâ Tövis and Kis-Kapus, 203 M., in 7½-12¾ hrs. (fares, see p. 438).

Arad, see p. 508. The Temesvár line (see p. 509) diverges to the right. The Transylvanian railway follows the *Maros* valley, which produces excellent wine (Méneser, Magyaráder, etc.). On the left rise the vine-clad *Arad Hills*, with *Világos* (p. 509).

22 M. *Máriaradna* (435 ft.), with a pilgrimage-church with two towers, containing a wonder-working image of the Virgin. On the opposite bank of the Maros lies *Lippa* (pop. 7400). — On the left stands the ruin of *Solymos*. The train follows the right bank of the Maros. 31½ M. *Konop*, with a château of Count Konopy; 53 M. *Soborsin*, with a château and park of Count Nádasdy. At (64 M.) *Zám* (550 ft.) we cross the frontier of Transylvania. 74½ M. *Guraszáda*, with an old church; to the right, in the distance, *Dobra*, with its ruined castle. 77½ M. *Marosillye* (605 ft.), birthplace of Bethlen Gábor, Prince of Transylvania (1580-1629). Branch-line to (51½ M.) *Lugos* (p. 518). Near (84 M.) *Branyicska* we cross the Maros. On the right is *Vecel* or *Véczel*, with the ruins of the Roman castrum of *Micia*.

92½ M. **Déva** (645 ft.; *Központi* or *Central Hotel*; pop. 7100) is the capital of the county of Hunyad. The *Castle Hill* (1215 ft.; ¾ hr.), a trachyte rock crowned by a ruined castle, affords a fine view of the valleys of the *Cserna*, the *Strell*, and the *Maros*, and of the *Hátszeg Mts.* The *Gold Mines of Nagyág* are reached from Déva by carriage in 3½ hrs. (8-10 *K*).

We cross the Cserna (view of the Transylvanian Erzgebirge to the left). — 98 M. **Piski** (660 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Központi* or *Central*, at the station), with railway-workshops, at the confluence of the Strell and Maros. To *Petrozsény* and *Lupény*, see R. 101.

From Piski to Vajdahunyad, 10 M., railway in ca. ¾ hr. — **Vajdahunyad,** Roum. *Hunedióra* (720 ft.; *Strauss*), has 4100 inhabitants. At the confluence of the *Cserna* and the *Zalasd*, at the W. end of the town, is the *Castle of *Hunyadi Janos* (1387-1456), the celebrated conqueror of the Turks. The Gothic building to the right of the entrance was built by Hunyadi himself, the rest by Matthias Corvinus (1486) and Bethlen Gábor (1619-21). Near the castle are large government iron-works.

108 M. **Szászváros,** Ger. *Broos* (700 ft.; *Ungarische Krone*,

R. $1^1/_2$-3 *K*, omn. 60 *h*; *Hôtel Central*; pop. 6900, 25 per cent. German), lies $1^1/_2$ M. from the railway, on the Saxon 'Königsboden', in the 'Land unter dem Walde'. The two Protestant churches are surrounded by a wall. Walk to the ($^1/_2$ hr. to the S.W.) top of the *Holumb* (1115 ft.; extensive view).

In the *Gyógy Valley*, on the right bank of the Maros, lie the small thermal baths of *Algyógy*, 10 M. to the N.

Pleasant drive ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; carr. 10-12 *K*) into the mountains to (18 M.) *Gredistye* (1740 ft.; quarters at the forester's). Thence we may ride to the (3 hrs.) venerable ruins of a Dacian castle, lying amidst beech-woods on the mountain-ridge of *Muncsel*.

116 M. *Alkenyér* lies in the fertile *Brotfeld* (*Kenyérmező*), where Stephen Báthori defeated the Turks under Ali Beg in 1479 (monument at the station). Branch-line to (8 M.) *Kudsir*, with iron-works. — $125^1/_2$ M. **Alvincz**, Ger. *Winzendorf* (715 ft.), with the ruins of a castle in which Cardinal Martinuzzi was assassinated in 1551. On the opposite bank of the Maros lies *Borberek*, noted for its wine. From Alvincz to Hermannstadt viâ *Tövis*, see p. 555.

131 M. **Szászsebes** (pron. Sas-shebbesh), German *Mühlbach* (830 ft.; *Goldner Löwe*, R. 2 *K* 70 *h*), a royal free town with 7800 Saxon and Roumanian inhabitants. The Protestant church, founded in the Romanesque era but completed in the Gothic style in the 15th cent., contains a winged altar of 1418 (afterwards altered); numerous carvings on the buttresses. There are also a few remains of the mediæval fortifications. An agreeable wine is produced in the neighbourhood. About 1 hr. to the N. of the town is the *Roter Berg*.

Szászsebes is a good starting-point for excursions in the *Szászsebes* or *Mühlbach Mts.*, where accommodation is found in the foresters' cottages. — To the S. is (3 M.) *Petersdorf*, with a large paper-mill; $5^1/_2$ M. farther off is *Szászcsor*, with a ruined mediæval castle.

The railway gradually ascends. $150^1/_2$ M. *Nagyapold*, Ger. *Grosspold* (1245 ft.), a Roman settlement, now noted for its wine. We rapidly ascend (best views on the left) through a tunnel and over iron viaducts to ($154^1/_2$ M.) *Gális*. Above *Ecsellö* (Tetscheln), we cross the watershed (1900 ft.) between the Maros and the Alt. — $158^1/_2$ M. *Szelistye* (1780 ft.), 1 M. from the Roumanian village of that name. We descend viâ (161 M.) *Szecsel* to (163 M.) *Kúkova*, in the valley of the *Cerna Voda* or *Schwarzbach*. — $164^1/_2$ M. *Orlát* (p. 556). On the right (E.) rises the chain of the S. Carpathians, on which snow is often seen even at midsummer.

Ascent of the Hohe Rinne from Orlát, $5^1/_2$ hrs. A road leads S. to *Gurará* (inn in main street) and then W. to ($7^1/_2$ M.) *La Pisc*. Thence a footpath leads viâ the romantic ravine of the *Zibin* (3 M.) and through wood to the Hohe Rinne Kurhaus (p. 559).

168 M. *Kereszténysziget* (Ger. *Grossau*), with a fortified church. Drive hence (carr. 10 *K*) to the (4 hrs.) top of the Hohe Rinne (see p. 559). — $174^1/_2$ M. *Kistorony* (Ger. *Neppendorf*), also with a fortified church. — 177 M. *Hermannstadt* (p. 557).

Beyond Alvincz the Railway to Tövis crosses the Maros.

131 M. **Gyulafehérvár** (pron. Julŏ-féhervar), Ger. *Karlsburg* (720 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Europa*, R. 2-5 *K; Hungaria;* pop. 11,400), the Roman *Apulum*, was once the residence of the princes of Transylvania. Near the station is a museum containing Roman relics found in the vicinity. The *Citadel*, built in 1716-35 by Emp. Charles VI., includes the **Cathedral of St. Michael*, originally late-Romanesque, but enlarged in the Gothic style by Hunyadi Janos in 1444. It contains the sarcophagi of Hunyadi Janos (d. 1456), his son Ladislaus (beheaded at Ofen in 1457), Queen Isabella (d. 1559), and her son John Sigismund (d. 1571). In the N. part of the fortress is the *Academy*, now a barrack, built by Bethlen Gábor as a Protestant school, where the poet Martin Opitz taught philosophy in 1629-30; the *Church of the Jesuits*, the resting-place of the Voivode Christof Báthori (d. 1581), now a military magazine; and, lastly, the *Batthyaneum*, founded by Bishop Batthyány in 1794, with a library and collections. Fine panorama from the flag-bastion. — Excellent wine *(Rozsamál)* is produced in the environs.

From Gyulafehérvár to Abrudbánya. Narrow-gauge railway to (23½ M.) Zalatna in ca. 3 hrs.; thence by road. We ascend the *Ompoly Valley*, passing (10 M.) *Tótfalud* (with the ancient ruined castle of *Szent Mihálykö*) and (19½ M.) *Galacz-Fenes* (excursion in the romantic *Fenes Valley* to *Peatra Capri*, 4½ M.). — 23½ M. **Zalatna** (pron. Zŏlŏtnŏ; 1380 ft.; *Moskovits Inn*), Ger. *Schlatt*, the *Auraria Minor* of the Romans, the seat of the mining authorities for Transylvania, with 3800 inhab. and gold-mines. — We now proceed by road (carr. to Abrudbánya 11, there and back 22 *K*) crossing the *Petricsa* hill (3020 ft.) and passing (12½ M.) *Bucsum* in the *Vale Cserbului*. About 5 M. to the N.E. is the *Detunata Goala*, a basaltic rock 360 ft. high; several of its columns have been overthrown by lightning, whence the epithet 'detunata'. — 17 M. **Abrudbánya** (2000 ft.; *Detunata Inn;* pop. 3300), Ger. *Gross-Schlatten*, the Roman *Auraria Major*. The *Vulcan Mts.* (4147 ft.), 9 M. to the S.W., command fine views. To the N.E. is (7 M.) *Verespatak*, the *Alburnus Major* of the Romans, with a gold-mine. On the hill of *Kirnik* are the *Csetate Mare* and *Csetate Mike*, ancient workings in the form of craters. *Topánfalva* (p. 545) lies 8 M. to the N.

Beyond Gyulafehérvár we traverse a small plain, the scene of the battle of *Maros-Szent-Imre*, where Hunyadi Janos was routed by the Turks in 1442. The tower-shaped peak on the left is named *Kecskekö* (Wallachian *Peatra Capri*, 'goat's rock'; 4000 ft.).

143½ M. **Tövis**, and thence to (203 M.) *Hermannstadt*, see p. 546.

101. From Piski to Lupény viâ Petrozsény.

61½ M. Railway in 5¼-7 hrs. (a very attractive trip).

Piski, see p. 553. — The railway traverses the valley of the *Strell*. 8 M. *Kalánfürdö* (inn), with warm baths; 18½ M. *Váralja* (p. 518). Beyond (27½ M.) *Puj* (1365 ft.) we quit the Strell valley and ascend in long windings. 35½ M. *Krivádia* (1815 ft.), with

a Roman watch-tower. At (38¹ ₂ M.) *Merisor* we cross the *Bánicza* by a lofty bridge. Traversing seven tunnels, we pass the *Dealu Bábi* (2460 ft.) to (42¹ ₂ M.) *Bánicza*. 46 M. *Bolibarlang*, with the interesting grotto of *Csetate Boli* (the signalman acts as guide; 50 *h*).

49¹ ₂ M. **Petrozsény** (2000 ft.; *Wagner; Ridval; Berger's Beer Saloon; Grausam's Wine Rooms*), with 12,150 inhab., situated in a fine mountain-valley of the *Hungarian Schiel*. On each side of the line lie large coal-beds (350 sq. M. in area and 3-115 ft. in thickness).

For guides, etc., for mountain-tours in the neighbourhood of Petrozsény we apply to the Schiel valley branch of the Carpathian Club (guide 6 *K*, horse 2 *K* per day; provisions necessary; passport, see p. 541). — To the S.E. rise the picturesque **Parengu** or **Paring Mts.** A route leads viâ *Zsiecz*, partly through beech-woods, to the top of the *Szlima* (4880 ft.) and to the (3½ hrs.) club-hut (no accommodation) below the *Paring* (6810 ft.), and thence viâ the (3¹ ₂ hrs.) *Carjia* (6897 ft. to the (2¹ ₂ hrs.) *Mundra* (8268 ft.), the highest summit, commanding a wide view. A path diverging to the N.E. at the Cârjia descends viâ the *Varfu Capre* (6330 ft.) to the (4½ hrs.) *Poiana Mueri* (see below).

From Petrozseny to Hermannstadt, an interesting mountain-tour of 3 days (accommodation in the foresters' cottages). We ascend the valley of the Schiel to the N.E. to (1¹ ₂ hr.) *Lonyai*, and thence follow the road to the left through the gorge of the *Riu Taia* to the (4 hrs.) forester's house of *Aushel* (3935 ft.), beyond which are (4 hrs.) a shepherd's hut on the *Surian Lake* below the *Surian* (6762 ft.) and the (2 hrs.) forester's house of *Brigona*. A picturesque path now skirts the *Riu Brigona* and afterwards the *Riu Sebes* or *Mühlbach*, viâ the (3¹ ₂ hrs.) forester's house of *Teu* (2425 ft.) to the (3¹ ₂ hrs.) colony of **Bistra** (1335 ft.), 1 M. from which is another forester's house. Our route next runs viâ the (3¹ ₂ hrs.) customs-station of *La Dus* (1740 ft.; inn) and down the valley of the *Zibin* to (6 hrs.) *Guraro* and *Orlát* (p. 551), or along the ridge to the N.E. viâ the gamekeeper's house *Poanitia* direct to Orlát, whence we take the train to *Hermannstadt*. — An alternative route from *Lonyai* (see above) continues to ascend the Schiel valley, becoming steep after 2 hrs. and traversing beech-wood for a long distance, to the (3¹ ₄ hrs.) club-hut below the *Poiana Mueri* (5790 ft.; see above), whence it proceeds up and down hill to (3¹ ₂ hrs.) *Timpa*, a Roumanian frontier-post (accommodation here or in a 'Stina', 1¼ M. distant), and then down to (1³ ₄ hr.) **Piatra Alba** (5060 ft.; *Inn*), a Hungarian frontier-post. Crossing the valley of the *Mühlbach* (on the other side of which begin the *Zibin Mts.*), we proceed to the (3¹ ₄ hrs.) *Cimbrel* (7375 ft.), on the N. slope of which the *Zibin* issues from *Lake Zibin*. Then, following the white marks, we go on to (3 hrs.) the fork between *Besinen* (6140 ft.) and *Batrina* (6035 ft.), where we turn to the left and follow the red way-marks to the (1¼ hr.) *Kurhaus Hohe Rinne*. Thence to *Hermannstadt*, see p. 559.

From Petrozsény our line runs to the S. to (53¹ ₂ M.) *Livizény*, whence a pleasant excursion (diligence 5 *K* 40 *h*) may be made to the **Szurduk Pass*, and along the bank of the *Schiel* to *Tirgu Jiu* (p. 519) in Roumania, and thence to Orsova (p. 519) by railway.

61¹ ₂ M. *Lupény*, with coal-pits worked by a French company.

Ascent of the Retyczát from Lupény, somewhat trying (guide 6 *K* per day). We drive to the W. in 2 hrs. to (13½ M.) *Kimpulaj-Nyag*, where we spend the night in the Gendarme Barracks. Next day we ascend to the (1½ hrs.) *Papusa* (5905 ft.; shepherd's hut), then descend to the *Lepusnik* (a stream), and re-ascend viâ *Lake Bucura* (6695 ft.) to the (5 hrs.) *Bucura* (7963 ft.) and the (3 hrs.) *Retyczát* (8127 ft.).

A
B
C
D
HERMANNSTADT
1 : 20.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Meter
Burger-Vorstadt
Ross. Pl.
Heuplatz
Sag-Vorstadt
Conrad-Platz
Elisabeth-Vorstadt
Elisabeth
Bahnhof
Bahnhof-Pl
Franziskaner Kloster
Ursulinen Kloster
Synagoge
Ring
Spitalgasse
Burger-Spital
Museum
Theater
Redoute
Kasernen
Gr. kath. Kirche
Ref. Kirche
Joseph-Vorstadt
Fassungsplatz
Gesellschaftshaus
Justizpalast
Evang. Seminar
Schulgasse
Heltauergasse
Heltauergasse-Vorstadt
Erlen-Park
Kleiner Exerzierplatz
1 Brukenthal-Palais B3
2 Evangel. Gymnasium B2
3 " Pfarrkirche B2
4 Gewerbeverein B C 2
5 Korpskommando B2
6 Orient. Kathedrale B2
7 Ratturm C2
8 Resid. d. evang. Bischofs C3
9 Röm. kath. Pfarrkirche C2
10 Rum. Nation. Museum B3
11 Staatsgymnasium C3
1 : 350000
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Kilom.
HERMANNSTADT
Neppendorf
Grossau
Kalkova
Orlat
Poplaka
Jungerwald
Michelsberg
Heltau
Resinar
Valcare
Rinne
Hohe Rinne
Gyllen
Tomanticul
Durescen
Hoseng
Götzen-Bg.
Türkenhügel
Schellenb.
Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

102. Hermannstadt and Environs.

Hotels. *Römischer Kaiser (Pl. a; B, 3), Heltauergasse 2 (R. 2½-4 *K*, omn. 60 *h*), with dépendance *Hôtel Neurihrer* (Pl. b; C, 3), Heltauergasse 11 (R. 1¾-2½ *K*); *Bonfert* (Pl. c; B, 3), Fleischergasse 11.

Restaurants at the *Römischer Kaiser* and *Bonfert*; also at the *Stadt-Park* (Pl. B, 3); *Bierhalle*, Hermanns-Platz 8 (Pl. B, 3, 4); *Kirscher's Unikum*, Quergasse 6 (Pl. B, 3). — Wine Rooms. *Bonfert* (see above), in the Mönchhofkeller, Mönchhof 5, near the Ursuline Convent (Pl. C, 2); *Fronius*, Grosser Ring 8 (Pl. C, 2, 3); *Schulz*, Quergasse 30 (Pl. B, 3).

Cafés. *Habermann*, Hermanns-Platz 8 (Pl. B, 3, 4); *Kirscher's Unikum*, see above; *Möferdt*, *National*, *Frenz* (also confectioner), these three in the Heltauergasse (Pl. B, 3).

Cab from the station to the town or vice versâ 60 *h*, with two horses 1 *K* (at night, 9-6 or 7-7, 1 *K* or 1 *K* 60 *h*); luggage 40 *h*, small articles carried inside free; drive of ¼ hr. 50 or 60 *h*, each addit. ¼ hr. 30 or 40 *h* (more at night).

Electric Tramway from the station viâ the Ring and the Heltauergasse to the Erlen Park, 10 *h*.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Fleischergasse 16. — Baths. *Volksbad* (Pl. B, 3, 1), Mühlgasse 4, with swimming-tank and sanatorium, well equipped; *Military Swimming Bath*, with costume and towels 30 *h*.

Strangers' Enquiry Office, Grosser Ring 14 (Pl. C, 2, 3), week-days 8-12 and 2-4 or 2-5, Sun. and holidays 7-12.

Hermannstadt (1410 ft.), Hung. *Nagyszeben*, Roum. *Sibiiu*, the Roman *Cibinium*, the former capital of Transylvania, and one of the earliest Saxon colonies, lies on and near a hill on the river *Zibin*. It is now the capital of the county of the same name, the seat of a Prot. Saxon bishop and of a Greek-Oriental archbishop, and the headquarters of the 12th Army Corps. Of its 33,200 inhab. two-thirds are 'Saxons'. Garrison, 3500. Its once very strong fortifications are represented by some fragments of the wall and by a few towers near the Theatre (Harteneckgasse; Pl. C, 3).

The central point of the old town is the Grosser Ring (Pl. C, 2, 3); and the Heltauergasse, leading from it towards the S.W., is the chief business-thoroughfare. On the S. side of the Ring stands the *House of the Saxon Nation;* on the N. side are the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 9; C, 2) and a *Tower* (Pl. 7) of 1588, between the Grosser and the Kleiner Ring. On the W. side is the Brukenthal Palace (Pl. 1; B, 3), built by Baron Brukenthal, Governor of Transylvania in 1777-87, and now the property of the Protestant gymnasium of Hermannstadt. It contains several collections.

On the second floor is an interesting Picture Gallery, with about 1290 pictures, including good examples of the Dutch School (open free, 11-1, on Sun. & Thurs. in summer; at other times on application to the attendant, to the right in the courtyard; fee 1 *K*, for a party 50 *h* each; catalogue 1 *K*). — Rooms II-VI: German School. R. III: 376. *J. P. Feuerlein*, Portrait of himself; 1144. *L. Strauch*, Portrait. R. IV: 657. *Kupetzky*, Portrait of the painter. N. Buck. R. VI: 347. *O. Elliger the Elder*, Fruit-piece; 1153, 1151. *F. W. Tamm*, Still-life; 1285. *J. H. F. Zimmermann*, Architectural piece. — Rooms VII-XIII: Dutch School. R. VII: 158. *J. van Bylert*, Old woman with spectacles. R. VIII: *H. Govaerts*, 431. Diagnosis, 432. Blood-letting; 435, 436. *J. B. Govaerts*, Still-life. R. IX: *Frans Hals the Younger*, 464. Old woman teaching

girls, 465. Village schoolmaster mending his pen: 598. *Jordaens*, Summer; 335. *J. C. Drooch-Sloot*, Consecration of a church; 1192. *F. van Valckenborch*, Robbers. — Room X: 148. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Massacre of the Innocents; *351. *Jan van Eyck*, Small portrait: 1011. *J. Savery the Younger*, Church-festival; *H. Memling*, *728. Man reading, *729. Woman praying; 1008. *C. Saftleven*, Jacob returning from Mesopotamia: 1016. *R. Savery*, Lion in front of its lair: 139. *Bronkhorst*, Maid and temptress. — Room XI: 342. *After Van Dyck*, Charles I. and his wife: 1149. *E. van Stoven*, Still-life; 1163. *D. Teniers the Younger*, John the Baptist: 1179. *J. Toorenvliet*, Cuirassier; 1209. *K. P. Verbruggen*, Still-life; 1269. *Ph. Wouverman*, 'Le petit pont de bois'. — Room XII: 63. *Cl. P. Berchem*, Winter-scene: 419. *J. Griffier the Elder*, View of London; 933. *Copy of Rembrandt*, Standard-bearer (original in Paris); 756. *Mieris*, Smoker. — Room XIII: 1213. *Jacomo Victors*, Poultry and rabbits. — Rooms XIV-XVI: Italian School. R. XVI: 697. *L. Lotto*, St. Jerome. — Room XVII: French, Spanish, and English Schools. — Room XVIII: Portraits of the Brukenthal family. — Cabinets a-e: Transylvanian painters.

The Brukenthal Palace also contains a *Library* of more than 100,000 vols., many MSS., and 500 incunabula (Codex Altenberger of 1481, and a prayer-book with beautiful miniatures of the first half of the 16th cent.), a *Collection of Engravings*, a *Cabinet of Minerals* (gold-ore and tellurium), and an *Archaeological Collection*: also coins, metal-work (cups, ciboria), and vestments.

The *Protestant Church* (Pl. 3, B 2; sexton, Huet-Platz 1), dating from the 14-16th cent., contains a beautiful cup-shaped font, cast by Meister Leonhardus in 1438. On the N. wall of the choir is a large mural painting of the Crucifixion, with numerous figures, by Johann of Rosenau (1445), one of the best specimens of Transylvanian art. The '*New Church*', an addition of the 15th cent., contains tombstones of old Saxon counts, burgomasters, etc. The tower, 243 ft. high, with corner-turrets, commands a fine view (key at the town-hall). — In front of the church, to the S., is a bronze statue of *G. D. Teutsch* (d. 1893), a Protestant bishop.

The *Chapel by the Elisabeth-Tor* (a little to the N.W. of the rail. station) has a huge crucifix carved from a single block of stone by Lantregen (1417).

The *Rathaus* (Pl. B, 2), originally the fortified dwelling of a patrician, purchased by the town in 1445, has interesting architectural details. It contains the *Archives* of the 'Saxon Nation' and a well-arranged armoury (Mon., Wed., & Sat., 11-12). Fine door of the beginning of the 16th century. — The *Greek-Oriental Cathedral* (Pl. 6; B, 3), in the Fleischergasse, was erected in 1906.

The Museum (Pl. C, 3), Harteneckgasse 6, contains the *Collection of the Natural History Society* (open free Thurs. & Sun. 10-1; at other times 60 *h*), illustrating the entire fauna and flora of Transylvania, a well-arranged geological cabinet, and the collections of the *Transylvanian Carpathian Society*, with interesting ethnographical objects from Transylvania (open Sun. & Thurs. 10.30-12.30, 20 *h*; on other days 8-5, fee 1 *K*; fee in winter always 1 *K*).

Excursions. Through the *Erlen Park* (Pl. A, 5; tramway, see p. 557) to the (3/4 hr.) inn in the *Junger Wald*, a pleasure-resort with fine oaks. — From the Elizabeth suburb (Pl. D, 1, 2) to the N.E. to (1/2 hr.) *Szent Er-*

zsébet or *Hammersdorf* (inn) and the (½ hr.) *Grigori-Warte* (inn in summer), on the S. slope of the *Grigoriberg* (1970 ft.), commanding the best view of the town and the mountains.

To the Hohe Rinne Kurhaus, 20 M., by carriage in 4½ hrs. (16 *K;* also omnibus daily in summer, 4 *K*, there and back 7 *K;* tickets at the Enquiry Office, p. 557). Carr. to Resinar 5-6 *K:* diligence 60 *h*. The best walking-route is that from Orlát through the Zibin Gorge (comp. p. 554). — We drive to the S. through the extensive *Junger Wald* (p. 558) to (8 M.) *Resinar* (1750 ft.; inn), a Roumanian village with 5400 inhab., at the foot of the mountains. The Greek-Oriental prelate Shaguna (d. 1873), a benefactor of the Roumanians, is buried near the upper church (marble bust in front of it). From Resinar we may drive by the road which joins the road from Grossau at *Curmatura*, or we may proceed on foot up the smiling valley of the *Riu Stezi* to the (2½ hrs.) saw-mills of Resinar (2700 ft.). About ½ hr. farther up is the lower Hermannstadt gamekeeper's house (3070 ft.). We may thence take the footpath (red marks) joining the road at (1½ hr.) *Gradina* (4345 ft.) and follow the latter to the (35 min.) ***Hohe Rinne Kurhaus** (4600 ft.; R. 6-24 *K* per week, board 30 *K;* bed 1 *K* 60 *h* per night), in a sheltered situation, with a fine view. The Kurhaus belongs to the Hermannstadt branch of the Carpathian Club. Thence to *Petrozsény* over the *Zibin Mts.*, see p. 556. — The road to Kis-Disznód (see below) diverges to the left from that to Resinar near kilomètre-stone 6.

The local club and the Tourists' Enquiry Office (p. 557) willingly afford all information as to mountain-tours near Hermannstadt. There are club-huts with beds and provisions on the *Preşba* (see below), the *Negoi* (p. 560), and in the *Bulléa Valley* (p. 561), for which coupons must be purchased at Hermannstadt (in the Hotel Römischer Kaiser, etc.) or other starting-place. It is advisable to provide food and to order guides, horses, and carriages (12-16 *K* per day) in advance.

About 6 M. to the S. of Hermannstadt (good road) lies *Nagy-Disznód* (see below), and 9½ M. to the N. is *Stolzenburg* (p. 546). — To the *Rotenturm Pass*, see p. 560; to *Vizakna*, see p. 516; to *Alvincz*, see p. 554.

103. From Hermannstadt to Kronstadt viâ Olthid *(Bucharest).*

97½ M. Railway in 8-8¼ hrs.

Hermannstadt, see p. 557. — The railway follows the valley of the *Zibin* to (3 M.) *Sellemberk* (Ger. *Schellenberg*), where a hill to the right commemorates the defeat of Andreas Báthori by the Wallachian Voivode Michael in 1599.

A Branch Railway runs hence to (4½ M.) **Nagy-Disznód,** Ger. *Heltau*, Roum. *Çisnadia* (1475 ft.; *Central; Zum Siebenbürgischen Carpathen-Verein*), a large Saxon village, prettily situated on the *Kaltbach*. The fortified church, originally Romanesque, was rebuilt in the 16th century. The parsonage contains a cross and monstrance, masterpieces of the goldsmith's art among the Saxons in the 15th century. Great quantities of cherries and other fruit are grown in the neighbourhood. — From *Zoodt*, 3 M. to the S. of Nagy-Disznód (carr. 3, from Hermannstadt 8 *K*), the attractive ascent of the *Preşba* (5725 ft.; porter 2 *K* 40 *h* per day; see above) is made in 4 hrs. — **Kis-Disznód,** Ger. *Michelsberg*, Roum. *Çisnadiora* (1915 ft.; fair inn), 2 M. to the W. of Nagy-Disznód, is the only Saxon mountain-village. Close to it rises a wooded hill with a disused Romanesque church enclosed by a wall. The wooded *Götzenberg* (4280 ft.) is ascended hence viâ the *Mällseifen* (view-tower; red way-marks beyond this point) in 2½ hrs., or viâ the *Rosengarten* in 4 hrs. (from Nagy-Disznód in 2½ hrs.). A footpath leads from Kis-

Disznód to (3 M.) *Resinar* (p. 559), and a carriage-road to the (3 M.) inn in the Junge Wald (p. 559).

11 M. *Nagytalmács*, Ger. *Talmesch* (1330 ft.), at the junction of the *Zoodt* with the Zibin. On a hill $2^1/_4$ M. to the S.E. is the ruin of *Landskrone*, built in 1370, demolished in 1453 (fine view).

At the N. end of the **Rotenturm Pass** (1200 ft.), 3 M. to the S. of Talmesch, lies the village of *Boicza* (the rail. station mentioned below lies opposite, on the left bank of the Alt). At the S. end is the square 'Red Tower' (1533), which has given its name to the pass. An attractive expedition through the pass by the road on the right bank of the Alt (the railway runs on the left bank) leads hence past the ($3^1/_2$ M.) 'Shattered Tower' and the scanty remains of the *Lauterburg* (view) to the ($3^1/_2$ M.) mountain-stream of *Riu Vadului*, the boundary between Hungary and Roumania. On the Roumanian side (passport necessary) is a café.

We cross the *Zibin*. — $14^1/_2$ M. *Olthid* (Ger. *Altbrücke*).

From Olthid to Piatra (Bucharest), $102^1/_2$ M., railway in $8^1/_4$ hrs. — 2 M. *Verestorony*, Ger. *Rotenturm*, (Rail. Restaurant; custom-house examination), the Hungarian frontier-station. — $1^1/_2$ M. *Boicza* (see above); 10 M. *Rotenturm*, on the Hungarian and Roumanian boundary. — The train now passes to the right bank of the Alt. $15^1/_2$ M. *Câineni*, the Roumanian frontier-station (passports and luggage examined). — 23 M. *Cornet*, with a convent. Two tunnels. Near ($28^1/_2$ M.) *Lotru* we return to the left bank of the Alt. Several tunnels. — 38 M. *Jiblea* (Rail. Restaurant), station for the sulphur-baths of *Calimanesti* (Government Hotel; carr. 2 fr., omn. 50 c.). The railway now leaves the mountains and enters the Roumanian plain. — $48^1/_2$ M. *Rimnik-Valcei* (Hôt. Boulevard), an episcopal seat with 8000 inhab.; 52 M. *Riureni*; $81^1/_2$ M. *Dragasani* (Rail. Restaurant), well-known for its wines. — $102^1/_2$ M. *Piatra*, on the railway from Verciorova to Bucharest (p. 519).

$15^1/_2$ M. *Felsösebes* (1245 ft.; Ger. *Ober-Sebes*), 2 M. to the N.W. of the village of that name (guide 2 *K* 40 *h* per day, horse 2 *K*).

The **Surul** (7484 ft.) may be ascended from the village viâ ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) *Fruntea Moasi* in 7 hrs. (fine view). The descent may be made to the E. viâ (2 hrs.) *Lake Felek* or the *Frecker-See* (6600 ft.), which is surrounded by cliffs, and thence to the N. along the left bank of the *Riu Mare* to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Felek Chalet* (*Stina intre Trei Izvore*, 4630 ft.; direct route to the Hirtenfels $1^1/_2$ hr.), and then viâ the *Bërcaciu* to the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) customs-station in the *Poiana Niamtiului* (2315 ft.; saw-mill adjacent); from there it is 8 M. (3 hrs.) to Felek (see below). — From the Poiana Niamtiului we ascend rapidly to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Marienbrunnen* (4910 ft.) and then follow the ridge to the S. to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Hirtenfels* (5480 ft.). After a short descent, we again ascend to (2 hrs.) the *Negoi Refuge Hut* (5072 ft.; see p. 561). [The Negoi is more easily ascended by the Dr. Karl Wolff Path (see below).]

$20^1/_2$ M. *Felek*, Ger. *Freck*, (1280 ft.; inn; guide, Joh. Roth, 3-5 *K* per day; horse $2^1/_2$ *K*), a village with 3200 inhab. and a château of Baron Brukenthal (p. 557; now a sanatorium), in a park.

From Felek, viâ the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) customs-station of Poiana Niamtiului (see above; carriage to this point 4 *K*) and the (4 hrs.) Felek Chalet, to (2 hrs.) *Lake Felek* (see above), whence the *Ciorta* (*Hohe Scharte;* 7960 ft.) may be ascended in 3 hrs.

26 M. *Alsóporumbak*, Ger. *Unter-Porumbach*, (1300 ft.).

To the **Negoi**, the highest mountain in Transylvania (8347 ft.; 2-3 days there and back; guide J. Roth of Felek, see above, 3 *K* per day; horse $2^1/_2$ *K*). By carriage (3 *K*) to the S. viâ *Felsöporumbak* or *Ober-Porumbach* (1530 ft.) in $1^1/_2$ hr. to the (8 M.) abandoned *Felsö-*

porumbak Glass Works (1960 ft.). About $^1/_2$ M. from here begins the 'Dr. Karl Wolff Weg', a winding footpath 8 M. long, ascending past the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Serbota Waterfall* (490 ft. high) to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Negoi Refuge Hut* (5072 ft.; good accommodation, 28 beds; to the Poiana Niamtiului, see p. 560). Thence we ascend to the *Gemsstein* by the 'Drachen-Steig', traverse a patch of snow to the ($3^1/_4$ hrs.) *Michaelis-Ruhe*, and, finally skirting the slope of the *Little Negoi*, climb steeply to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) summit. Fine view of the mountains, of the plain as far as Fogaras and Hermannstadt, and of the Roumanian lowlands. An attractive but more difficult descent leads down in 7 hrs. to *Lake Bullea* (see below).

$32^1/_2$ M. *Kercz*, Ger. *Kerz* (1330 ft.), a Saxon village with a ruined Cistercian abbey, suppressed by Matthias Corvinus in 1474.

Excursion to the Bullea Valley (guides, A. Mack & Stephen Roth; prices as at Felek, see p. 560). We drive (carr. 4 *K*) to the (2 hrs.) abandoned *Kercz Glass Works* (accommodation), and go on thence on foot, mainly through wood, to the (2 hrs.) *Club Hut* (4050 ft.; bed 1 *K* 60 *h*) below the *Bullea Waterfall*, and to (3 hrs.) *Lake Bullea* (7225 ft.; stone refuge-hut, key kept by guides), at the foot of the *Paltina* (7890 ft.; 1 hr.) and the *Venatorea lui Buteanu* (8230 ft.; 2 hrs.). We may return from the lake to Kercz in 6 hrs. viâ the *Valea Domna Valley* and the *Mieria* (5240 ft.; splendid view).

35 M. *Alsó-Árpás*, Ger. *Unter-Árpas* (1390 ft.).

Ascent of the Podragu. From Alsó-Árpás we drive (carr. 5 *K*) viâ *Felsö-Árpás* (Klein's Inn) to the abandoned *Felsö-Árpás Glass Works*, where accommodation and a guide (3-5 *K* per day) may be obtained at Gamekeeper Ratz's. Thence we walk or ride to the (3 hrs.) *Berwerth Refuge Hut* (5053 ft.; no rfmts.), ascend the 'Abrahams-Steig' on foot to the (4 hrs.) *Podragu Lake* (6890 ft.), and finally reach the summit of the **Podragu** (8058 ft.; fine view) in $1^1/_4$ hr. more. In descending we may follow the ridge to the E. to the *Vistea Mare* (8288 ft.), and descend into the valley of the *Vistea Mare Brook* (refuge-hut), which we reach about 10 hrs. from the station of *Alsóvist* (see below).

40 M. *Alsóvist;* 46 M. *Alsószombatfalva*, with a stud-farm.

53 M. **Fogaras,** Ger. *Fogarasch* (1405 ft; *Lauritsch; Paris*), on the *Alt*, with 6500 inhab., has a large castle, built in 1310, which successfully resisted many attacks of the Turks (now a barrack).

Excursions (for experts only; *Mr. Járos* courteously gives information). — Ascent of the *Peatra Rosie* or *Rotenfels* (8015 ft.; 3 days; magnificent views of Roumania and Transylvania); ascent of the *Vistea Mare* (8288 ft.; refuge-hut, no rfmts.); visit to the *Podragu Lake* (see above), viâ the ridge of the *Târitia*, 3 days.

$61^1/_2$ M. *Sárkány*, Ger. *Schirkanyen*, a large Saxon village, where a road diverges on the left to Kőbalom (comp. p. 548). — 76 M. *Homoródvölgy*. Tunnel. — $79^1/_2$ M. *Vledény*. To the left are the *Perschan Hills*, the N. part of which is called the *Geister-Wald*. A view of the beautiful Burzenland, with Königstein, Bucsecs, etc., is now disclosed. — $87^1/_2$ M. **Feketehalom,** Ger. *Zeiden* (1930 ft.; *Inn*), a large Saxon village at the base of the *Zeidnerberg* (4245 ft.; attractive ascent in $2^1/_2$ hrs.; below the summit is a grotto). The train crosses the *Burzenbach*, with a view, to the right, of the Königstein and of Barczarozsnyó, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Bucsecs. $91^1/_2$ M. *Vidombák*, Ger. *Weidenbach*. At the station of ($94^1/_2$ M.) *Brassóbertalan*, in the old town, we come in sight of ($97^1/_2$ M.) *Kronstadt* (p. 548), surrounded by mountains.

104. From Kronstadt to Bucharest viâ Sinaia.

115 M. Railway to (18½ M.) *Predeal* in 1¼ hr. (fares 1 *K* 20, 80, 50 *h*; express fares 1 *K* 50 *h*, 1 *K*, 60 *h*); to (31 M.) *Sinaia* in 2¾-3½ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 40, 3 fr. 5, 2 fr. 5 c.; express, 5 fr. 45, 3 fr. 75 c.); to *Bucharest* in 6¼-7½ hrs. (fares 19 fr. 55, 13 fr. 85, 7 fr. 95 c.). — A stay at Sinaia or Bucharest is apt to be expensive. — *Passports*, see p. 541. In Roumania East European time (1 hr. in advance of the Central European) is observed. — Orient Express viâ Verciorova, see R. 90.

Kronstadt, see p. 548. The line bends towards the S.E. On the left, at the foot of the mountains, are Bácsfalu, Csernátfalu, Türkös, and Hosszufalu, four of the Magyar 'Siebendörfer' (p. 551). Beyond (3½ M.) *Deresztye-Hétfalu* (2100 ft.) we enter the valley of the *Tömös;* to the left rises the *Piatra Mare* or *Hohenstein* (p. 551). We pass *Unter-Tömös* (2370 ft.) and a simple Honvéd monument on a hill at the narrowest part of the pass (l.), and reach (10½ M.) *Tömös* (2645 ft.); retrospect of the *Schuler* (p. 551; r.).

The train then ascends from *Ober-Tömös* to the **Tömös Pass** (3330 ft.), which it penetrates by a tunnel 1025 yds. long. Beyond a shorter tunnel we have a fine view of the Schuler and the Bucsecs to the right. — 18½ M. **Predeal** (3280 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Predeal*, open in summer only; *Tucek*, opposite the station), a summer-resort of the inhabitants of Bucharest, is the Roumanian frontier-station (luggage and passports examined).

A pleasant walk of about 6 hrs. may be taken along the Roumanian frontier across the *Fetifoi*, then to the N. across the *Gâhstuhss* and the Barczarozsnyó meadows to *Barczarozsnyó* (p. 551).

We now descend into the valley of the *Prahova*, passing the *Monastery of Predeal* on the left. 23½ M. *Azuga* (restaurant at the cloth-factory), a thriving industrial town on the Prahova, which we cross several times. Tunnel. 26 M. *Busteni* (Hôt. Busteni; Foeşâneanu, at the station), with paper and saw mills, is visited as a summer-resort; to the right rises the Bucsecs (p. 552).

31 M. **Sinaia** (Plan, see p. 548). — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels (French and German spoken at all). **Caraiman* (Pl. a), Bulevard Ghika, above the station, with the Capsa Restaurant, R. from 6, B. 1½, D. 6, pens. from 16 fr.; *Ungarth* (Pl. b), Strada Postei, pens. 10-12 fr.; *Regal* (Pl. c), Strada Postei; *Boulevard*, Bulevard Ghika, pens. 10-12 fr. — Carriage from the station 2 fr.

Sinaia (rail. station, 2610 ft.), a fashionable summer-resort, often overcrowded in the height of the season, lies in a beautiful valley between lofty wooded hills, the slopes of which are dotted with villas. — The chief sight is the **Château of Peleş* or *Pelesh*, the summer-residence of the King of Roumania, erected by Doderer in the old-German castellated style in 1875-83 and situated in the valley of the Pelesh, at the foot of the Bucsecs (interior shown in the absence of the Court). To reach it, we turn to the left on quitting the railway-station and after a few paces ascend the steps

A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
Bulev. Regiei
Dimbovița
Șos. Kiseleff
Șos. Grozăvești
Șos. Șoseaua Basarabia
Șos. Șoseaua Jianu
Șos. Șoseaua Colentina
Șos. Șoseaua Dudești
Șos. Șoseaua Văcărești
Șos. Șoseaua Panduri
Șos. Șoseaua Fundeni
Șos. Șoseaua Mihai Bravu
Șos. Șoseaua Viilor
Șos. Șoseaua din Grozăvești
Șos. Șoseaua Filaret de Sud
Calea Grivița
Calea Plevnei
Calea Victoriei
Calea Șerban Vodă
Calea 13 Septembrie
Calea Rahovei
Bul. Mărăști
Bulevardul Carol I
Bulevardul Elisabeta
Bulevardul Ferdinand
Bulevardul Regina Elisabeta
Bulevardul Regina Maria
Bulevardul Schitu Măgureanu
Bulevardul Take Ionescu
Bulevardul Ion Mihalache
Bulevardul Dacia
Bulevardul Lascăr Catargiu
Bulevardul Nicolae Bălcescu
Bulevardul Ion C. Brătianu
Bulevardul Gheorghe Magheru
Bulevardul Academiei
Bulevardul Carol I
Bulevardul Elisabeta
Bulevardul Ferdinand
Bulevardul Regina Elisabeta
Bulevardul Regina Maria
Bulevardul Schitu Măgureanu
Bulevardul Take Ionescu
Bulevardul Ion Mihalache
Bulevardul Dacia
Bulevardul Lascăr Catargiu
Bulevardul Nicolae Bălcescu
Bulevardul Ion C. Brătianu
Bulevardul Gheorghe Magheru
Bulevardul Academiei
Gara de Nord
Militär-Spital
Kaserne Mahmaison
Polytech. Schule
Brauerei Czell
Artill.-Schule
Josef Kathe
Corps Kommando
Statue
Schloss Cotrocenî
Anatom. Inst.
Thea Vigo
Garten
Tierarznei-Schule
Staats-Archiv
Opplers Kolosseum
Militär-Schule
Kaserne
Arsenal
Park Regele Carol I
Gara Filaret de Sud
BUKAREST
(BUCURESCI)
1:31.000
0 200 400 600 800 1000 Meter
Straßenbahn
1. Börse . . . . D.3.
2. Deutsches Vereinshaus . . . D.3.
3. Eforiei-Bad . . . . . D.3.
4. Finanz-Ministerium . . . D.2.
5. Lazar-Lyceum . . . . . C.D.3.
6. Liedertafel . . . . . D.3.
7. Ministerium für öffentl. Arbtn. D.3.
8. Sparkasse . . . . . D.4.
9. Polizei . . . . . D.3.
10. Staatsdruckerei . . . . . D.3.

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

to the right to the (2 min.) Hôtel Caraiman. We then follow the Bulevard Ghika to the right, passing the *Public Park* on the left (military music), and after 3 minutes keep on in a straight direction, avoiding the descent to the right. After 4 min. we cross the Pelesh and ascend at once to the left through wood, following the Strada Palatului, to the (11 min.) château. Higher up to the W. is the *Château of Peleşor* or *Peleshor* (*i. e.* small Pelesh), the summer-home of the heir-apparent, completed in 1903. From the Château of Pelesh we return by the Strada Carmen Sylva to (8 min.) the *Monastery* (Monastirea; 2820 ft.), founded in 1695; the right corner of the terrace behind the church affords a good survey of Sinaia. — To *Barczarozsnyó* viâ the *Bucsecs*, see p. 552.

49 M. *Câmpina*, with petroleum-wells, is the centre of the Roumanian petroleum industry, which is exploited mainly by foreign capital (total annual output of crude oil ca. 1,150,000 tons). We now enter the fertile plains of Wallachia.

71½ M. **Ploesti** or *Ploesci* (*Rail. Restaurant; Grand-Hôtel; Moldavia*, R. from 1½ fr.), on the *Teleajna*, is a district-town with 43,000 inhab. and petroleum-refineries (comp. above). It is the junction for Czernowitz (p. 382).

Scenery monotonous. 102½ M. *Chitila* (Rail. Restaurant). — 115 M. *Bucharest* (Gara de Nord).

Bucharest.

Railway Stations. *Gara de Nord* (Pl. B, 1; very fair restaurant), in the N.W. part of the town, for all trains; *Gara de Sud* (*Filaret*: Pl. C, 5), to the S.W., for Giurgiu (Giurgevo). The porter (hamál) receives 30 c. for each large piece of luggage. — *Internationale Schlafwagen-gesellschaft (International Sleeping Car Co.)*, Strada Vienei 1 (formerly Strada Vamai; Pl. D, 3).

Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel Boulevard (Pl. a; D, 3), Bulevard Elisabeta, R. 6-25, B. 1½, omn. 2 fr.; Hôtel Capşa (Pl. g; D, 3), Calea Victoriei 48, with restaurant, R. from 5, B. 2, omn. 2 fr.; Continental (Pl. b; D, 3), Calea Victoriei, opposite the National Theatre, R. 5-12, B. 1½ fr.; Grand-Hôtel Bristol (Pl. c; D, 3), Strada Academiei, with café, R. 3-12 fr.; Hôt. Splendid (Pl. f; D, 2), Calea Victoriei 67, frequented by Roumanians; Frascati (Pl. d; D, 3), Calea Victoriei, R. 5-7½, B. 1½, D. 3½ fr.; Impérial (Pl. h; D, 3), Calea Victoriei 59, R. 4-7, B. 1 fr. (no restaurant); Métropole (Pl. i; D, 3), Calea Victoriei 94, frequented by Roumanians, these two near the Palace; Hôtel de France (Pl. e; D, 3), Calea Victoriei 17; Hôtel Carol (Pl. k; D, 3, 4), Strada Lipscani 2, R. 2½-6, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-12 fr., with restaurant, fair; Princiar (Pl. l; D, 3), Bulevard Elisabeta.

Restaurants. In the *Hôtel Capşa* (see above); *Jordache*, Strada Covaci 3 (Pl. D, E, 4), gipsy band in the evening; *Enescu & Andreescu*, Strada Sfântu Jonică 17, a little to the S. of the Palace (Pl. D, 3); *Dumitrescu*, Strada Regală 3 (Pl. D, 3), opposite the Continental Hotel, with garden; *La Carpati*, corner of the Bulevard Academiei and the Strada Academiei (Pl. D, 3), with garden, D. (11.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.) 1 fr. 60 c.; *Fisch*, Strada Câmpineanu 8, to the N. of the National Theatre (Pl. D, 3); *Tomek*, in the Frascati Hotel (see above). — Some popular national dishes are *Fleică*, beef roasted on the spit; *Cârnaţi*, spit-roasted beef-sausages; *Ciorba*, a kind of sour soup, made with lamb or chicken; *Ardei umpluţi*, paprika-pods filled with rice and minced meat.

Beer and Luncheon Rooms. *Bereria Triumfului*, by the National Theatre (Pl. D, 3); *Caru Cu Bere*, Strada Stavropoleos 5, just to the N. of the Post Office (Pl. D, 4); *Bereria Bavareza*, Bulevard Academiei 4 (Munich Hofbräu); *Durieu*, Strada Caragheorghevici, near the National Bank (Pl. D, 3, 4), also wine-room, frequented by Germans.

Cafés. At the *Hôtels Boulevard*, *Impérial*, *Bristol*, and *de France*; *Kübler*, Strada Academiei 51 (Pl. D, 3); *High Life*, Calea Victoriei 104, near the Palace (Pl. D, 3); *Einschenk*, Strada Lipscani 3 (Pl. D, E, 4; many newspapers); *Riegler* (confectioner), Calea Victoriei 66 (Pl. D, 3).

Pleasure Resorts. *Bereria Sărindar*, Strada Sărindar (Pl. D, 3); *Oppler's Colosseum* (Pl. B, 4; view of the city from the garden), D. 2 fr.

Theatres. *National* (Pl. D, 3), Roumanian dramas and operas (also Italian opera); *Popescu* (Pl. D, 3), both closed in summer. — In winter excellent concerts in the *Athenæum* (Pl. D, 2).

Cabs with two horses (*Birja*, pron. 'birsha'; the best are the 'Russen', 3-4 fr. per hr. in the city, 5 fr. on the Chaussée Kisselev); per ½ hr. 1 fr.; per hr. 2 fr.; to or from the station 2 fr.; on the Chaussée Kisselev and outside the town, 3 fr. per hr. Previous bargain advisable; the drivers are not all well acquainted with the town. — There are also *Taximeter Cabs*.

Electric Tramways traverse the town in several directions (comp. the Plan).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 4), at the corner of Calea Victoriei and Strada Carol Intiiul. Letters within the town 10, to Roumania 15, abroad 25 bani; post-cards, 5 and 10 bani; registration fee, 25 bani. Postage-stamps are sold in the tobacco-shops (Tutungerie).

Baths. *Eforiei* (*Regală*) *Baths* (Pl. 3), swimming-bath in summer, used for concerts in winter; *Central Baths* (Pl. 11), Strada Enei.

British Envoy, *Walter B. Townley;* Consul, *E. MacDonell*, both at No. 24 Strada Jules Michelet). — **United States Minister,** *John Ridgeley Carter*, Strada Putu de Piatră 8; Vice-Consul General, *W. Boxshall*, Bulevard Elisabeta 11bis.

Anglican Church, Strada Diaconeselor 5, near the Cathedral of St. Joseph (Pl. D, 2; new building projected near the Gradina Icoanei or Icoana Garden, Pl. E 2), service at 10.30 a.m.; chaplain, *Rev. J. H. Adeney*, Strada Dimineței 11.

Money. Perforated nickel coins, of 5, 10, and 20 *bani* (centimes; sing. *ban;* the nickel coins without a hole have been withdrawn); silver coins of ½, 1, 2, and 5 *lei* (franc; sing. *leu*); gold coins (not in circulation) of 10 and 20 lei; bank-notes of 20, 100, and 1000 lei.

Language. Consonants: *c* before i and e is pronounced like tsh; *g* before e and i like j; *ch* before e and i = k; *gh* = g (hard); *j* like the French j; *sc* = sht; *ş* = sh; *ţ* = ts. The vowels *â*, *ê*, and *î* are like a blunt, modified u, somewhat resembling the u in but; *ea* = short e with following accentuated a, *oa* = short o with accentuated a (formerly written é and ó respectively); *ţ* (= z) is now always represented by z. — In the larger hotels, shops, etc., French and German are understood.

Chief Attractions (one day). In the morning visit (by carriage) the Royal Palace (Pl. D, 3), Athenæum (Pl. D, 2), Stavropoleos Church (Pl. 12; D, 4), Market (Pl. D, 4), Doamna Balasha Church, and Metropolitan Church; then drive along the Boulevards and the Calea Victoriei. In the afternoon visit the Archæological Museum (p. 565) and drive in the Chaussée Kisselev (p. 566).

The best months for a visit to Bucharest are April, May, September, and October.

Bucharest (pron. Bukuresht; 290 ft.), Roumanian *Bucuresci*, the capital of the kingdom of Roumania, with 300,000 inhab. (35,000 Austrians and Hungarians, 2500 Germans, and 43,000 Jews), lies in a monotonous plain, and is divided into two parts by the

Dîmboviţa. Eighteen advanced forts protect the city. The suburbs are somewhat Oriental in appearance, but the numerous new buildings in the rest of the town give it an essentially modern air. The gaily-embroidered costumes are very picturesque. The principal streets are the *Calea Victoriei* (Pl. D, 1-4), which intersects the town from N. to S., the *Boulevards* (electric light), and the *Strada Lipscani* (Pl. D, E, 4; so called because the Bucharest merchants formerly bought their goods at the Leipzig Fair).

In the Calea Victoriei is the **Royal Palace** (*Palatul Regal; Kgl. Schloss* on the plan; Pl. D, 3), formerly the Palais Golescu, altered in 1882-85 (shown by castellan in the absence of the Court). The left wing contains the dwelling-rooms, with wood-carvings, and the king's library; in the central building are a ceiling-painting by Veith (Apotheosis of Roumania, on the staircase) and the throne-room. To the S. of the palace is the *National Theatre* (Teatru Naţional; Pl. D, 3); and to the N.E. is the *Athenaeum* (Pl. D, 2), with its dome. On the upper floor of the last is a large concert-room, in the E. addition an insignificant picture-gallery. At No. 135 Calea Victoriei is the *Royal Academy* (Pl. D, 2), with a large library.

In the Bulevard Academiei is the **University** (Pl. D, 3), with a portico supported by six columns, founded in 1864, with an interesting *Archaeological Museum* (Thurs. & Sun., 11-3; at other times on application to the custodian; fee). A room in the left wing, on the street-side, contains the *Treasure of Pietroasa (perhaps Visigothic gold plate of the 4th cent.). The other contents include prehistoric and ecclesiastical antiquities. Opposite the University stands an equestrian statue of *Voivode Michael III.* (1592-1601), by Carrier-Belleuse; at the sides are marble figures of the two founders of the Roumanian educational system, *Lazar* (d. 1823) and *Radulescu* (d. 1872), by Georgescu and Ferrari.

A few yards to the E., at the corner of the Strada Colţei, are the monument of *Joan Bratianu*, the statesman (1822-91; Pl. B., E 3), by Dubois (1903), and the old *Hospital Colţei* (Pl. E, 3), the courtyard of which contains a marble monument, by Storck (1870), to its founder, *Prince Michael Cantacuzenos*, who was executed in 1716. — In the Strada Lipscani is the *National Bank* (Pl. D, 3, 4); farther to the S. are the *Law Courts* (Palatul Justiţiei), the *Savings Bank* (Pl. 8; D, 4), and the *Post Office* (p. 564).

To the E. of the Colţei Hospital are monuments to *C. A. Rosetti* (d. 1885; Pl. R.), the statesman, by Hegel (1903), and to *Mayor Pache Protopopescu*, by Georgescu (1899; Pl. P.). — In the Strada Mărcuţei is the *Asilul Orbilor Elisabeta* (beyond Pl. G, 3), a city for the blind, founded by Queen Elizabeth (Carmen Sylva). — In the Piaţa Română (Pl. D, 2) is a bronze *Statue of Lascar Catargiu* (d. 1899; Pl. C.), the statesman, by Mercier (1907).

Bucharest contains many Greek-Orthodox churches, most of

which are low cruciform structures and few of much interest. In the Strada Stavropoleos, behind the post-office, is the small *Stavropoleos Church* (Pl. 12; D, 4), built in 1724. Near by are the churches of *Zlatar* and of *Curtea Veche* (Pl. 13), founded in 1393 and rebuilt after the fire of 1847. — On the right bank of the Dimbovița rises the handsome church of *Doamna Balasha* (Pl. D, 4), completed in 1884. — The *Metropolitan Church* (Pl. D, 4), in which the kings are crowned, was built in 1656 and restored in 1839; it stands on a hill to the S., commanding a good survey of the town. Adjacent are the residence of the Archbishop and the Chamber of Deputies. To the S.E. is the church of *St. Spiridion* (Pl. D, E, 5; 1767), with two campanili; towards the river are the church and monastery of *Radu Vodă* (Pl. E, 5), built in 1572 and restored in 1859. The neighbouring *Bakur Church*, of the 15th cent., is named after the traditionary founder of the town. — The Rom. Cath. *Cathedral of St. Joseph* (Catedrala Catolica; Pl. D, 2), built in 1884, is situated in the Strada Fontanei. — Bucharest also has a Lutheran church (Biserica Luterana or Evangelische Kirche: Pl. D, 2), fitted up in a unique manner by Queen Elizabeth, and a Reformed church (Biserica Ungureasca).

To the W. of the theatre lies the pretty park of *Cismigiu* (*Gradina Cismigiu;* Pl. C, D, 3), with a restaurant on an island. To the W. of the town are the park and château of *Cotroceni* (Pl. A, 3), residence of the heir-apparent. — To the N., at the end of the Calea Victoriei, is the **Chaussée Kisselev** (*Sosea*; Pl. C, D, 1), a favourite promenade, with pleasure-grounds and villas on each side (cafés). At the beginning of the Chaussée, to the left, stands the *Natural History Museum* (open free on Sun. & holidays, 10-4, and Thurs., 11-3). Among its most interesting contents are its biological groups, the okapi, the birds of the Danube Delta, and the fish of the Lower Danube and the Black Sea. A little to the N. is the *Museum of Ethnography and National Art* (open free on Thurs., Sun., & holidays, 10-12 & 2-4). To the right is the *Geological Institute* (Pl. D, 1), with a museum. — To the N.E. of the town, at the end of the Calea Mosilor ($1^3/_4$ M. in length), is the *Obor* (Pl. G, 2), where the popular life may be studied on Tues. and Frid., the market-days. The 'Mosh', a great popular festival, is celebrated here during the week before Whitsunday. — In the *Parcul Regele Carol Întîiul* (*i. e.* Charles I.; beyond Pl. C, D, 5) is a small zoo of native animals. The so-called Museum Terrace affords a good survey of the town.

From Bucharest to *Verciorova (Orsova)*, see p. 519; to *Czernowitz*, see p. 382; to *Constantza* and *Constantinople*, see *Baedeker's Konstantinopel* (published in German only).

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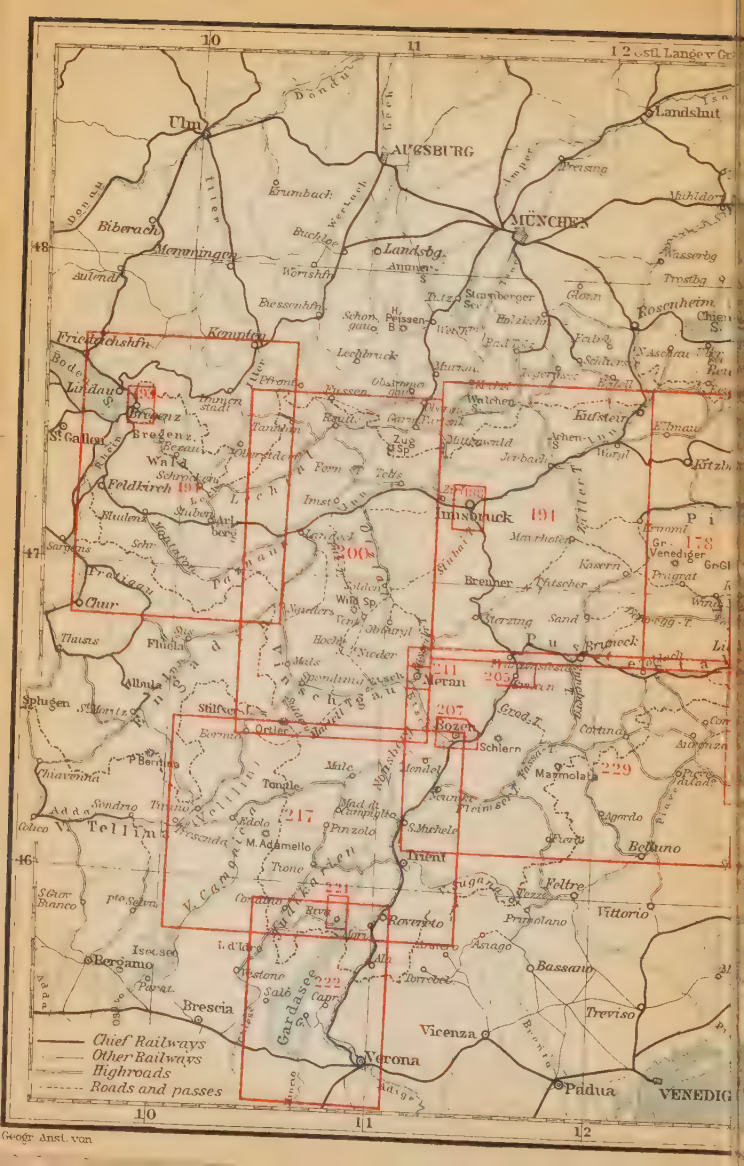

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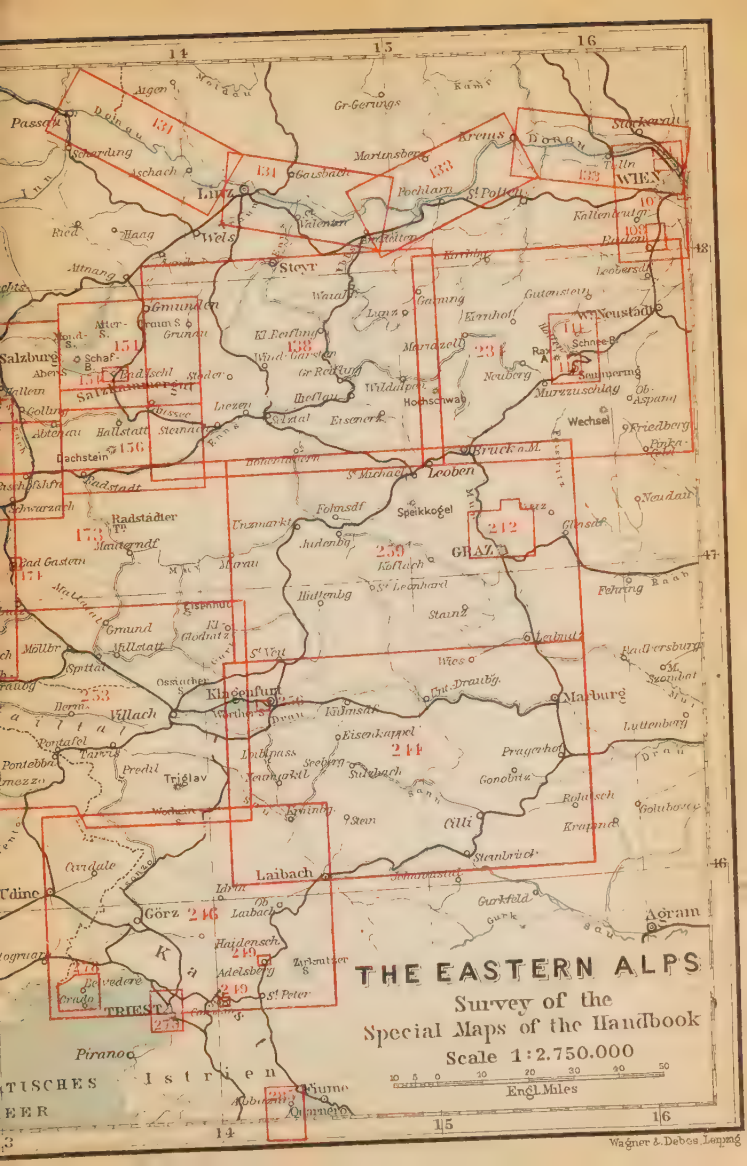
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THE EASTERN ALPS
Survey of the
Special Maps of the Handbook
Scale 1:2.750.000
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

ÖSTERREICH-UNGARN
zur Übersicht der
WICHTIGEREN EISENBAHNEN
1:7.000.000
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometer
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Engl. Miles
Grenzorte mit Zollabfertigung
Dresden
Prag
Wien
München
Nürnberg
Frankfurt
Stuttgart
Mailand
Venedig
Triest
Graz
Linz
Brünn
Pilsen
Budweis
Innsbruck
Salzburg
Bozen
Trient
Udine
Laibach
Agram
Fiume
Pola
Spalato
Ancona
Bologna
Parma
Modena
Verona
Brescia
Mantua
Ferrara
Rimini
Pesaro
Sebenico
Zara
Banjaluka
Doberlin
Bugojno
Jajce
Steinbrück
Marburg
Klagenfurt
Villach
Leoben
Steyr
Amstetten
Baden
Znaim
Iglau
Tabor
Budweis
Gmünd
Passau
Regensburg
Ingolstadt
Ansbach
Bamberg
Würzburg
Aschaffenburg
Hanau
Schweinfurt
Meiningen
Giessen
Heidelberg
Heilbronn
Ulm
Augsburg
Rosenheim
Kufstein
Innsbruck
Brenner
Mals
Meran
Bozen
Trient
Sondrio
Como
Lugano
Chiasso
Bellinzona
Locarno
Luzern
Zürich
Winterthur
Schaffhausen
Basel
Konstanz
Bregenz
Feldkirch
Arlberg
Landeck
Reutte
Partenkirchen
Garmisch
Starnberg
Ammersee
Lindau
Memmingen
Ulm
Donau
Iller
Lech
Isar
Inn
Salzach
Traun
Enns
Mur
Drau
Save
Elbe
Moldau
Eger
Karlsbad
Marienbad
Komotau
Aussig
Teplitz
Reichenberg
Turnau
Bakow
Königgrätz
Kolin
Pardubitz
Olmütz
Prerau
Brünn
Znaim
Krems
Amstetten
Wr. Neustadt
Semmering
Neusiedler See
Ödenburg
Bruck a. M.
Steinamanger
Mariahof
Leoben
Bischofshofen
Zell am See
Saalfelden
Reichenhall
Traunstein
Rosenheim
Kufstein
Innsbruck
Landeck
Feldkirch
Bregenz
St. Gallen
Buchs
Chur
Davos
Arosa
Lenzerheide
Thusis
Splügen
Chiavenna
Colico
Lecco
Bergamo
Brescia
Peschiera
Desenzano
Verona
Mantua
Rovigo
Padua
Venedig
Treviso
Udine
Belluno
Pontafel
Tarvis
Villach
Klagenfurt
Rosenbach
Prageralpe
Laibach
Steinbrück
Agram
Fiume
Veglia
Zengg
Pola
Cherso
Parenzo
Görz
Triest
St. Peter
Adelsberg
Sesana
Duino
Aquileja
Grado
Lussinpiccolo
Zara
Knin
Sebenico
Spalato
Brazza
Lesina
Curzola
Ragusa
Cattaro
Antivari
Scutari
Durazzo
Valona
Corfu
Prevesa
Janina
Metzovo
Larissa
Volo
Lamia
Thermopylen
Livadostro
Theben
Athen
Piräus
Korinth
Patras
Navarin
Kalamata
Kap Matapan
Kreta
Kandia
Rethymo
Suda
Canea
Kap Spada
Kap Krio
Kap Malea
Kythera
Cerigo
Kap Cerigo
Kap Tänaron
Kap Gallo
Kap Papas
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